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THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde is dead, at the comparatively early age of seventy-one, which he would have reached had he lived till the 20th of October next, as he was born on that day in the year 1792. When a man like "Colin Campbell" is taken to his rest in his seventy-first year, though we, his survivors, must be grateful to Providence for having allowed him to live so long, yet we cannot admit, as we see most of our contemporaries have done, that he had attained "the full term of human life;" for though many men at "three score and ten" are feeble and no longer able to be serviceable to their country, of use to their family, or a comfort to themselves, we know others, on the contrary, who are, like him, for all purposes, as young at that age as they were at fifty, and unless prematurely cut short by accident, their lives may extend to four score before they can be said to fall into that second childishness and mere oblivion, which do too frequently characterize that advanced period of life. Nevertheless, there are not wanting examples, such as Ziethen, Radetzky, Suwarrow and others, to say nothing of the late Duke of Wellington, who either gained great victories, conducted brilliant campaigns, or were considered as Nestors in the senate at even eighty years of age. Therefore, it is that we do repine and grieve at the misfortune which has deprived us of the services which such a man as Lord Clyde might, in case of necessity, have yet rendered to "the fatherland." However, we must submit to the decrees of Providence, and while we are thankful that there was such a man to finish the Indian mutiny, in the heavy time of need, let us pray that an emergency of equal importance may not again arise without another Colin Campbell to meet it.

The late Field-Marshal Lord Clyde is an example which may serve in all time to come, to show how long talent and merit may be kept in the background, and how difficult it is for even talent and merit to rise to the surface, in the face of custom and conventional forms which prescribe that whatever a man's merits may be, he must have money to push himself forward or be, perhaps, for ever fallen. Colin Campbell was in the truest sense of the word a "soldier of fortune." By birth he was "nobody," though his mother was a Campbell of Islay. In Argyleshire, however, nearly every one is a Campbell, for we really cannot now recollect that

while we were in that county, which was off and on, during about three years, we ever heard of anybody in Argyleshire who was not called Campbell. It is, in fact, so general, that people who have any property are invariably called after it, as 'Ardgowan, Ardglass, Ardmore,' and so on. Colin Campbell's father was a Highlander in humble circumstances, named McLiver. It is variously stated that the subject of our memoir was born at Glasgow and at Paisley (only seven miles off) where his father worked as a carpenter. Mrs. McLiver seems to have been confined in the house of her two sisters, who are said to have then lived at Paisley. She died early, and Colin was educated by his aunts, and it appears he must have adopted the name of his mother's family, who brought him up, his father probably not being sorry, as a working man, to acquiesce in his son's being made a gentleman. The aunts were fortunate enough to obtain an ensigncy for their nephew, who was gazetted to the 9th Foot, in 1808; a stirring time, when men were in request, and no doubt the Misses Campbell made their patronymic available towards obtaining the commission for their nephew. In those days it was not so difficult as it is now, any lad who had received a decent education, and indeed many who had none at all, got ensigncies in marching regiments, and once in, it only lay with themselves to stick to the ship, and sink or swim with it. Colin Campbell had been educated at the College at Glasgow, which he could attend for a merely nominal fee, and Scotland has always had the advantage of its colleges and high schools, at which every lad without distinction of rank or fortune, could obtain as good an education as the highest in the land. The young ensign went with his regiment to the Peninsula at once, and as we see the 9th bears, "Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive and Peninsula," on its colours, so we learn that Ensign Campbell saw all the fields of glory in that country. It is expressly stated in all his biographies indeed, that he was present in the advance and retreat of Sir John Moore, and after that came to England on leave. A man of any observation who had been present in such actions and scenes of war, could not fail to profit by what he saw, and we can have no doubt that young Colin Campbell must always have been a good officer. He was at the unfortunate and dreadfully mismanaged affair at Walcheren in 1809 also, and suffered in consequence so dreadfully from the horrible ague and fever contracted there, that it gave him trouble all his life afterwards and no doubt shortened his days, in addition to all the wear and tear of his subsequent campaigns. We have known so recently as 1857, when a company of Militia artillery was quartered in Fort Twiss in Romney Marsh, the whole of the men prostrated by ague and fever to that extent that two-thirds of them were obliged to be discharged as unfit for service, and to this day the officers who were in that unhealthy well of a place, suffer periodical returns of the ague and fever they contracted there,

merely from sleeping in the unwholesome casemates which had not been inhabited for years.

The Walcheren expedition was one of those mistakes in which all but the whole of the troops were sacrificed for no end on earth; the few who survived being victims to periodical returns of fever during the whole of the rest of their lives. Colin Campbell's highland constitution carried him through more favourably than the majority, but left traces which he never got rid of, nevertheless. He returned to Spain again in 1809, and was present at Barossa, Vimiera, and Tarifa, and other actions up to Vittoria, as well as at St. Sebastian, where he received two severe wounds. He was again wounded in the thigh at the passage of the Bidassoa. In the latter part of 1812, he was attached to the army of General Ballesteros, and was sent on the expedition to relieve Tarragona, and took part in the actions of Malaga and Osuna. He was at Vittoria also, and received his promotion to the rank of captain for his gallant conduct on the breach at the storming of St. Sebastian.

Thus in about four years, we find this unknown and penniless ensign, after seeing the most arduous service which an officer can hope to survive, with the rank of captain, which he had so well deserved, and so far it is all right. In times like those, from 1808 to 1813, an officer who does his duty, and is lucky enough to be sent on service, gets on as a matter of course, and when, like Colin Campbell, he volunteers in addition, for a forlorn hope, and is lucky enough to survive it he is fairly promoted. But there he may stick, in time of peace, for ever, unless he has money to purchase over the heads of his seniors, or what is worse, he will see younger men with no service at all, continually passing over his own head without any hope of relief, but the prospect of another war; and this is not what it should be. A man like the then Captain Colin Campbell ought not to have been passed over during thirty succeeding years by lads who had never seen a shot fired, "nor the division of a battle knew, more than a spinster." We find Captain Campbell exchanged from the 9th Foot into the 60th, and he went to America, and was one of those who occupied Washington, while another English army did the same for Paris, after the battle of Waterloo. The unfortunate ending of the English-American expedition at New Orleans, and the peace consequent on the battle of Waterloo now put all hopes of further promotion for many years out of the question, for soldiers of fortune like Captain Campbell of the 60th Rifles. He had gone through many a hard fought field, had been severely wounded, had been at Walcheren and in America, but unfortunately not at the crowning glory of Waterloo, and whatever his merits, a man who was not fortunate enough to have been a victor at Waterloo, had for many years no claim at the Horse Guards. Peace succeeded for nearly half a century. A vast majority of the officers who

had fought all through the Peninsula, and even those who had been at Waterloo, made up their minds that war was never to occur again, and truly things were managed in England as if the Millenium had really commenced.

The army of occupation returned from France in 1818, and everything was put on the peace establishment which was quite proper, for why should a nation like England maintain a war expenditure during peace? But not only was everything put on a peace establishment, but the claws of the British lion were pared down below the quick, and the poor old brute was crippled, as it was hoped for good, and all the infantry was reduced to a mere skeleton, the artillery to the same, the engineers ditto, the navy reduced to the lowest floating point, the ships put out of commission, and in fact the whole world (in England) went to sleep.

Colin Campbell, however, stuck to the ship, and determined to sink or swim with the old hulk, and lucky for him and for England that he did so. He had made the army his profession, and resolved to abide by it, having probably nothing else to do, and no vocation for another employment, or no employment, as soldiering might then be more properly called. We find him in 1823 as Captain, acting as Brigade-Major in Demerara. In 1825, having been twelve years a Captain, enough to disgust most men with the eternal drill and pipeclay of a barrack-yard, he managed to get a majority by purchase, and seven years later, or in 1832, he again got another step also by purchase, and thus got to the top of the tree as far as money could avail, for there is no purchase above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel fortunately. Ten years later, or in 1842, having then been an officer thirty-four years, he began to emerge from comparative obscurity; for, after all, the lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion, (called by courtesy a regiment in the English service) may very possibly never become distinguished in time of peace. Lieut.-Colonel Colin Campbell was in 1842, therefore, in command of the 98th Regiment in India, when it was selected for what was considered a wild and hazardous expedition to China. In England, we never resolve on decisive measures, or take a decided step until it is forced on us by overwhelming necessity. We always wait till we are attacked, and kicked, and bullied into life, and then we resolve on an expedition; just as some people write a fearful letter, and then never put it in the post, or if posted it is never answered, and so we get over the insult. So we made an expedition to China as we had done to Walcheren, and many other unfortunate places in former times. Why in 1854 it was thought we had only to send an expedition to Malta, and order our ships to manœuvre about and anchor in Besika Bay, to frighten the Emperor of Russia from the Danube, but we found it necessary to do more when it was too late.

However, Lieut.-Colonel Colin Campbell was sent to China in 1842. The army, which was under the command of Lord Gough,

laid siege to Chin-kiang-foo on the river Yang-tse-kiang and Lieut.-Col. Campbell was now enabled to shew that he knew something of his profession. His abilities were at length appreciated, and he came to be a Colonel in the army (or possibly got that brevet rank in right of having been ten years a lieutenant-colonel, we do not at this moment remember). At all events, he was now in a position in which he might make himself heard when an opportunity offered, which a man of the same abilities, or the same man cannot always do in a junior rank. Thus in the second Punjab war he was put in command of a division with the rank of Brigadier, and distinguished himself as an intrepid and excellent officer on every occasion. At Ramnugger, Chilianwallah, Goojerat, Brigadier Colin Campbell was always distinguished for gallantry and ability, and he was specially mentioned in the despatches by Lord Gough and Lord Hardinge at Chilianwallah. The government now acknowledged his merit by making him a K.C.B., and "Sir Colin Campbell" is henceforward historical and better known than Field-Marshal Lord Clyde. He also received the thanks of Parliament as well as of the East India Company, and was appointed to the command of the troops in the mountainous district of the Peshawur (literally the advanced post). This advanced post was then and still is the most advanced part of the English frontier.

During the years Sir Colin Campbell retained that command, he was "like a pike in a carp pond," in fact, always in chase of some wild hill tribe of insurgents of some kind, and it needed a man of activity and energy to keep the crumpled hide flat, and prevent it turning up at one part or another, for it would not do in this case to stand still in the middle. It would have crumpled up all round at once and have paralyzed him. He was with Sir Charles Napier forcing the Kohat pass, and reducing the inhabitants to obedience; the Momunds also gave him much trouble by their incursions into the rich valley under his command, till he managed to bring them to bay at a place called Punj Poo with a small force of cavalry and horse artillery, and forced them to sue for peace, after a most exemplary chastisement. The next year we hear of Sir Colin Campbell leading a force of 3,000 men against some more insurgents, forcing their passes, taking their villages, bringing them to a general action at Isokote, and subduing them, or "treading them under foot," as the Eastern metaphor expresses it, as completely as he had done all the unquiet vagabonds. In this manner, by his indomitable energy and activity, he reduced all that part to obedience, gave peace to the inhabitants of the valley, and enabled them to enjoy the fruits of their industry.

The year 1853 had now arrived, the Great Exhibition of 1851 had been held, the millenium it was to have inaugurated was to have commenced, and all the world, except in India, ought to have been at peace for evermore. Sir Colin was now sixty years of age; he had seen more service than most of his cotemporaries, had

been four times severely wounded (for he was hit hard again in India, at Goojerat) he had been active in the first and last ten years of his career, and he had earned the right to repose if ever a man had. He came back to England, and subsided into a quiet "Colonel," and might enjoy his club in Pall Mall, and the society of his old friends, among whom was his countryman Sir Duncan MacDougall, also an old Peninsular man of kindred spirit. But the Colonel remained Sir Colin Campbell still, and the fire still burned under the snow on the volcano. The world's peace that was to commence with the great International Exhibition of the products of industry, as the French call it, was broken by the Emperor of Russia wanting to take care of his sick friend's property at Constantinople, and his rude destruction of the Turkish ships at Sinope.

Sir Colin had upheld the national honour in the East and West Indies and in China, had fought in Spain, France and America, received the thanks of Parliament, and been knighted, but was only an unattached Colonel. However, he was determined not to be idle when hard knocks were going, or where laurels were to be gathered, and he volunteered his services for the Crimea. He who had seen harder service and had been more recently active than most others who pressed forward for rank and authority, had to be content with the command of a brigade in the first division, under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. His military talents could not now remain hid under a bushel, however, and Sir Colin and his brigade were soon heard of. At the Alma and Balaclava they were distinguished, when a body of Russian cavalry, having ridden over a body of Turks in their intrenchment, were routed and turned back by Sir Colin and his brigade in line two deep, he did not think it worth while to lose time even so far as to form fours, much less a square.

He had been promoted to the rank of Major-General after the Battle of the Alma, and entrusted with the important post of guarding the approach to Balaclava, which was the most critical of the whole position, and his watchful and sleepless vigilance well maintained the character of an experienced soldier, which he had won by so much more active and dashing exploits. On the death of Lord Raglan, it was supposed that Sir Colin would have been named to succeed him, but he acquiesced in the appointment of General Simpson, who had lately gone out as Chief of the Staff. But when the latter gave it up, and it was conferred on Sir W. Codrington, who, however meritorious an officer, had never seen a shot fired until he was in the Crimea, the old Lion at once requested to be allowed to return to England. The authorities could not afford, however, at that moment to lose the benefit of his services, and, "it is said," that the highest personage in the realm made it a personal favour with our hero that he should return to the Crimea, which he did, in the command of his division, but the peace which

was patched up at the instigation of our good friend Louis Napoleon, who had had enough of glory for the nonce and found the Russian war did not pay the piper, again allowed Sir Colin to retire and repose on his laurels, as it was hoped, for life.

But no sooner were the troops put on a peace establishment again, than the hitherto unheard of atrocities of the Indian Mutiny again called forth all the resources of the nation.

Sir Colin, the soldier of fortune, who had commenced as an ensign in 1805, and had been comparatively unknown and unnoticed till 1842, and then had blazed up like a meteor in India, had on the whole, reason to be satisfied with his fate as regarded the latter part of his career and the Crimean campaign. He had gone out in command of a brigade, had been made Major-General, and then Lieutenant-General, had received the thanks of Parliament, and the Colonelcy of the 67th Regiment, and been further promoted to the honour of a Grand Cross of the Bath, but was still always "Sir Colin Campbell," and no one imagined he had any further honour to gain. He was now sixty-five years of age, and had seen as hard service as most men, but was still active and fit for something.

Sir Colin was appointed A.D.C. to her Majesty, had the freedom of the City of London presented to him as well as that of Oxford, and in addition to all his honours and dignities, he had been made a Doctor of Common Law, and was universally admitted to be *the* General of the age in case of emergency. But there was still work for him to do before he gave up, and he must bestir himself to save his country in the hour of need—'England expected every man to do his duty,' and though England often refuses offers of service from persons who consider they may be useful, and though our common mother, or "Fatherland," as the Germans call it, does frequently manage to put the square peg in the round hole, and the round pin in the square one, and does not always get the right man in the right place in her hour of need, for once the "powers that be" seem to have thought there was no time to lose by putting their protégés in office, and Sir Colin was considered to be the man of all others for the emergency. Poor General Anson had given up the ghost of existence which had been left him by his shattered health in India, and when the news of his death arrived along with the dreadful accounts of the atrocities committed, the Horse Guards, for once, confirmed the voice of the nation by appointing Sir Colin Campbell to go out and quell the mutiny. It was not a post to be coveted, but probably many would have undertaken it, though it is not probable any one would have succeeded so fortunately as Sir Colin did. He seems to have been the man pre-destined by fate for the very emergency, or India might have been lost to England for ever. Within twenty-four hours of receiving his appointment, he was on his way to Marseilles to catch the steamer which had already started from Southampton for Alexandria and India. He arrived in Calcutta bringing the news

of his own appointment, and his advent was welcome to Lord Dalhousie, nearly weighed down by the death of the Commander of the Forces, and the panic terror that had seized on all the officials but himself, as it is said. Sir Colin was a host in himself, and it was fortunate he was so, for, of course, he took no troops with him by express *via* Marseilles and Egypt, and it is said that Government hesitated to ask the Pacha of Egypt to allow troops to be sent overland, *i. e.* across the Isthmus of Suez for fear he should be compelled by French intrigues to refuse it. This permission was, however, afterwards spontaneously granted, and our faithful ally Louis Napoleon (on whom be peace!) proved himself in that as in other respects a good friend.

In the meantime all the available troops that could be spared, or even that could not be spared, were sent round by the Cape of Good Hope, and from all parts of the world to Calcutta. In fact the peril was such that every colony was left defenceless to save India. Sir Colin and the Governor-General did all they could in the interval to forward every man they could collect on the spot to the scenes of the mutiny, and as soon as a sufficient number could be collected by dâk, Sir Colin took the field, and marched to the relief of Lucknow, where Havelock and Outram, who had gone to the relief of the beleaguered garrison under Sir John Inglis, were themselves besieged in turn by the mutineers. Sir Colin was obliged to leave a force, under General Wyndham, for the defence of Cawnpore; but the troops Sir Colin took with him, though enough for the relief of the place, were not sufficient to occupy it in the face of a turbulent population in arms. He forced his way, however, into the garrison, and relieved them from the storm to which they had been exposed for several months, and as he felt it was not possible to hold the town, he was obliged to abandon it till he could quell the insurrection in other parts. He organised a plan of retreat by which the garrison, the civilians, with all the women and children were got safely out of the palace, and through the streets of an extensive town filled with an entirely hostile population, without the loss of a man, or the insurgents being aware of what was being done. Having placed them in safety, he marched rapidly back to Cawnpore, where he was greatly wanted. General Wyndham had allowed himself to be enticed out of his intrenchments by the insurgent Sepoys, and had fallen into an ambuscade which had nearly destroyed the *prestige* of the British in India at that critical moment. The troops were retreating in confusion, when, Sir Colin, with a detachment, galloped over the bridge that crosses the river there, and retrieved the fortunes of the day. It would not be possible within our limits to go into particulars of this campaign. Russell in his "Diary" gives every thing at length, and to that compendium of future history we must refer the reader who desires to refresh his memory.

Sir Colin Campbell stamped out the fire of rebellion, drove the

foe from point to point and from tree to tree, as it were, circumvented them, surrounded them, beat them when they dared to stand, and followed when they ran away, led his troops to Oude, stormed Lucknow, took the palace and the citadel, recovered, and more than got back all he had been obliged to abandon, disarmed the population, and laid the foundation for the peace and tranquillity which good government in future may cement and secure. Sir Colin, in our opinion, never did a wiser thing than when he admitted the correspondent of the *Times* to his confidence, to a certain extent, for he took care it should not compromise him in the country, as his plans must be either carried out or have failed long before the details communicated by the correspondent to London could be returned, in the newspapers, to the country in which they were conceived and executed; and Mr. Russell was, of course, bound in honour not to divulge anything he knew, or saw, or thought he knew, or imagined he saw, except in the way of his business to his chief in London. However, Sir Colin was successful by his own energy and intuitive genius over all the difficulties of his position; he restored peace to India. He returned to England loaded with honours and renown, and, for the third time, received the thanks of Parliament. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Clyde, with a pension of £2,000 a year. In 1860, he was transferred from the colonelcy of the 67th to that of the Coldstream Guards, which becomes vacant by his death. He was never married, and leaves no successor to his title, but the name of Colin Campbell will ever remain one of the brightest in English history, and his memory will ever be green in the heart of a grateful and admiring country.

Lord Clyde was raised to the rank of field-marshal on the Prince of Wales' coming of age in last November only, being then a full general of 1858 (14th May). He leaves a sister to deplore his loss, and was a knight of nearly all the orders, as the Star of India, Legion of Honour, Sardinian, Turkish, &c., in addition to the Grand Cross of the Bath. He also received all the civil honours it was in the power of his country to grant as the reward of merit apart from politics.

Lord Clyde (or Sir Colin Campbell) is said by some not to have been popular among the officers of the Company's army, but when, in India, the authorities determined on transferring the European soldiers in the Company's service to the army of the Crown, without seeking their consent, he pointed out to them the injustice and the consequences of the step, and resisted it by every means in his power; but when the Government had resolved to adhere to its policy, he repressed the insubordinate outbreaks he had foreseen, with vigour and determination.

In person Lord Clyde was well-knit, symmetrical, and graceful, but of late years his shoulders became somewhat rounded, though he lost little of the activity which was so remarkable in a man of

his years. To the last his teeth remained full and firm in the great square jaws, and his eye pierced the distance with all the force of his youthful vision. His crisp grey locks still stood close and thick, curling over the head and above the wrinkled brow, and there were few external signs of the decay of nature which was, no doubt, going on within, accelerated by so many wounds, such fevers as he had at Walcheren, and during seven years in the West Indies, such relentless and exacting service. When he so willed it, he could throw into his manner and conversation such a wondrous charm of simplicity and vivacity as fascinated those over whom it was exerted, and women admired and men were delighted with the courteous, polished, gallant old soldier. In the other mood he could be quite as effective.

With his peculiar countrymen, the Scotch, he was, of course, an immense favourite. The cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow presented him with the freedom of their respective corporations, and every borough town he visited followed their example. The London Scottish Rifles applied for the honour of his name as their honorary colonel, and in every possible way admiration and esteem for the old hero were manifested, and his popularity continued until the last. He was truly the soldiers' friend, he understood them as few officers do, and they duly appreciated him. Even the Duke of Wellington, though he applied frequently for the promotion of the young lieutenant, in consequence of his gallantry in Spain, failed to do more than get him the brevet rank of captain, with which he exchanged into the 60th; such was the red-tapism, as it is said, at that period. His affections were ineradicable by anything but ingratitude, and that stung him like a serpent's tooth. If he was gratified with the honours he had earned, he felt their value was, for him, well nigh buried in the graves of those for whose sakes he would have exulted to have won them. They came too late for fruition. The case of Lord Clyde will, of course, be quoted by the advocates of the present system of promotion by purchase as a proof that, even under such adverse circumstances, it was not impossible for an officer without fortune to make his way to the highest honours, but it must be recollected that, after all, he did really purchase his majority, as well as his lieutenant-colonelcy, or he would probably never have been known at all in China or India.

Rude was he in speech, as it is said, but that roughness of deportment, which characterised him on ordinary occasions, disappeared with the sound of the first gun, his irritable temperament was soothed, and he became abnormally polite. Amidst the smoke and din of battle his senses acquired a supernatural acuteness, he could interpret the changing signs of the battle and anticipate the movements of the enemy with a faultless precision which was almost miraculous. This strong and cool judgment, exercised in the most trying circumstances, amounted almost to genius.

Such was Colin, Lord Clyde. He is gone, but his memory will

live with those of Marlborough and Wellington as long as the English tongue is read; and his example may serve to encourage young soldiers, under all circumstances, not to abandon their profession because the sky is temporarily overcast, and the prophets are prophecying a millenium of peace, as they did in 1818, and in 1850-51.

It is a satisfaction to know that he died peacefully, at the house of an old friend and brother in arms, General Eyre, the Governor of Chatham, and that his last moments, after such a harassing life were peaceful, and soothed by the kindness of friends; and after more than half a century of the most arduous service, his ashes repose under the laurels he so nobly won.

His lordship's death occurred on Friday the 14th August and he was buried on Saturday the 22nd, at Westminster Abbey, without any public honours and, by his own express desire, the funeral was to be as "that of a quiet country gentleman, and of the most simple, unpretending kind."

Though not a Roman Catholic, we trust we may say "Requiescat in pace." Amen.

"He was a MAN. Take him for all in all, we may not look upon his like again."

MILITARY STUDIES.—No. III.

CAVALRY.

Is one kind of Cavalry sufficient for all purposes, or must we have several kinds; if so, how many and what? These questions have been often started and discussed, but, so far as we know, never satisfactorily resolved.

We find in Europe at the present moment the following varieties: Cuirassiers and Carabiniers, Heavy and Light Dragoons, the latter sometimes under the name of Chevaux légers, Heavy and Light Lancers, or Hulans, Hussars, Chasseurs à cheval, Cossacks. Clothing and accoutrement of course form no basis for a classification, for in order to convert one species of Cavalry into another it suffices to change the dress. The mode of arming the Cavalry, at least so far as offensive arms are concerned, is so wholly a matter of caprice, that we cannot rely on this either. The only real difference exists in the size and weight of the men and horses, and this gives, or should give us, heavy, medium, and light Cavalry. Hussars, for instance, whose small horses carry a heavy, or at least equally heavy, burden with the huge high-boned brutes of the Cuirassiers. After all, the whole business is what Mr. Carlyle calls an "enchanted wiggery," in which it is scarcely possible to discover a trace of common sense.

If a country or nation possesses but one uniform breed of men and horses, and these happen to be suited to each other, there results naturally one kind of Cavalry, generally, but not always, light, as for instance, Cossacks, Polish Hulans, Hungarian Hussars. The only real difference between these is that the two former depend mainly on the queen of arms, the lance, as a weapon; the latter on the king, the sabre. In olden times when Lombardy, Naples, and parts of Germany possessed breeds of powerful saddle horses, these countries furnished also indigenous and national heavy cavalry, mostly Cuirassiers. At the present day England and Russia are perhaps the only countries that breed big saddle horses; in France and Germany there are heavy horses enough to be found, but they are rarely fit for anything but draught.

It is very difficult to have good Cavalry in a country where no one rides, and next to impossible in one where there are no horses fit for the saddle, usually a consequence of what our neighbours are pleased to call civilization, that is to say, the infinite subdivision of landed property. The whole of France, Northern Italy, and Southern Germany, are pretty nearly in this predicament, and endeavour to help themselves by importing saddle horses; but the habits peculiar to equestrian nations, the love of horses, and the old traditions of the best modes of treating them cannot be imported.* Northern Germany has still very good horses and riders, but the old heavy breed has vanished and been replaced by a lighter one, the old Bohemian Cuirassier horse has also nearly disappeared, in Hungary, too, the indigenous race of saddle horses is to be found only in a few districts, and an English cross which will probably in a few years perfect itself into a good breed begins to prevail. In Poland, generally, an admirable breed of light horses, with a strong admixture of oriental blood, abounds, and the present King of Wurtemberg has also done wonders in the same direction. Spain, too, has good light horses still.

There is no great difficulty in most of the last named countries, Northern Germany, Poland, Hungary, Wurtemberg, Spain, or even in Southern Italy, to procure materials for good light Cavalry; but heavy Cavalry, especially Cuirassiers, in the form they have hitherto existed, is becoming daily more and more an impossibility. It is no doubt possible even in France to realise the beau ideal of our Gallic neighbours, "des hommes géants sur des chevaux colosses;" but when one comes to look more closely into this material, it will be found that the miller's knave on the miller's jade is, after all, no Cavalry soldier.

In many parts of the Continent this state of things has become so apparent, that military men, and even members of the legislative

* In 1852 there were 1,564,808 horses in Prussia, in 1856 only 1,550,879. In 1819 there was one horse to 8·23 of the population, in 1855 only one horse to 11·05. In this latter year the number of mules and donkeys amounted to 7,586. France is supposed to have ten times the number of the latter animals.

bodies, have begun seriously to debate the question whether heavy Cavalry, especially Cuirassiers, should not be altogether abolished; and the advocates of this reform appeal in support of their views to what has taken place within a few years in Russia and Austria.

In Russia a great reduction of the heavy Cavalry was effected in 1858-59, the Dragoon Corps d'Armée was altogether suppressed, and out of the two reserve Cavalry Corps, whose composition under the Emperor Nicholas has already been stated, one such consisting of two divisions, four brigades, eight regiments, and thirty-two squadrons of Cuirassiers was formed. Subsequently these regiments were further reduced to two squadrons each, and in 1860 finally disbanded, so that, with the exception of the heavy Cavalry of the Guard, Cuirassiers have ceased to exist in the Russian army.

But there were several reasons, wholly unconnected with the special question of the cuirass, for this procedure. In the first place great reductions had to be carried out in the Russian army in consequence of the Crimean war; secondly, all these Cavalry regiments belonged to the military colonies, which had proved failures in many important respects; and, finally, both men, horses, accoutrements, &c., were so monstrously heavy as to be wholly unfit for any but parade purposes.

In Austria, too, a considerable reduction of the Army was one of the immediate results of the campaign of 1859. Up to that period there were eight regiments of Cuirassiers and as many of heavy Dragoons. Two of the latter were altogether disbanded, two others remained what they were, and four were named Cuirassiers; so that there are at present twelve regiments so called. But strange to say, the eight old Cuirassier regiments lost their cuirasses, and the four new ones never got any. The explanation of this very singular procedure seems to be that the Viennese military authorities have at length arrived at the conclusion that the half cuirass, that is to say the breast-plate alone, hitherto worn by these troops is next to useless, and it has therefore been laid aside, probably with the intention of having new double cuirasses with breast and back piece, so soon as the pattern shall have been determined on, and there are funds to procure them, for it would have been otherwise too absurd to call all these twelve regiments Cuirassiers.

But on the other hand, Spain, which hitherto had no Cuirassiers, has of late organized four regiments. The new Spanish cuirass is said to be particularly well shaped, it resists a rifle ball at forty metres, and only weighs thirteen Spanish, a trifle over thirteen and a half English pounds weight.

It would, therefore, appear that no sentence of condemnation has been passed on the cuirass itself, however desirable it may be that the great lubbers mounted on cart-horses that have hitherto worn this piece of defensive armour should make their final exit from the stage.

In olden times, Cuirassiers were by no means so heavy as now-a-

days, at least the men must have been much under the present size, for it will be found that the old cuirasses preserved in different parts of the Continent, especially in Germany, where we have had opportunities of carefully examining many that were probably worn by Tilly and Pappenheim's soldiers, are so small sized as to be only fit for the lightest class of modern light Cavalry, and the horses were, as far as one can judge from old paintings, although coarse and heavy, anything rather than long-legged and high-boned, whilst the saddle does not show a trace of the mountainous pack with which it is now encumbered, in fact there is nothing to be seen but a pair of pistol holsters.

It would be an interesting study to trace the steps by which our immediate predecessors gradually proceeded from the old, simple, and practical methods of equipping troops, especially Cavalry, to the complicated absurdities of the nineteenth century. The whole system of parade and outward show, to which everything else has been so long sacrificed was a direct consequence of the absolutism of the Continental governments, the principal duty of the troops was to overawe the population, and the fitness for field service became a secondary consideration, or was altogether lost sight of. But this dreary epoch is near its close, and we see every where, coincident with the progress of constitutional government, a strong tendency to return to what is simple, practical, and purely soldier-like.

But to return to the cuirass. There are many military men who believe that the modern improvements in small arms and artillery must render this and every other kind of defensive armour wholly useless. It is a great mistake to rush to such hasty conclusions as this; the cuirass covers at best but a part of the rider's body, the remainder and the horse were equally vulnerable by the old musket ball as by the cylyndro-ogivale projectile, the only difference lies in the greater force of percussion at short distances and the increased range of the modern fire-arms. But if we calmly consider for a moment that there is only a space of a few yards at the beginning and end of its flight during which the projectile can possibly strike even a man on horseback; that Cavalry can easily move at the rate of at least 250 to 350 yards in a minute, and that the difficulty of accurately judging distances in action is enormous, if not insuperable, we may fairly conclude that the difference between the effect of the old and the new arms, as regards Cavalry, cannot be very great.

The cannon ball of the old smooth bore could only kill horse and rider, one fired out of a rifled gun can do no more; the difference between the two lies in the greater range, and what has been said with regard to the Minié or Enfield rifle, applies equally well to the Armstrong, the Whitworth, the French, or the Prussian rifled cannon. But the old smooth bore is in many respects more dangerous to Cavalry than the rifled one ever can be; the long ricochet fire with the full charge is much more efficient than the elevated flight of the projectile of the rifled gun, because it shaves

the ground more closely and leaves fewer and shorter intervals uncovered, and its case-shot gives the most destructive fires to which Cavalry can be exposed. Few rifled guns can use case-shot at all; those of the Prussian artillery can do so, but their effect is perfectly uncertain beyond 600 paces, that is to say, the same range the smooth bore attains to. Practically the modern improvements in artillery and fire-arms leave the Cavalry in its old position, at the utmost this has become only a shade worse than it was before. It must, however, be remembered that the cuirass was not originally intended as a defence against fire-arms, and that its use has been continued ever since their adoption up to the present day. The chief value of defensive armour is as a protection against cold steel, and this is now more indispensable than ever, because the art of bayonet fencing, so universally cultivated in all European armies, has become one of the main elements of the superiority to the Infantry; the bayonet is the emperor of all weapons. Why does Infantry form squares to resist Cavalry? in what consists all the mechanism put in practice on such occasions? does not the Infantry soldier seek intuitively the body of his opponent with the point of his weapon? and what is it that the Cavalry soldier fears? the bayonet that he sees directed against him or the bullet that he cannot see?

In 1859, the gallant French Cavalry officers and men that attempted to penetrate into the Austrian squares at Solferino, were almost all brought down by the bayonet.

In 1809, after the battle of Eckmühl, the celebrated combat between French and Austrian Cuirassiers took place under the walls of Ratisbonne, the former were victorious, although they charged only at a trot, having discharged their fire-arms. During the night eight wounded Austrians were brought in for one Frenchman, and the next day the proportion of killed was found to be thirteen of the former to one of the latter, almost all stabbed in the loins and back; the Austrians had only breast-plates, the French double cuirasses.*

The upshot of all this is, that it is absurd to do away with the cuirass however wise it may be to abolish the kind of mounted troops that have hitherto worn it.

With regard to the cuirass itself we must hazard a few observationt before proceeding farther. It has been proved by the experience of the old Austrian and Russian Cuirassiers that the breast-plate alone is not only an inefficient piece of defensive armour, but that it has the further disadvantage of tiring the rider, inducing him either, to lean too much forwards, or throw himself altogether back in the saddle in order to escape the unequal pressure, and this unsteadiness of seat is the most frequent cause of sore backs, and renders it almost impossible to use the sabre steadily.

* See Colonel Marbot (Marcellin) commentaries on Rogniat's Considérations sur l'art de la guerre.

Double cuirasses, therefore, with breast and back piece are the only ones that should be employed; but the question arises how these should be constructed, and of what materials? The solid inflexible cuirass of the usual construction would do very well perhaps, if the enormous diversities in the shape and size of the men did not render it next to impossible to get them to fit easily and comfortable, which is the first consideration both as regards saving the man's back and the horse's, and enabling the rider to use his weapon. It is simply absurd to pretend that three or four different sizes will suffice when no two men are built alike, and it is impossible to have a cuirass constructed expressly for each trooper, or a train of armourers to follow each regiment as they did the knights of old for the purpose of altering the armour.

Perhaps the best way of avoiding these difficulties would be by starting with the principle, that the cuirass is mainly, if not entirely, destined for protection against the lance, the bayonet, or the sabre, and giving up altogether the idea of attempting to make it rifle or even pistol proof. The horseman is vulnerable to fire-arms on so many points that it seems scarcely worth while to sacrifice very good chances of resisting the bayonet and sabre for very doubtful ones of warding off a few bullets. It ought now-a-days to be possible to construct chain mail of cast steel, or some such material that would afford sufficient protection to the wearer, be light, flexible enough to fit almost every individual with the aid of a few straps and buckles, and not too dear. Here is a problem for our armourers to solve, and if they are able to accomplish it, there will be then no difficulty in organizing really good Cuirassiers, men of moderate size mounted on horses that are perfect masters of their weight.

It has been ascertained that the lowest average weight carried by European troop horses of the medium and light Cavalry amounts to 330 English lbs., in the heavy Cavalry it reaches 360 lbs., and our own Cavalry is probably still more heavily weighted. Now it is generally admitted that the proper load for a good pack-horse is 100 to 150 kilogrammes, equal to 220 to 330 English lbs., carried at a walk on a good road to a distance of forty kilometres, equal to twenty-four and a half English miles. If the horse be required to trot the whole way, the load must be reduced to 80 kilogrammes, equal to 176 English lbs., in order to enable it to do 22 to 24 English miles. But if the burden consist of a horseman with his saddle, &c., instead of mere inert matter, then the animal can carry at a maximum 90 kilogrammes, equal to 198 lbs., to the same distance on a good road at a walk, the difference being that he can do the work in seven to eight instead of ten hours.*

Here then we have proof, that we require our Cavalry horses to carry very much heavier loads than pack-horses can carry at a walk on a good road, and still we expect them to manœuvre in trot,

* Piobert, Théorie des Affuts et des Voitures d'Artillerie, 1840.

canter, gallop across country, and are, moreover, astonished at the number of sore backs that occur; no doubt we seldom attempt to march twenty-four English miles in a day, but in this consists the whole difference in favour of the troop horse.

What does the load carried by the troop horse consist of? the man, his clothing and necessaries, his arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, the horse furniture and the forage. It will probably be at once admitted that it is necessary to diminish the sum total of this burden, the question is which of the items we are to begin with, and how far we may safely go with the reduction.

Lest, however, any one should object that it is dangerous to diminish the load because the impulse of the Cavalry is a product of the weight multiplied by the velocity, we must try and make out whether this be really a principle or merely a delusion arising from the incorrect use of terms and a woeful confusion of ideas.

In the first place then it is evidently a misuse of terms to confound the weight of the horse and rider with the burden carried by the horse, and secondly, the velocity will in all cases mainly depend on the moving power, which may either progressively increase, be constant, or subject to a gradual diminution, this latter case alone applies to a horse; moreover, the moving power must always bear a certain ratio or relation to the weight.

Every artillerist knows, for instance, that in order to produce the greatest velocity, the charge must bear a certain proportion to the weight of the projectile, and no one thinks of firing 12-pounder shot with the charge calculated for a 6-pounder, unless his object is to diminish the velocity and range. The real state of the case, therefore, is this. We have to do with a motive power derived from the force of muscular contraction, depending on the condition, food, and daily labour of an animal, all of which are in the field exceptional, and, therefore, exceedingly precarious. If the usual burden and the daily work be equal to, or even near, the limits of the horse's strength, there remains no surplus of power to produce velocity wherewith to multiply the weight, and the theory of heavy Cavalry in this sense is a mere delusion.

There is another point connected with this theory to which we must call attention. It has now become the fashion to assert that in order to insure the proper degree of impulse, it is necessary that the Cavalry should be able to extend its charges to a maximum of 1,000 paces, nearly half an English mile, that is to say the full gallop should extend over this space. Applying the theory of the weight multiplied by the velocity here, we find that the former remains constant whilst the latter, and consequently the impulse, the product of both, gradually diminishes from a certain point, that is to say soon after the animal has attained its full speed when the velocity must be at its maximum. This is well known to jockeys. But no Cavalry officer who knows his business, and indeed no civilian that knows anything of horses will pretend that

it requires 1,000 paces or a quarter that distance to put horses to their speed, or that they can keep it up for anything like that, and therefore this doctrine of long charges is in this respect a mere fallacy; for it is evident that a lighter Cavalry, whose horses are not overweighted, must at some intermediate distance possess an equal or greater degree of impulse, higher velocity multiplied by a lower weight, than a heavier Cavalry with its blown horses at the end of the 1,000 paces. Experience proves that Cavalry troops that can keep up a steady quiet canter for a considerable time and then go over to full speed for 200 paces before they encounter their opponent, must have the superiority. But this is precisely the great difficulty, and the strongest proof of excellence; it is a question of steady riding with a light hand, and not of desperate floundering on over-toiled pack-horses.

We admit that is by no means complimentary to Cavalry officers in general to feel oneself obliged to enter into deductions of this nature; but when men are constantly talking and even writing as if squadrons fell down out of the clouds on squares of Infantry, or horses were propelled by steam on rails instead of labouring heavily with quivering muscles through deep ground, there is no help for it.

Beginning with the soldier himself, is there any possibility of saving weight on this item. All we can say on the subject is, that if the chest and arms are powerful enough to enable the man to use his sabre, which by the way gains nothing by being made unwieldly, and the legs long and strong enough to enable him to mount his horse with facility, the constructing lofty bulwarks of cloak, valise, &c., fore and aft on the saddle, by no means further this object; the less there is of the rest of him, especially in the stern and abdominal departments, the better.

It seems scarcely possible to lay down exactly a standard of weight for the different kinds of Cavalry, because so much depends on the class of horse that is available, the only safe mode of proceeding is to make the horses the basis of the calculation, and regulate the weight of the men with reference to this, which, however, cannot be done by fixing on a standard of height alone for either one or the other. The selecting tall men for the Cavalry, leads inevitably to buying long-legged, high-boned horses to mount them, because everything will be sacrificed to appearance, and the evil consequences of this system are to be traced throughout all the Cavalry regiments in Europe. Where great uniformity of race exists it might be possible to establish a scale of weight and inches, but in the west of Europe this is no where to be found, and weight, as being the more important element of the two, should be more strictly attended to. Twelve stone or seventy-six kilogrammes runs too near the burden of the pack-horse to be generally admissable, and leaves no margin for saddle, &c.; probably eleven stone, or seventy kilogrammes is the maximum that should be attempted for heavy Cavalry.

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It is easier to deal with the clothing accoutrements and necessaries, than with the rider himself. Whatever conduces to comfort, internal cleanliness, and consequently health, is indispensable, and cannot, therefore, be trenched upon; neatness, too, must be considered. But certain matters of external show that have really nothing to do with either, most unnecessarily increase the bulk and weight of the kit, and should, therefore, be done away with. Hussars, for instance, are supposed to be light Cavalry, and are, nevertheless, loaded with no end of things that are perfectly useless in most countries, positively injurious in many. The pelisse especially is perfectly absurd in a moist and temperate climate; it had its origin, worn Hussar fashion, in peculiarities of that of Hungary, one of the most exceptionable in Europe, where, even in summer, hot days and followed by cold nights, and the keenness of the air is peculiar;* but the Hungarian peasant who hangs a pelisse on his shoulders all the year round, wears nothing but linen under it. Then again, is it possible to imagine anything so useless as a sabretasche? White belts, too, should be altogether abolished, because all the stuff and instruments required for keeping them in order are monstrously heavy, and brass and buckles and ornaments should be bronzed for the same reason. In some respects at least we are less absurd than other people, who still persist in varnishing their bridles, &c., or polishing with wax, and moreover on burnishing the barrels of their carbines and pistols, the materials for which operations weigh pounds, or at least ounces. It is only a short time since Russia has ventured on leather in its natural state, and Bavaria is about to follow its example. In Austria they have of late thrown away that most useless of all appendages, the crupper, and, moreover, abolished the absurd piece of drapery yclept echabraque, the sheepskin has, however, still been retained.† The pistol holsters, too, have been very generally abolished, or at least modified; of which more hereafter. In Prussia the valise has been set aside, and its contents transferred to pockets attached to both sides of the pad or cushion placed under the saddle. This system of packing has the advantage of being much more compact and flat than the old one, and the weight is more equally distributed—a great improvement in itself; but many Prussian officers are still opposed to it.

On examining the kit of the Cavalry soldier one is astonished at the number of articles contained in it, that in no way conduce to his well-being; let all these be thrown away, and we shall lighten the burden carried by the horse to a much greater extent than would appear at first sight possible, "every little makes a muckle,"

* See Mühri's works on Climatology. Canada is the the only British possession where the Hungarian mode of dress is justified by the climate.

† The Echabraque is properly speaking an embroidered or laced cloth covering for the saddle and horse, the sheepskin has been combined with it but is a separate article.

and by saving ounces here and there, we finally get rid of pounds, or even stones.

We now come to the arms. Certain Lancers or Hulans are the most preposterous in this respect; the idea of giving a lance, sabre, carbine and pistol to a man, one of whose hands is occupied in guiding his horse, is so perfectly astounding as to be scarcely credible; but many of our readers know that this has been done, and one can now only wonder that a bow and arrow with a quiver and a sling with a bag of stones has not been superadded.

Few questions have been more ardently and keenly discussed than that regarding the value of the lance as a weapon; but it appears that in the majority of the discussions on this point, the most important elements have been overlooked or purposely neglected. Fully admitting its great value and efficiency in the hands perfectly capable of using it, we must, nevertheless, assert that it is the weakest of all weapons in those that are not so. The lance is the weapon of uncivilized nations, because it is the one most easily attainable—a pole with a big nail attached is its simplest form; but as soon as the Lancer can get hold of a sabre, he seizes on it with avidity, and will sacrifice his lance rather than lose the latter again. If the pre-eminence of the queen of arms were really so great as some people pretend, the natural progressive transition would be in the opposite direction, and not as it is, from lance to sabre.

So much for the arm itself; and now a word as to its bearer, whose genesis is as follows. First of all we have a natural rider, Cossack, Hulan, or whatever he may be, accustomed from his youth to spend the greater part of his time, and even perform many of his household duties on horseback, and, secondly, we have the ready formed, dexterous horseman, perfectly unencumbered with baggage, and suitably mounted, grasping the best weapon he can get hold of, which is then in the hands most capable of making an efficient use of it.

The manufactured lancer, even though we give him the name of Hulan, is a very different sort of thing from this; nothing but long practice can make the lance anything else than an encumbrance and an element of weakness to him.*

But there are further objections to this weapon in the hands of any but born Hulans or Cossacks. You must give the regular Cavalry soldier a sabre, and some sort of fire-arms is indispensable; here then you have the weight and encumbrance of three weapons, four or five where there is a carbine and a pair of pistols, the soldier does not know which is his peculiar weapon, his reliance is not placed on one in particular, he ends by having no confidence in any. Old Russian Cavalry officers assert that the Cossacks have degenerated to a great extent since they have been regularised, and we can easily credit it, nay, it can hardly be otherwise.

* Two or three year's period of training will never do this.

Finally it is well known that certain races of men incline to cutting, and others again to thrusting. Amongst the former are the Germans and all our own population; for quarter staff is English, the shilelagh Irish, and the claymore Scotch, the old Border riders formed an exception. The Hungarian, too, always cuts, and never thrusts, and has this in common with most Orientals. On the other hand almost all Sclavonic, Finnish, and Tartar people, with the exception of the Bohemians, take naturally to thrusting, and therefore prefer the lance; the French give point with their long straight sabres, the Italian and the Spaniard do the same; these are the countries where the rapier has always flourished, and in the two latter, especially in Spain, it might be possible to get up good Lancers.

The carbine has been of late altogether discarded in Austria, Bavaria, Baden, and many other parts of the Continent, its place being generally supplied by a pistol furnished with a shifting carbine stock which is easily attached or detached. When mounted, the horseman uses this weapon as a pistol, dismounted as a carbine. This change is the result of a discussion that has lasted some twenty-five or thirty years; the advocates of the carbine relying in the course of it on the testimony of British Cavalry officers as to the value of this weapon during the Peninsular war, which seemed always sufficient to silence their opponents, for the time at least. It is, however, notorious that the old fashioned Cavalry pistols and carbines were miserable weapons; Decker states, as the result of his experience, and few officers have had more, that the average number of hits with the carbine amounted to 10 per cent. at what was estimated to be 100 paces, 5 per cent. at 200 paces, and scarcely 1 per cent. at 300 paces; and if a man was hit with a pistol bullet at a greater distance than 20 paces, he was justified in considering it to be a fatality; this of course applied to the use of these weapons on horseback. For dismounted men the number of hits with the carbine were estimated at about one half of those afforded by the old musket.

If we remember aright, the British authorities alluded to were candid enough to confess that the superiority obtained over their opponents was mainly attributable to the English carbine being superior to the French, nothing being brought forward in proof of its absolute excellency. Now the superiority of the carbine over the pistol, as both then existed, depended on the better condition of the former, and not on the nature of the weapon itself, for it is much easier to use a pistol on horseback, and, therefore, it is not unfair to conclude that if the construction of the latter be imposed so as to make it a really good weapon, it ought to answer all purposes fairly to be expected. This seems to be the conclusion to which most continental authorities have arrived; whether the modern improved pistol be equal in efficiency to the old carbine we cannot say.

What concerns us more immediately at present is this; by abo-

lishing altogether the carbine, and substituting the pistol with the shifting stock, a great saving of weight and money may be effected. First of all we have one weapon instead of two, and in Austria the two old heavy holsters have been thrown aside in consequence, and one light one is attached to the off-side of the saddle immediately behind the soldier's right thigh, so that the stock of the pistol protrudes just under his right hand. This is a decided improvement, not only is weight saved, but the holsters, which were always in the way, interfered seriously with the action of the horses' shoulders, and frequently wounded them, have been got rid of; finally, the pistol can be readily got at, which was formerly a matter of difficulty. A light strap or cord, with a swivel, attached to the belt of the cartouche suffices to carry the shifting stock, so that the bandoleer has also become unnecessary.

An effort was also made to get rid of the cartouch or pouch altogether, by substituting the Circassian mode of carrying the cartridges, that is to say, in rows of small pipes, permanently attached to the coat breast on both sides; but this plan was abandoned, it being found that the ammunition suffered by being worn on the person, and it was otherwise inconvenient. The cartouches, however, should be abandoned, if for no other reason than because its weight is one-sided, pressing on one shoulder, which induces the rider, when tired, to shift about and assume all manner of oblique positions in his saddle for the purpose of escaping the pressure on his left shoulder,* the horses' back often testifies to this uneasiness of seat.

The few rounds required by the horse soldier might, perhaps, be best carried in the following manner. For the Cuirassier, it would suffice to attach the cartridge pipes, "à la Circassienne," directly to the breast of the chain-mail, and further to hook the shifting stock of the pistol-carbine to its lower border on the right, and the sabre as a counterpoise on the left. For those kinds of cavalry that do not wear the chain-mail cuirass, we would propose a harness of light leather straps (not white buffalo) in the form of a pair of Tyrolese braces with shoulder straps, a gorget and a waist-belt, the cartridge pipes to be attached to the breast as on the chain-mail, and the shifting stock and sabre in precisely the same manner as above. This harness could be so constructed as to be easily thrown over the head, or slipped into and closed with two buckles, if the man had time; in case of urgency it should retain his place without these. The shoulder straps, gorget-piece and backstraps should be made capable of resisting a sabre cut by means of light steel chains which should, however, not require polishing. Of course, the usual sword belt must be retained, as it would be otherwise impossible to carry this weapon.

In this way, we should be enabled to dispense altogether with

* Nothing is more common amongst cavalry soldiers and officers than chronic rheumatic affections of the left shoulder.

the cartouche bandoleer epaulettes (shell) and one holster; this one single accoutrement would answer several purposes, be easily put on and off, could be slept in, would divide the weight to be carried equably, weigh and cost much less than the above articles, and might be made ornamental.

We set out with the principle that the saving of weight to be effected should in no case interfere with the soldier's comfort; the mode of carrying the ammunition here proposed would add to it, both directly and indirectly. Perhaps the most objectionable part of the cavalry soldier's clothing, as it now stands, is the cloak; it affords little or no protection against cold or wind, because it must be made wide on account of the cartouche; when without sleeves it prevents the free use of both arms;* is very inconvenient when dismounted, and a great obstacle in mounting, and requires much time and trouble to roll it up and attach it to the saddle, besides being both expensive and heavy. But so long as we continue the use of cartouches and bandoleers, it is difficult to substitute anything better for the long horse cloak. Now the Circassian mode of carrying the ammunition would at once permit us to adopt a good top coat of waterproof cloth, something in the shape of a pea jacket, reaching not more than two inches below the knee; it should go over all and button loosely across the chest, leaving the soldier the free use of both hands, enabling him to get at his ammunition without difficulty, and protecting the latter effectually from the rain. In cold or wet weather, on foot or horseback, in garrison or camp, it would greatly contribute to the soldier's well-being; be much lighter and cheaper than the cloak, and more easily attached, folded, and rolled, to the saddle.

The long cloak would, no doubt be missed in the bivouac, but we prefer to supply its place as follows. The soldier's kit must be protected from rain in some way, and this is one of the chief uses of the sheepskin, or echabraque, the other being to make the seat comfortable. By substituting a good rug, a third essential point might be gained, namely, to protect the horseman still more effectually than can be done by the cloak, from cold and rain, both in the saddle and bivouac. Such of our readers as have crossed the Alpine passes of Switzerland and the Tyrol, or travelled through Upper Bavaria and Austria, and the Salzburg country, must have seen, whether they observed it is another question, that the postillions, carriers, and such people are always provided with a long-haired rug, in the middle of which a slit is cut diagonally, through which the wearer's head is thrust, the corners of the rug falling down in front and rear, and over the shoulders in not ungraceful folds. No coat or cloak has been invented equal to this contrivance, which may be shifted to the wind, and covers the horseman most effectually, leaving him at the same time the use of both hands. Such a rug as this we would substitute for the sheepskin,

* In the continental, especially German cavalries, the cloak has generally sleeves.

laying it under ordinary circumstances, folded in four, on the saddle under the surcingle. The colour, of course, is a matter of taste, it might be blue, green, or anything one pleased; it would protect the kit from rain equally well on the horseman's shoulders as under his seat, in the latter case render this soft and comfortable, afford an excellent covering in the bivouac, and certainly weigh much less, and not cost one-third of the money that the echabraque, sheepskin and cloak do.*

We hear a multitude of voices exclaiming, "You want to make what is called in Ireland a 'holy show' of the cavalry." No such thing, my friends, we want Cavalry for work and not for show; we readily admit that neatness and smartness are necessary for all soldiers, especially for cavalry, for a man requires some degree of vanity to make him cleanly and soldierly, but these things need never be purchased at the expense of real utility, comfort and common sense, and we are convinced that what we here propose is capable of combining all.

Two forms of valise have been hitherto generally in use, the one a cylinder, the other a parallelopipedon, it is hard to say which is the worst of the two. But if the receptacle itself be simply absurd, the various modes of arranging its contents, and attaching it to the saddle, practised in different parts of the world, are wonderfully so, the most astounding part of the business, however, is that it has been attempted to make it a matter of ornament, and display taste in its arrangement. One Cavalry officer admires a truncated column rigged at right angles across the horse's backbone; another thinks it beautiful to have it bent into a demi-lance on the cantle of the saddle, and so forth; but no one seems to care about the soldier's convenience, and, generally speaking, we have found, that in proportion as the pack was considered to be perfect and pleasing to the eye, in the same proportion were its contents inaccessible, and the time required to make it up enormous.

We can here only state generally, what our ideas are on this subject; the leading principles must be, that the soldier can easily get at everything he wants, that the articles of clothing, linen, &c., should only require to be laid in the receptacle intended for them, and that the whole kit should be so disposed as to allow of its being grasped in one hand, laid on the saddle, and secured with, at the utmost, two straps and buckles. The latter condition would appear to be most easily ratified by stuffing everything into one receptacle, but the two former, which are equally important, would be thereby frustrated; moreover, no room would remain in the saddle for the horseman, even if he could manage to mount, and the weight could not be properly distributed, the great secret for preserving horses from sore backs. Under these circumstances, the last system to adopt would be four receptacles of nearly equal size and weight, which, instead of being detached, should be permanently

* The same rug might be substituted in the infantry for the great coat.

connected by four straps so as to form one object to grasp, and be attached to the saddle pairwise, in front and rear, on the principle of balance and counter-balance; none of them, however, resting directly on the horse's body, but being supported by the blanket or pad placed under the saddle. Any one entering into the spirit of this proposal will easily find the further details for himself; those who do not, will scarcely take the trouble.

We now come to the saddle, the most important item in the whole business, and to say the truth the most difficult one to deal with, for we shall have to contend with deep-rooted prejudices, and a considerable confusion of ideas.

Of the great variety of existing saddles, few are really good, and not one perfect, in the sense of being universally applicable. It will suffice for our present purpose to examine into the peculiarities of three, the common English saddle, the old heavy cavalry, or German, and the light cavalry or Hungarian, to each of which belongs its own peculiar seat and style of riding, the English, the German, the Hungarian,* the neglect of making a distinction in this respect has led to much confusion and difficulty.

How have these different seats or styles of riding originated? Has the seat been accommodated to the saddle, or vice versa? Or have not rather both the one and the other had their origin in circumstances connected with the national characteristics, build, &c., of the riders, peculiarities of the breeds of horses, and the objects for which saddle-horses were employed. That this latter is the true explanation is proved by a variety of facts, amongst which we may mention, that the saddle used in England at the period when almost all journies were performed on horseback, and the traveller in the habit of carrying his baggage with him, and, moreover, military service rendered to a great extent in the same manner, was a very different machine from that used at the present day, when the use of horses for sporting purposes is sufficiently general to impress its character, both on the saddle and the style of riding. In former times, the saddle was very similar to that used in Germany, and on the continent generally, and the seat too.

The German saddle and style of riding are, on the other hand, continuations of the former state of things as they existed with us, and everywhere else at the period referred to, hunting and racing having, until within a few years, never become sufficiently general to produce any decided influence on either. The Hungarian saddle and seat are the traditions of a migratory nation of horsemen in arms, the last that arrived in Europe, handed down to the present day.

What we wish to prove by the above, is simply, that a certain kind of seat belongs to each saddle, and if the Hungarian seat looks uncommonly queer in an English saddle, we shall presently show

* The French style of riding belongs to the German, the Polish and Cossack to the Hungarian school.

that the English or German seat in a Hungarian saddle is worse than this, being positively faulty, and one of the most usual causes of sore backs. The chief characteristic of what is called the English seat, in its more exaggerated form at least, namely the extension of the leg forwards, is a consequence of riding horses willing to go ahead, and the general use of snaffles and other light forms of bitting. The English postillion, who has to urge on jaded post-horses, assumes habitually a very different seat and style of riding.

Let us cut this disquisition short by trying to ascertain whether it be possible to define what a military seat is, or should be. It is usually a matter of fancy or caprice, it should always be the result of certain data, that we shall now endeavour to ascertain.

We have several systems of riding, bold riding on the flat or across country, at speed, distance riding at moderate paces, school riding, and military riding, which latter partakes of the nature of, and at the same time differs from, the other three, inasmuch as it must be done in a heavily packed saddle, and enable the rider to use his weapons. Military riding is, therefore, a very complicated piece of business, it requires occasional spurts at full speed on the flat, or even across country, a great deal of distance riding at moderate paces, and so much school riding as is necessary for the purpose of equalising the several paces; moreover, the seat must be such as to enable the horseman to use his weapons, leaving him only one hand to guide his horse, which latter must, therefore, be accustomed readily to obey hand and leg, and all this must be done in a packed saddle without galling the horse's back or withers; but the sore backs and galled withers are produced, in almost all cases, by the weight being brought to bear unduly on some one point, instead of being distributed over the greatest possible surface equably. The leading principle is, therefore, that the whole burden, consequently the saddle, must be placed over the horse's centres of gravity and motion, that is, on the middle of the back,* which will be of no avail unless the weight of the rider fall in the centre of the saddle, and that of his kit be equably distributed around him. In this lies the whole secret.

Although the English saddle has never been adopted by regular Cavalry, it is perhaps not superfluous to point out, why it is wholly unfit for the purpose. In the first place then, the weight of the rider is thrown altogether on his hinder part, and nothing but careful fitting, and constant attention to the condition of the lining, &c., prevents evil consequences arising. Secondly, it is altogether unfit for packing.

The German or heavy Cavalry saddle is not open to the latter objection; but it, too, requires careful fitting and constant attention in order to prevent mischief ensuing. In the field this is morally impossible, because a few days hard work alters so com-

* One of the chief objects of school riding is to obtain a proper adjustment of these centres of gravity and motion.

pletely the shape of the horse's back, that the saddle no longer fits, and when a few days rest has restored the horse's condition again, the altered saddle must be realtered. This and the saving of weight have caused the Hungarian saddle of late to be very extensively substituted for the German one, even in the heavy Cavalry, it being much easier by a different arrangement of the blanket to adopt the saddle to the horse's back under all circumstances, or even to several horses' backs in succession if necessary. But the Hungarian saddle has its great difficulties; this very adjustment of the blanket requires a great deal of intelligence on the part of the soldier, who must be instructed in several modes of folding it, whereas one single method is generally strictly enforced; then the construction of this saddle is such that it affords lever power in almost all directions, and if the weight be not perfectly equally distributed, its action on the horse's back is in a ration multiplied by the length of the lever, and produces more serious injuries than otherwise occur; the greatest difficulty of all is the seat. The Hungarian saddle constructed for a peculiar seat and style of riding is admirable so long as the rider adheres to these, but the worst that can be imagined with any other.

The Hungarian seat is precisely in the centre of the saddle, that is equi-distant from the fore and hindermost extremities of those parts of it that press on the horse's back, which secures the equal distribution of the weight and prevents lever action,* it differs in this respect from German, English, French, and all other seats. Now almost all the nationalities that have by degrees adopted this saddle, have at the same time preserved more or less the traditions of their own styles of riding and seats, originally adapted to saddles of a perfectly different construction, "hinc illæ lachrimæ," hence all the sore backs and galled withers. To any one endowed with a certain fineness of perception for lever action, a simple glance at some French, English, and other Cavalry regiments, suffices to bring home the conviction that the Italian and Dobrudscha calamities were inevitable, one sees, right through sheepskin and all, the whole weight of the horseman and his kit thrown on one point, one feels a wooden edge grinding into one's own loins.

It has frequently been made a matter of discussion whether it be possible to get Frenchmen, Englishmen, or Germans, to take kindly to the seat that properly belongs to the Hungarian saddle or not. Great differences in the build of the men no doubt exist, the heavy stern of the two last named nations forms frequently a very voluminous obstacle; preconceived ideas of what a military seat should be are also a hindrance; but the great, the only insuperable difficulty

* Should the rider's weight not fall exactly on this point, the seat of the saddle must be altered to make it do so, this is one of the greatest advantages of this saddle, that the rider may be in this way compelled to assume and maintain the proper seat, he falls naturally into it, the more inevitably, the more he is fatigued.

lies in the existing mania for big men, absurd equipments and arms, and consequently overloads.*

A number of contrivances have been adopted from time to time for the purpose of preventing the Hungarian saddle from injuring the horse, thin straw mats placed under the saddle, or plats of felt; of late years, too, regular cushioned pads have been substituted for the blanket, and a variety of other contrivances. The felt and pad are decidedly objectionable, the best part of this saddle being the blanket—to use a Hibernianism; the straw mat does no harm when the seat is correct and the weight not too great, in which cases it is, however, superfluous or nearly so.

The Hungarian saddle itself has been much altered too, we doubt much that it has ever been improved; the iron clamps and fastenings are decidedly not improvements, they add to the weight, and render it impossible to repair a broken saddle in the field, the wood being destroyed by the screws and rivets. Most of these so-called improvements have been invented by saddlers for very obvious motives; a pad under the saddle may be very convenient for a lazy or ignorant man, but it is evidently liable to the very disadvantage for which the German saddle has been discarded; saddle skirts add to the weight and are perfectly useless; there is, however, no objection to the pad or cushion on the seat, provided it be moveable. A good blanket, but it must be really a good one, and practice in varying the methods of folding it so as to be able to adjust the saddle to the horse's back under all circumstances, a correct seat, and getting rid of all unnecessary ballast, whether living or dead, will suffice with the old Hungarian saddle, "pure et simple," of the proper size, to render injuries to the horses' backs very rare occurrences indeed.

A Danish Captain of Cavalry, named Barth, has invented a new modification of the Hungarian saddle, which has been adopted in Bavaria, and is very highly spoken of. If report speaks true, this saddle never injures the horse; its chief characteristics are, very great length, which of course distributes the weight over a greater surface and equalises the pressure, this also permits the rider to assume the German or English seats; it is, in fact, no longer a Hungarian saddle, but a German one with a detached blanket instead of a pad. This saddle is, however, very heavy, and also expensive; but in those countries where it is found impossible to introduce the Hungarian seat, this is probably the best expedient that can be adopted.

Another saddle has been invented by a Wurtemberg saddler, named Triess, consisting wholly of iron and felt, it is now under trial; this, too, will probably be heavy, and although it may answer in garrison and in peace time, will certainly never be a good field saddle on account of the material used in its construction; it is a saddler's job.

Forage is an important item; but we can only afford a few words

* The mode of attaching the stirrup has a great influence on the seat.

on the subject. It is quite sufficient to compare the relative nutriment contained in equal weights of hay and oats to arrive at the conclusion that where, as in this case, the greatest possible economy of weight is of such immense importance, it is much better to carry nothing but oats, or whatever other grain may be disposable. Hay contains in its natural state on an average 14·4 water, 27 wood fibre, and 7·2 insoluble ashes, in all 48·6 per cent. of its whole weight. Oats, on the contrary, 13·7 water, 9·6 wood fibre, in all 23 per cent., and if we include the salts contained, most of which are more or less necessary to digestion, 26·1 per cent., the nutritive components amount for hay to 37·4, for oats to 73·9 per cent., so that we may say in round numbers hay contains half, oats three-fourths its weight of nutritious matter; that contained in the latter being, moreover, of a higher quality and more easily digestible. No doubt horses require hay, grass, or straw, in addition to oats, as they otherwise refuse to drink the necessary quantity of water, and leave a certain portion of their corn untouched; but these auxiliary articles are more easily obtained by foraging, and corn remains the chief and most indispensable article of the horse's diet. More horses are injured by carrying voluminous bundles of hay than in any other way, it requires much time to prepare it for carriage, and always loses in value by the various operations employed for this purpose.

It has become the fashion of late years to tell off a certain number of men as pioneers in each squadron, (the French have, we believe, twelve), and add the weight of intrenching tools to a burden that is already too great. Theoretically there is something seductive in this idea, but from what we have seen of the work that Infantry pioneers are able to do in the field, we believe it to be practically absurd. If it be really desirable to be able to send pioneers with their tools rapidly forward to a given point this will be most easily effected on light cars equipped expressly for the purpose, a horse can draw double the weight that he can carry in trot, and this decides the question for us.

By equipping Cavalry on the principles here laid down, it should be possible to save forty to fifty pounds of dead weight, and by selecting smaller and lighter men, twenty to thirty pounds more, altogether some four or five stone in the burden now uselessly imposed on Cavalry horses. What might be saved in a pecuniary point of view it is scarcely possible to calculate exactly; on the accoutrements alone certainly much more than would suffice to cover the expense of officers' forage. The number of disabled horses would be reduced at least 40 to 50 per cent., and the Cavalry would not melt away in the field as it now does.

In conclusion, we would say a word on formal tactics. Since 1859, the European Infantry, continental, has been formed two instead of three deep as before, and this has led to the very strange proposal of reducing the formation of the Cavalry from two deep to

a single rank. This idea is in itself too preposterous to merit further notice, and is only remarkable as a proof of the extraordinary confusion of ideas that exists on the subject of Cavalry tactics. But another controversy that has been long sustained as to the respective merits of the linear and column formations for charges of Cavalry, has led us to the following conclusions. Whilst we reject the formation in column because it leads to inseparable confusion, we admit at the same time that the two deep line is too weak in a certain sense. It is all very well to say that Cavalry should keep line and remain well closed up during the attack; if it charge with its utmost velocity, a rule very properly laid down, the difference in the speed and power of the horses renders this absolutely impossible. In practice, the squadron arrives at the enemy's line at least four or five, frequently six or eight deep. Up to the times of Frederick the Great this arm was formed four deep, and it charged in a trot at the utmost; he formed all his Cavalry two deep, and introduced charges at full speed. The superior velocity more than compensated for the loss of weight, and the change was no doubt good, inasmuch as the tactical forms of those times did not afford the means of moving deep formations rapidly.

Now it appears to us that this difficulty is not insurmountable; we would preserve the two deep formation as hitherto, but always charge with a double line of squadrons at 12 to 15 paces distance, the difference in the speed and power of the horses would lead, as it now does, to a four to six deep formation at the moment this double line arrived at the enemy's front, but the density of the mass would be double what it now is at the greatest speed, all the best horses of both squadrons being in the front, and the weaker ones following in the rank. The effect of such a charge would be irresistible against single lines of Cavalry, or perhaps even against Infantry.

But there are other reasons to be adduced in favour of this system. First the deployment of a given number of squadrons would require only one half the time, and although the front would be shorter in the same proportion, the certainty of breaking through the enemy's centre, sweeping away one of his wings, or, if the attack were directed obliquely against his line, rolling himself altogether would more than doubly compensate this disadvantage. That the flanks of the attacking force would be more endangered we deny; the overlapping portions of the enemy's line would either charge at full speed with the rest, or moderate their pace; in the first case they would be long past our rear before they could rally, and wheeling to the right and left, envelope us; in the second case they would have fallen into the position of supports, and be probably involved in the déroute. Second reason. The lateral deviation of projectiles fixed from smooth bored and rifled cannon is very small and tolerably regular in comparison with the difference of range, which are both very considerably and wholly irregular; it follows,

therefore, that the broader the object fixed at, the longer their line, the greater the certainty of hitting, whereas the depth of a double line bears no poportion to the differences and irregularities of range, and therefore does not materially increase the chances of hitting. At first sight, the contrary of this may appear to be the case, but closer examination will prove that our statement is correct.

MEXICO.

Light is beginning to dawn upon the Mexican question, which promises to become a European one. It already momentarily casts into shade that more important question nearer home, with which, however, it is more or less indirectly connected—the struggle for Polish nationality and independence. The Emperor of the French has offered the imperial crown of Mexico to an Austrian archduke, and, if we are to credit the semi-official organs of the French government, that offer has been accepted. In fact, we are told by the special organ of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, that the whole *petite affaire* of handing over a whole nation was settled before Forey took command of the expedition, that Almonte had his appointment as president of the *ad interim* triumvirate in his pocket before he started, and that the terms of the bargain were all settled in black and white as far back as October, 1861. These little matters having been arranged, and Mexico being virtually under French rule, the Imperial dust is once more thrown in the eyes of Europe, which is solemnly informed that the Mexican people, the very men who defended the barricades in Puebla inch by inch, and kept the French army at bay for months, have done everything of their own accord, and, in their gratitude, are going to erect statues of the Emperor of the French, and of the Empress Eugénie, in their Hall of Congress. This is, in a few words, what has occurred, but, for the benefit of our readers, we will endeavour to place before them all the facts connected with the Mexican Question that have occurred since the Mexican capital was taken possession of by Marshal Forey.

It was on the 17th May, 1863—dates are important—that Puebla surrendered to the French. General Comonfort had been ordered by Juarez, the President of the Mexican Republic, to advance to the relief of, and bring provisions to the beleaguered city. In this he failed, not so much from incapacity, as from circumstances over which he had no control. General Ortega was to have made a sortie with 6,000 men, which he omitted to do, and, after a severe fight near Cerro de San Lorenzo, Comonfort was defeated. Had the latter been allowed to act on his own judgment, the French army would probably be still before the walls of Puebla. The city had provisions on hand for three weeks, and the garri-

son was stout of heart; but on the news of the defeat of the main body of the Mexican army, Ortega lost heart and surrendered. After the fall of Puebla, the fortifications of the city of Mexico were placed in an efficient state of defence, seemingly denoting the intention of Juarez to make a stand at the capital. The means at the disposal of the government were, however, so limited, that force was had recourse to compel the inhabitants to work. This injudicious step caused an ill-feeling in the city, and many of the inhabitants prepared for flight. On the 29th May, a decree was issued, which transferred the seat of the government to San Luis Potosi, and on the 31st May, Juarez, with his ministers and army, abandoned the capital. An *ayuntiamento*, or council, was established, and an appeal made to the foreign consuls for their support. A sort of foreign legion was formed, but it was finally resolved to abandon the defence of the city of Mexico, and a committee was appointed to wait upon General Forey at Puebla, to negotiate terms of capitulation.

On the 4th June, a battalion of French Chasseurs de Vincennes appeared at the gates of Mexico, but they remained encamped outside until General Bazaine's division arrived, on the 7th. On the 10th, Forey arrived, and made his solemn entry into the capital of the Montezumas, at the head of about 15,000 men. A *Te Deum* was held in the cathedral. Forey was accompanied by General Almonte and M. de Saligny. General Marquez, with about 6,000 men, had joined the French troops. The city was taken possession of without any excesses being committed, and festivities were given in honour of the invaders. On the 22nd, a provisional government was established, under Almonte, Labastida (formerly Bishop of Puebla, and recently appointed Archbishop of Mexico), and General Salas. Juarez had taken up his head-quarters at San Luis Potosi on the 9th, and issued a manifesto prohibiting all communication with Mexico.

On the 18th June, General Forey issued a decree against the liberty of the press, and another decree ordering the sequestration of the property of all those who had taken up arms to oppose the French. [This decree has since been cancelled by order of the Emperor Napoleon.] On the 10th of July, the Assembly of Notables, or Constituent Assembly, met in council, and passed a vote upon the question of the future government of Mexico. In this sitting it was unanimously resolved to offer the imperial crown of Mexico to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and, in case he should decline it, to any other Catholic prince designated by Napoleon III. As soon as this news reached France, the special organ of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the following explanations:

"We are happy to be able to announce that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian accepts, with the consent of his august brother the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new

Mexican Empire. The first overtures made to the Court of Vienna touching the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico date from the month of October, 1861. The Emperor Francis Joseph then replied that, although appreciating at its just value the preference accorded to his dynasty, he left his brother sole arbiter to decide when the moment should come to take a definite resolution. But, as it was important to know if, and to what point, the Court of Vienna would be willing to realize the wishes of the Mexican nation, his Apostolic Majesty sent Count Rechberg, immediately after the first confidential overture with the Court of the Tuileries, to the château possessed by the Archduke Maximilian at Trieste, where his Imperial Highness habitually resides. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was instructed to represent to the Prince the high destiny to which the Mexican people and the personal sympathies of Napoleon III would call him on the successful issue of the French expedition. As we have said, Count Rechberg was authorized to declare to his Imperial Highness that the Emperor Francis Joseph, as chief of the Imperial family, left him full and entire liberty to take the part which suited him best. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian was strongly moved to find that at the moment when he had built the retreat of Miramar, in order to remain henceforth a stranger to politics, the Emperor of the French should have indicated him to the choice of the Mexican people to fulfil so great and elevated a mission as the pacification and regeneration of the ancient empire of Montezuma. But at the same time, the Archduke made the acceptance of this mission, beset with so many difficulties, dependent on certain conditions, which, to be well understood and estimated, merit ulterior explanation.

"We shall at present confine ourselves to stating that the essential condition—namely, that the re-establishment of the monarchy in Mexico, as well as the election of the Prince as future Sovereign, shall emanate from the 'spontaneous movement of the country' has already been accomplished. The other conditions, which are more within the domain of diplomacy, are no less assured. From the month of October, 1861, the Archduke Maximilian has received the most unequivocal proofs that his arrival in Mexico would be looked upon by all parties as the dawn of an era of peace and prosperity. A few months ago the venerable Archbishop of Mexico went in person to the Palace of Miramar to urge the Prince, in the name of religion and of the whole Mexican episcopate, to accept the holy and glorious mission to which Divine Providence had predestined him. The worthy prelate had the consolation, on leaving Miramar, of knowing that the Archduke would no longer hesitate in the event of the Mexican throne being re-established under the conditions specified by his Imperial Highness at the opening of the negotiations. The Archduke had, therefore, already entered into more than a moral engagement towards the Mexican episcopate and the notables of the country, who, before proclaiming his election, were

anxious to have a certainty of his acceptance. At the taking of Puebla, the Archduke addressed his congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor of the French in an autograph letter. The bearer of this letter was Baron de Pont, Councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, who, from the origin of the candidature of the Archduke to the Mexican throne, was attached to his Imperial Highness as private Secretary. The tenour of this letter, which was lately delivered at Fontainebleau to the Emperor Napoleon by Prince Metternich, was itself the prelude to a definite acceptance by the Archduke at the proper time and place. The letter in question having been presented in an official manner to Napoleon III by the ambassador of Francis Joseph, implied also the anticipated consent of the august chief of the Hapsburg dynasty. It may be seen from the preceding that in announcing the definite acceptance of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian we do not put forward a single conjecture, but a resolution based on authentic facts."

That the Archduke has on certain conditions accepted the crown there can be no doubt; but what those conditions are remain still secret. His brother the Emperor of Austria declines to interfere, making it a "personal question" for the Archduke's own consideration. In Austria itself public feeling runs high against an Austrian Archduke becoming the satrap of the man who drove the Austrians out of Italy and despoiled Austria of the rich plains of Lombardy. Savoy and Nice were paid as the price for French aid to Italy. The price of the Mexican crown has still to be stated. It has been rumoured in political circles that the celebrated Quadrilateral was to be given up, but the rumour does not seem credible. A few items have, however, already transpired; indemnity of all war expenses, reimbursement of all sums due to French creditors to be given within ten years in annual instalments, the maintenance of a French Corps d'Armée in Mexico at the cost of the new empire until their presence is no longer considered necessary, in fact a pendant to the occupation of Rome. And what guarantees will the new Emperor have of the permanency of his rule? Will French bayonets be superseded by Austrian bayonets? But a still more serious point is the view taken of this total disregard of the celebrated Monroe doctrine by the American Republic. As far back as the 3rd March, 1862, Mr. Seward protested against foreign intervention in Mexico. *The New York World* in a recent article thus gives the opinions of a large portion of Americans:

"How the establishment of the Mexican Empire will affect the future politics of this continent, and especially what will be its immediate bearing on our national struggle, are topics of speculation which have a far deeper than speculative interest. Like all great and pregnant events, it needs to be surveyed on several sides to take in its full importance; but just now its relation to the Southern rebellion is the aspect which most nearly concerns us. Our complete recovery of the Mississippi river by the capture of

Vicksburg, which is the most important step thus far made in the war, seemed, for the moment, to clip the wings of Southern ambition, and to render it certain that even though the South should ultimately gain its independence, it would be a small Power, with a great, growing, and overshadowiug Power for its neighbour and natural antagonist, and without any materials on this continent for constructing a balance like that which gives security to the weaker Powers of Europe. Had the South been able to hold the Mississippi, she would, in the event of her independence, control the best routes for the Pacific Railroad, and might aspire to dominion over all our possessions on the Pacific Coast. In that case, the South would become a great, haughty, arrogant Power, with whom we should probably never have ten years of consecutive peace. But when we had wrested the Mississippi from her grasp, we apparently took a guarantee that, even if we failed to restore the Union, our preponderance on this continent would continue so great that the South would have every interest to cultivate with us pacific relations.

"This satisfactory view is very essentially modified by the proceeding which has made Mexico an appanage of the French Empire. Nominally, France will merely exercise a protectorate and Mexico will govern itself; but nobody will be deceived by so transparent a mask. The Mexican Empire is set up by a French army; French bayonets alone can give it stability; whoever may be the monarch, he will be the creature of Louis Napoleon. The crafty French potentate will, of course, give the new Government a drapery of Mexican nationality, just as, ten years ago, he attempted to reconcile Republican France to despotism by the sham of universal suffrage. But, he will be as absolutely the ruler of Mexico as he is of France itself. Mexico, under this *régime*, instead of being as heretofore a weak Power, formidable to no other, will be one of the strongest on this continent. French enterprise and a steady Government will develope her magnificent natural resources; while politically Mexico will be France; French diplomacy will control her external relations; French arms will back up all her national quarrels. This French-Mexican Empire will be the natural ally of the Southern Confederacy for various reasons. In the first place, France assumes an attitude of contempt and hostility toward the United States in the very act of planting a monarchy on this continent. It is the very case originally in the contemplation of the Monroe declaration, which grew out of apprehensions that the so-called Holy Alliance intended to subvert the recently formed Spanish-American Republics, and force the monarchical system on this continent. This declaration has been once and again repeated in Presidential messages since Mr. Monroe's time, and the prominence which has been accorded to it in political discussions makes it as well known as a part of the policy of the United States as anything connected with our history. Napoleon is not ignorant of a

matter of such notoriety; he understands perfectly well that if the United States were the nation they were three years ago, they would compel him to undo his recent work. Another circumstance which will make him the natural ally of the South is that the contraction of the Confederate boundaries, made necessary by the fall of Vicksburg, must relieve him from any apprehensions of Southern interference, and make it his policy to erect, on this continent, a strong counterpoise to the United States. If the North and South seemed to him likely to become two equally great nations, it would be his policy to play them off against each other, and be a make-weight between them. But, with nothing to apprehend from one, and much to apprehend from the other, he will not hesitate to determine in favour of an alliance with the weaker.

"Such an alliance probably does not yet exist in form; but that it already exists in substance, or that there is an understanding between the Emperor and the rebel envoy, Slidell, there is good reason to believe. An understanding of this sort, whether in fact or in prospect, bodes no good to us. The danger was never so great as now that we must encounter other arms besides those of the South before this contest is closed. If France were the only nation of Europe, or if the objects pursued by Napoleon on this continent did not conflict with the interests or stir the envy of other European states, the prospect might be more appalling than we can now regard it. This new development of French ambition is calculated to alarm all Europe. It is a symptom that France is aiming to rival England in the prestige and influence of foreign dependencies. France cannot hope to recover her old colonial possessions in North America, which extended in a continuous belt from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi; but she may attempt what, if successful, would add nearly as much to her weight and consideration. She will naturally aim to extend her dominion in Mexico southward, until it covers Central America and the Isthmus, one of the fairest regions of the globe, and embracing one of the finest natural seats of commerce. A canal across the Isthmus is not too difficult for the resources of modern engineering; and if France held such a gateway, she could lay under tribute the commerce of Asia and Europe, as well as that of the American States on the North and South Pacific. Russia would not gain so much by the possession of the Bosphorus, as would France by acquiring the Isthmus. There is no state in Europe whose independence might not be endangered by so great an accession to the power of a monarchy which, without the vast territorial expansion of either Russia or Britain, already overtops either of them in influence. If Louis Napoleon proceeds in the career of territorial ambition on which he has now entered, the jealousies of other European states ought to give us allies in the war with him which now seems all but inevitable."

The views of the Austrian public are thus expressed by one of the leading Vienna journals:—

"Although the idea of ruling the ancient realm of the Aztecs may not be without a poetical charm for romantic temperaments, we believe the times are past when fancies of this character suffice to compromise the policy of great States, and plunge it into immeasurable intricacies. We hope, therefore, that this time the reply of Austria to the offer, through Paris, of the Mexican Notables will be a decisive refusal. Once for all, we trust an end will now be put to an intrigue having no further object than to remove the disgrace of the Mexican expedition—that crime against an independent nation—from the shoulders of France to those of Austria, and to cover the abyss of the dirty speculations of the banker Jecker and his precious associates in France and Mexico with the glorious name of an Austrian Prince."

The reports of the state of feeling in Mexico all—or nearly all—come from French sources. The following extract from a letter written by an *attaché* of the Mexican legation at Washington, presents an opposite picture to that pourtrayed in French journals:

"Many newspapers assert that the French intervention meets with applause everywhere in Mexico, and that fifteen States out of the eighteen which compose the Republic have declared in its favour. Both statements are false. Neither fifteen States are in the hands of the French, nor are there only eighteen States in the republic. The French, by the force of their arms, are ruling over Vera Cruz, Puebla, and part of the State of Mexico. Twenty States are yet free from their rule.

"The French have selected the monarchical form of government, and proclaimed in Mexico city the empire. The throne has been proposed to the old candidate of the Emperor, which was originally promised would be ready for him in two months. The Mexican people have not been consulted, and have nothing to do with the proclamation. The French would not dare to ask the nation. The best proof of this assertion is the statement of some newspapers that the resolution of Forey's notabilities shall not be submitted to the people throughout the Republic, but only to 6,000 municipalities. Said newspapers have not said that the invaders are to appoint the prefects of the municipalities, and that the prefects will have to do the work without the intervention of the Mexican people. Whoever would dare to oppose these resolutions would have his property confiscated. Such is the law.

"Nothing is known here how much the French Minister had to work to complete the number of notabilities which he wanted. Those which he got together at last would only accept on certain conditions: they are to be the aristocracy of the empire. Three days only were given them to decide, and it was to be feared that they might not all agree to the resolutions which had been drawn beforehand, it had been provided that a new assembly would be formed out of the docile members of the former, and some new ones which were to be found, so that there could be no doubt as to the ultimate end in view.

"The general congress, formed by men from all the states, freely and regularly elected, and who therefore fairly represent the Mexican people, cried aloud against the possibility of such a change. The legislatures of the different States, *ayuntamientos*, tribunals, colleges, part of the clergy, and meetings also of the people *en masse*, have protested against the proceedings of any government that might be established under the influence of French bayonets, and now that their fears have been confirmed, regardless of solemn treaties and notwithstanding the assurances given to the contrary by the interventors, prepare themselves to surround more closely the real Mexican government and support it.

"As to the appointment of Archduke Maximilian, the candidate would gain ground by refu-ing the offer made to him now; that would show that he has common sense. The friends of Mexico desire that he would soon leave for that country; that would hasten the end of the intervention. If he is to wait for the ratification of his appointment by the whole people, then we are not likely to hear very soon of his departure. Twenty capitals are yet to be taken; after that the districts will still continue the war. When the new-elected Emperor judges for himself, on the spot, the difficulties to contend with, he will see the generosity of the French Emperor, who only wants to free himself from the load. Napoleon will have accomplished what he wanted; if Maximilian afterwards is unable to support himself, France will not take the blame; she may then have received a hundredth part of her claims, and that will pay her very well.

"The public must not be misled into believing that the Mexican nation are conquered. History has shown the impossibility of destroying the liberty of a people where freedom is their dearest wish, and where women and children unite with the men, sword in hand, in driving back the invader of their soil. In a vast country like Mexico, without railways, communication is long and difficult, but the various States are now collecting new forces, and ere long a fresh Mexican force may find its way to the city of Mexico.—I am, &c.

"J. ESCOBAR,

"Attaché to the Mexican Legation at Washington."

Meantime Juarez has not submitted. He has fallen back from San Luis-Potosi. General Doblado is at Guanaxuato. He is reported to have offered to accept the intervention of France on condition that they should not occupy that province. Marshal Forey had declined those terms. The French troops intended occupying Tampico and Matamoras.

The latest official despatches of Marshal Forey to the French Government are dated the 28th of last June. He announces the arrest of the Mexican general, Buiron, the expedition of a French corps to take possession of the city of Tlascala. Colonel Aymard is in position at Pachuca. A strong force has been sent to pro-

tect the custom-houses at Menatitlau, the revenues of which are estimated at 30,000 piastres per month. General Juan Ortega is reported to have raised the province of Chiapa in favour of the French. General Marin has organized at Carmen an expedition against Tarbasco, and the whole coast-line from Vera Cruz to Yucatan will shortly be occupied by French troops. Tampico is also to be occupied.

Since the above was written a somewhat significant event has occurred. The Consul-General of the United-States at Frankfort has hoisted the Mexican flag side by side with the 'Stars and Stripes,' and we are informed that this has been done by order of President Lincoln. It appears that some months back, Juarez wrote to President Lincoln to know whether, in case the legal authority should be temporarily upset in Mexico, he would allow Mexico to be represented abroad by the agents of the United-States. In reply to this request, Mr. Seward, in the month of March last, sent a circular despatch to the agents of the United-States authorizing them to do so; adding, moreover, that the United-States would never tolerate any other form of government in Mexico than that of the Republic. This first demonstration of the United-States has taken place in presence of the Emperor of Austria and German Sovereigns assembled at the great Congress in Frankfort.

A VISIT TO THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

An amusing play was once written, based on the supposed adventures of a shipwrecked Frenchman, whom starvation and other dangers forced into disguising himself and entering the female body-guard of the King of Dahomey, by whom he was favourably noticed one day on parade. At that time very little was known of the customs of the country, and the authors who drew on their imaginations for their facts, were not liable to the risk of having their accuracy impugned. Now, however, the case is altered, and we have in the Report made by Commodore Wilmot to Sir B. Walker, authentic information concerning the resources and customs of Dahomey. On the invitation of the King, who was most anxious to see "a real Englishman," with whom he might converse on the state of his country, Commodore Wilmot intimated to the Yavogah of Whydah that he was willing to wait on his Majesty, rather to that functionary's astonishment, who appears to have thought that the rumour in circulation, and generally believed, as to the desire of the King to get hold of an English officer on whom he might avenge himself for the destruction of Porto Novo by our people, would have been sufficient to deter Commodore Wilmot from trusting himself in his power. The reception by the Yavogah of Whydah was as honourable as it was in his power to make it.

From the landing place to Whydah, a distance of three miles, across a wet marshy ground, Commodore Wilmot, and Captain Luce, and Dr. Haran, who accompanied him, were conveyed in hammocks to the point where the Yavogah and the officials of the place were waiting to receive him. There was much firing, much drum beating and waving of colours, a great deal of dancing on the part of the soldiers, who accompanied their performance with warlike songs, and a mimic representation of a slave hunt; all for the gratification of the "good and proper person" who had come as a messenger from our Queen. After the presentation of the King's stick, and the health of the Queen of England and the King of Dahomey had been drunk, preparations were at once begun for continuing the journey to Cannah, where the King was then holding his court. Extraordinary festivities were held at all the places through which they passed. The head men turned out with their soldiers, who fired, and danced, and made speeches expressive of their desire to cut off heads for their master; while the women and children performed the war dance. Great care was also taken to provide an abundant supply of food and comfortable accommodation, and no less than three sticks were sent by the King by special messengers to meet them at different points of the journey, to inquire if they were well, &c.

The distance from Whydah to Cannah is fifty-seven miles, and on arriving at the latter place, a day was named by the King for receiving them. Dressed in full costume, the Englishmen waited under some large trees in an open space till the chiefs who presented themselves at the head of their dancing, singing, drum-beating soldiers, had been introduced to them; when the latter returned to the square which surrounds the palace, and the former were conveyed to the same spot in the hammocks in which they had performed the journey. What with the gaudy colours of the umbrellas, and the dresses of the headsmen, the singing, the firing, the drum-beating, and the energetic gestures of the troops, there was no lack of animation in this square; and that they might have ample means of judging of the honours accorded to them, they were carried round it three times, after which they landed at the entrance of the palace, which they entered through a lane of chiefs. The palace itself is a large thatched building, supported on rudely carved wooden columns, and in front of this, beneath a number of variously coloured umbrellas, were assembled the principal men, the King himself being under the thatched roof, surrounded by about one hundred of his wives, most of them young and pretty, and all of them gaily dressed. The King, (a fine looking man with a pleasant countenance, some two or three-and-forty years of age, much addicted to dancing and singing in public on certain occasions), reclined on a species of couch covered with crimson cloth, smoking his pipe, a custom to which he is likewise much addicted, one of his wives standing close to his head with a glass sugar-basin in her hand,

which she presented from time to time for the reception of the royal expectorations. His dress was of the simplest, consisting merely of a cloth round his waist, and a silver chain round his neck, from which a charm was suspended. The appearance of the Amazonian body-guard who occupied one side of the court-yard, was well calculated to interest the strangers, partly on account of what they had previously heard concerning them, and partly from the various arms they carried. Some carried swords, others blunderbusses or muskets, others a bow and arrows, and others a gigantic razor for the purpose of cutting off the heads of the vanquished. Commodore Wilmot and those who attended him, advanced with the usual reverences to where the King was reclining; the monarch responding by bowing likewise, and waving his hand in a graceful kind of way. Taking their seats in chairs brought from Whydah for the purpose, the Commodore replied to the King's inquiries respecting his journey, the Queen and her family, and our form of Government. He likewise gratified the inquiring monarch by telling him that the Queen sent her compliments to him, and hoped he was quite well. Politics were deferred to a future occasion, and this interview was closed by the presentation to the visitor, by the King himself, of the princes and other great men of the kingdom, the chiefs of the Amazons, followed by the princesses, the King's mother, and those of his principal men. The signal to retire was a gift of rum, a present without which no person was allowed to withdraw from the presence of the King; but on the present occasion the King partook of grog in the company of the Europeans, though not in their sight, it being contrary to etiquette for anybody to look at him while he is drinking; a regulation which cannot well be infringed by reason of the precaution which is taken of making some of his wives hold a cloth before his face during the process of imbibition.

During the reception, his Majesty directed the Amazons to go through a variety of evolutions, which they performed in a highly creditable manner. They are described as being remarkably well grown, strong women, and have privileges not accorded to any other of the King's subjects, however exalted their rank. It is they who usually carry the messages between the King and his chiefs, and though they are not exempt from the necessity of delivering a message to their master on bended knees, they are not obliged to kiss the ground before him, and cover their heads and shoulders with dust as the men are.

After the rum and water was disposed of, the King rose and walked with the Commodore nearly half a mile on his way home, preceded by the chiefs, who cleared the road, and directed his Majesty's attention to inequalities in the ground, and followed by the whole court, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired in honour of the Queen, and one of nine guns in honour of her representative, the number of guns fired being recorded by dropping a like

number of musket balls in an iron pot after each explosion. On reaching his quarters, the Commodore was asked by the prince who had accompanied him from Whydah, not to make him ashamed before his people, and to obviate this a handsome present had to be made by the Commodore to them. He complains that in consequence of the custom of Dahomey, that when strangers meet they should drink together, he and those who accompanied him were put to considerable expense.

As the best means of obtaining information and effecting an amicable understanding with the King, Commodore Wilmot waited patiently for the private interview, which was delayed in order that he might see the way in which his Majesty performed the "custom" in honour of his father's spirit, and the various other things which were got up expressly for his edification. These grand performances were to come off at Abomey, the capital, but reviews were in the meantime held at Cannah, at which the Commodore had an opportunity of witnessing the accuracy of the King's firing, and that of his troops, among whom the Amazons particularly distinguished themselves, the targets being goats tied to stakes.

On the public entry of the King into his capital, he was preceded by his soldiers, dancing, singing, and firing as usual. These were followed by the Amazons, who danced better, sang better, fired better, marched better, and presented altogether a far more warlike appearance. A portion of these drew the King's carriage, and in consequence of a remark made by the Commodore, had an opportunity of showing their paces by going three times round the square at top speed. The rest of the afternoon was spent in firing, dancing, and singing; and when this was finished the King shook hands with his guest, and they went home; glad enough no doubt to have the opportunity of getting rid of the red sand which had forced its way through their clothes and caked their bodies from head to foot. Some other ceremonies were performed in honour of the King's entry, which were delayed till after his guests had retired to their quarters; the evidence however was only too visible to them when they passed the palace the next morning, eight fresh heads being arranged at the entrance.

At the first private interview to which Commodore Wilmot was admitted, he presented to the King the gifts he had brought with him for the purpose. First of all he gave His Majesty the Queen's likeness, dressed in her coronation robes, crowned and sceptred, and very handsomely framed. After looking at it very attentively, and asking sundry questions about the dress, he exclaimed: "From henceforth the Queen of England and the King of Dahomey are one. The Queen is the greatest sovereign in Europe, and I am King of the blacks. I will hold the head of the kingdom, and you shall hold the tail" (meaning Whydah). The acceptance of this and other presents was followed by a speech from the Commodore, requesting the King to give up trading in slaves, and to employ his

people in the cultivation of the ground, and in producing articles for the European market; also the barbarous practice of sacrificing them along with animals in honour of his father's spirit, or to propitiate the gods, which the gallant officer assured him was utterly useless. He then endeavoured to persuade the King not to send an army against Abbeokuta; and if he did, to be merciful to his prisoners, and to spare all christians. He also asked him to allow his subjects to send their children to the missionary schools at Whydah; and proposed that he should send one of his principal men to England to see its wonders and magnificence, and to report to His Majesty concerning it. Many other topics of less importance were mentioned, and the interview closed as usual with grog; after which the King rose and walked with his guest towards his quarters.

The answer to this message was not given till some time afterwards; but it may as well be given here before describing the festivities which took place in the meantime. After paying his guest many compliments, the King went at great length into the history of his country; how anxious his father had been to be friends with the English, and how the latter of late years had endeavoured to stir up other tribes of Africa against him. The sale of palm oil, he argued, would not enable him to pay his expenses, and therefore he was obliged to follow the ancient custom of selling slaves; which, after all, were sold only to white men, and if the latter did not come for them he could not sell them. Therefore if the English wanted to stop the trade, they had only to prevent the white men from coming. That he could not himself stop it, nor the human sacrifices, the number of which had been greatly exaggerated, without the risk of losing his own life. As to the Abbeokutans, they had insulted his brother, and he must go to war with them; but the white men had only to withdraw from Abbeokuta and they would be safe. Of the attack by the English on Porto Novo he spoke very strongly. Like the Dey of Algiers, who said he would have levelled his city for a quarter of the money it had cost us for allowing Lord Exmouth to knock down a small portion of it, he said, "If my friends the English had sent to me I would have broke Porto Novo for them." He had no objection to the mulattoes sending their children to school at Whydah, but he would not extend the permission to his black subjects. He was quite willing, too, to send a prince to England if he, the Commodore, returned with an answer to this message from the Queen. Such was the substance of his reply, at the close of which he handed over the following presents for Her Majesty: "A large umbrella made of different coloured velvets, with the devices emblematic of their customs, a large carved stool, which no one but kings are allowed to possess, a pipe-stick and bag, a bag made from the leather of the country, with a lion worked upon it, a very handsome country cloth, and a long stick ornamented with silver, which can only be carried by the king; also two girls, one about

twelve, the other sixteen, very pretty and intelligent." These girls were left at Whydah in charge of the missionary's wife till the Queen signifies her wishes concerning them. And now to return to the festivities which were held during the fifty-one days which intervened between the landing from and return to the ships.

Each day there was dancing and singing by the Amazons, and processions in which they took part, and the interest of which they greatly heightened by their costumes, their silver and other ornaments, including a skull suspended from the waist-belt, and their modest behaviour and good manners. The King's treasures were carried round in the interior of the palace, the principal ministers, princes and chiefs going before. After these came the cowries, cloths, and other things which His Majesty intended to be scrambled for by his subjects, followed by long strings of live fowls swinging from poles, goats in baskets, a bull, and, finally, the human victims, to the number of eight on the first day, and six on the second, each of whom was carried in a basket on a man's head, their hands and feet being tied together, and a cloth fastened in a peculiar way round their heads. These were carried three times round the square, and at the third time the bearers halted before the King, and drank a glass of rum, which was given them by an Amazon; after which they went out of the gates and away to a place half a mile off where the sacrifices were to take place. The King said these victims were criminals, but the Commodore knew the contrary. At the place where the sacrifices were made, were erected four platforms, two large and two small, the sides whereof were hung with cloth of crimson and other colours, ornamented with colossal representations of elephants, aligators, &c. The floors of these platforms were covered with dried grass, and occupied by chiefs, who sat under the King's umbrellas and watched His Majesty's proceedings. Backed by a few of his Amazons, the King shifted his position from one part of the platform to another, and after proclaiming to the thousands of his all but naked subjects below that in the event of any of them being killed, nobody would be punished as they were all unarmed, he proceeded to scatter cowries among them in large quantities. After the scramble for these was over, he threw cloths, and the struggle for these was very energetic indeed. When His Majesty was tired of this himself, the Amazons continued the distribution for a time, after which the King took it up again, and continued to throw the presents till the supply for the day was exhausted.

When this occurred, three men ascended to the top of a round tower, about thirty feet high, rising from the centre of the platform. Here they received, first the poles to which the live cocks were fastened, which they threw down among the people, who carried them to a block beside a large hole, where they chopped off their heads one after the other, and let the blood run into the

hole, which had been prepared for this purpose. To the fowls succeeded the goats, and then the bull. After the bull came the most horrible part of this barbarous ceremony. From the top of this tower the human victim was thrown down among the crowd below, some of whom seized him by the feet and dragged him along the ground, while some bruised his body with sticks, and others cut pieces from it, or hacked off his hands and held them aloft for those who were at a distance to gaze at. The remains of his wretched body, still alive and quivering with agony, was dragged to the block, where his sufferings were closed by his head being stricken off. The hole received the blood, and the body was thrown into a deep pit, all but the head, which was boiled till the bone was thoroughly denuded of flesh. This scene was repeated till all the human victims were disposed of. A very interesting circumstance occurred on the first day which, from the manner in which the people applauded it, leads to the inference that there would be less difficulty in giving up this horrible custom of sacrificing human beings than the King pretended to believe. Commodore Wilmot having retired that he might not appear to sanction the custom by remaining in his place, the King sent for him, and on his presenting himself he, in the presence of his subjects and amidst the most profound silence, placed in his hand the end of the narrow strip of cloth which surrounded the body of the victim, saying, "You have come here as my friend, have witnessed all my customs, and shared good-naturedly in the distribution of my cowries and cloths; I love you as my friend, and you have shown that an Englishman like you can bear patience and have sympathy with the black man. I now give you your share of the victims, and present you with this man, who, from henceforth, belongs to you, to do as you like with him, to educate him, take him to England, or anything else you choose." So far from there being any expression of disappointment on the part of the people at a victim having escaped, the passage of the Commodore, followed by his gift, was loudly cheered, the chiefs crowding round him to shake him by the hand.

A subsequent letter from Commodore Wilmot to Sir Baldwin Walker gives an account of the resources of Dahomey, in addition to more precise information concerning the customs and superstitions of its inhabitants. The fetish appears to be the only kind of worship with which they are acquainted. No house is without a fetish, and every man carries a fetish charm about his person. These fetishes are of two kinds, one the devil fetish, that drives away evil spirits, the other which brings good luck. They have also images of animals, real and imaginary, which figure in all their processions. The King himself is one of the firmest believers in this miserable delusion, and does nothing without first consulting the diviner, who pretends to interpret to him the will of the fetish. As the offering of human sacrifices is intimately connected with fetish worship, it does not appear likely that he will abstain from the perpetration of

these horrors, though he endeavoured to make Commodore Wilmot believe that he only waits a favourable opportunity of doing so. Under these circumstances it is perhaps as well that the incessant wars which he wages is gradually diminishing the male population to such an extent, that the time cannot be very distant when he must cease to be a terror and a scourge to the neighbouring tribes. The entire population of the kingdom is said to be under 180,000, three-fourths of whom are women and children. The fighting men are estimated at 6,000, and the Amazons at between 4,000 and 5,000, not including the young girls attached to each company for training purposes. It is the Amazons, however, who are the trusted troops, they attend the King constantly, and he lives among them; and it is this, no doubt, which gives them their boldness and their swaggering bearing; at the same time there is something to justify this beyond the favour with which they are treated, they are more skilful in the use of arms than the male soldiers, and are superior in other respects. One of their duties, however, is not of a warlike character. The capital being destitute of water, detachments are going all day long to the swamps, three or four miles from the town, to fetch that required for the use of the royal household. They march in single file, each with a water jar on her head, the foremost of the file having a bell hung from her neck to give notice of their approach; a very necessary proceeding, for if a man chanced to be near when one of them dropped her jar, it would be assumed that he was the cause of the accident, and he would be imprisoned for life, even if no worse fate befell him; consequently whenever the sound of one of these bells is heard, every man on the road at the time rushes away to what he considers a safe distance; an example followed by our countrymen to the great amusement of these female warriors.

It would be difficult to name a country of similar extent with so few inhabitants as Dahomey. Any quantity of articles might be exported thence which would find a ready market in Europe and America, if the population were in proportion to the size of the country, and if, instead of murdering and kidnapping other Africans, they would employ themselves in cultivating the ground. The population of the capital depends very much on the King's presence or absence; but Commodore Wilmot did not think it contained more than 20,000 persons when he was there, and many of the villages he passed through on his return had not, as far as he could see, a single man in them. Whydah, which is the town the King meant when he said we should hold the tail of his kingdom, is one in which we have had a fort for a very great number of years. It still contains the guns which formerly defended it, but they have been useless for the last hundred years, having been spiked by a King of Dahomey, who owed his retention of the town to the fact that these guns were turned against the inhabitants, who had risen against him, by the English governor, His Majesty having had the

sharpness to perceive that guns that were so formidable when used in his favour, would not be less so if turned against him. In connection with this circumstance, Commodore Wilmot mentions a curious fact, namely, that he saw among the King's treasures the carriages which this country presented to the King of Dahomey at the time when the slave trade was a legal traffic. Considering what a very little land is under cultivation, it is surprising that cattle, sheep, and goats, should be scarce; yet this is the case, even fowls being difficult to obtain; the result of this scarcity being that the chiefs themselves rarely eat meat, and the mass of the people never.

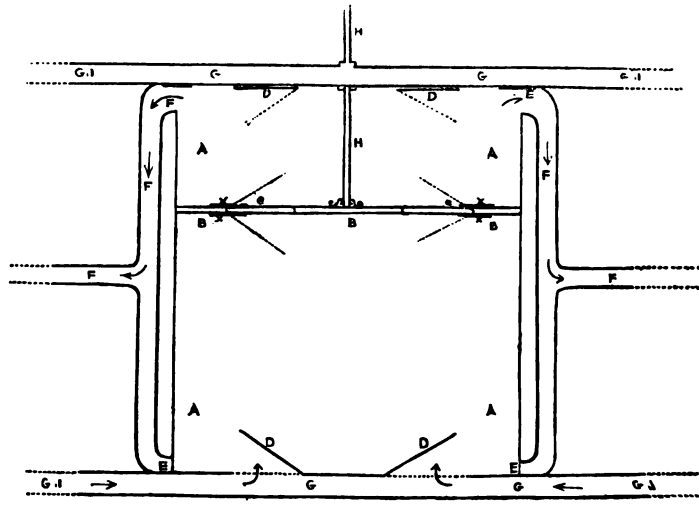
Before leaving, a rather expensive honour was conferred on Commodore Wilmot by the King. He was nominated Colonel of the Life Guards, male and female. With the mention of this novel appointment we close our abstract of a Parliamentary paper, which for interest is quite an exception to publications of this class.

ACKLOM'S STEAMSHIP VENTILATOR,

Sent in by Captain Eardley Wilmot, and the officers composing the late Board assembled to deliberate upon that most important subject, by order of the Admiralty at Portsmouth.

By means of perforated plates in mouldings and wainscottings, fitted with slides, cools every cabin in the hot latitudes as the occupants wish, and brings life to the sick bays in a continuous gentle current of ever changing atmosphere. Turned upon the furnace fires, as in a smith's forge, the moment the engine makes its first revolution, fire may be kindled to a white heat, and fiercely kept up for speed either in pursuit or escape.

NO. 1.



Or, under and up through the cargo, ditto the bunkers, through the coals, driving out all gases, and preventing the coals from heating.

Description of Diagram, No. 1.

A A A A, cylinder bellows of hooped wood, or light iron, placed in wings on either side the engine, or other convenient spot.

H H, and B B B, Piston and air compressor, driven by donkey engine, or attachment to main beams.

C C, Safety valve doors, held in a horizontal position by springs parallel with surface of compressor, above and below X X X X; strength of springs so graduated as to allow the doors to open under any amount of pressure beyond what the cylinders are calculated to bear.

G G G G, Double bottom and top to cylinder.

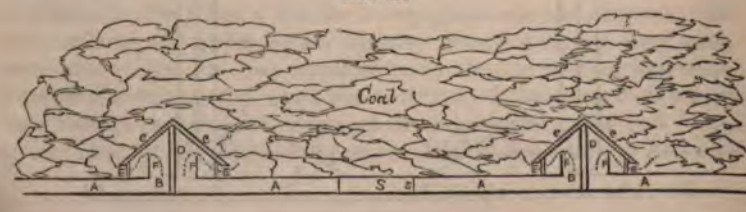
G 1, G 1, Tubes above and below, leading into false top and bottom, drawing the supply of air from within the paddle-boxes, where it is kept cool by the churning of the water, or in screws, from under the stern or other sheltered spot at a sufficient distance from the surface of the water; openings guarded with strong copper wire-work, or perforated thick glass plates let deep into wood work. The diagram represents the upward stroke of the engine.

The cool fresh air is being drawn in through lower tubes G 1 and doors, D D, allowing the compressor to ascend, closing upper doors D D, opening upper doors E E, and driving the air supply to all and every part of the ship as required, through open doors E E, and side tubes F F; the alternate action of the up and down stroke makes the flow of air continuous and immense.

The large tube F, divided into as many minor branch tubes as may be required, leading to all parts of the ship, and (provided, in the engine room), with slight stop cocks, the air current may be made general throughout the ship of a morning, or turned with greater power on any particular point. In the same way it may be driven up through the cargo by means of a set of tubes leading down to the flooring of the hold, keeping the whole cool, pure, and sweet. In stowing cargo, by a very easy and obvious arrangement, space sufficient may be left, and arrangements made to allow of a current of air being driven up through every part of the hold and cargo.

As regards the coal bunkers, and the dangers arising from spontaneous combustion, large accumulations of inflammable gases, &c., I propose the plan as given in the accompanying diagram.

NO. 2.



A A A A, False or double bottom to coal bunkers; the air driven in by the engine is forced up with great power through openings B B, passes through the coals, carrying every particle of gas with it.

C C C C, Strong bent roof, resting on strong centre upright, and a row of short pillars round edge of roof E E; flanges F F, prevent slack coal from making its way down into the double bottom air channel, and should anything of the sort occur, a door at S may be left to allow of the entrance of a small scraper with long handle.

I suggested further to the Committee that by drawing or pumping water into the cylinder by means of a hose connexion screwed on to the air supplies, and making the various air cocks as tight as possible, that the apparatus might be instantly converted into a fire engine, throwing an immense supply of water into any part of the ship required, through the ready prepared channels; such channels for air or water being of light iron.

The depths of the ocean retain the skeletons of many a noble ship and crew, marked at Lloyd's through long years as "hopeless;" if those depths could find a voice, many a fearful tale of spontaneous combustion would be revealed. From this most terrible of all dangers, Acklom's System of Ventilation ensures perfect safety.

J. E. ACKLOM,
late Captain 28th Regiment.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM BAYONNE TO PAMPLONA CONSIDERED IN A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW.

The following is a translation of a Report made to the Spanish Government by General Larco del Valle, late Director-General of the Royal Engineers, upon the proposed railway from Pamplona to Bayonne through the Pyrenees by the French frontier valley of the Alduides.

It will be seen by this document that there are strategic and political reasons against the construction of the above railway. From the first the Spanish Government took a serious view of the question, affecting as it did the defensive capabilities of Spain, and submitted it to the consideration of a Military Committee of inquiry. The Committee consulted the Commission charged with the plan of the permanent defence of the kingdom, (*Junta encargada del plan de defensa permanente del Reino,*) which, after obtaining the opinion of the Director-General of Engineers, and examining all the data it could collect relative to the opening of the Pyrenean passes, drew up the accompanying Report, which condemns in the most decisive manner the project of a railway from Pamplona to Bayonne by the Valley of the Alduides.

This opinion was chiefly founded upon the fact, that the French frontier at the Alduides juts into Spain with the Spanish valleys of the Baztan and Valcarlos on each side. It is also the nearest point to Pamplona, being only five leagues and a half from that fortress, at the point where it would join the Spanish section of the railway by means of a tunnel under the Pyrenees 17,663 feet long.

Thus the French, with the assistance of their portion of the railway emanating from the now almost impregnable fortress of Bayonne as a *point d'appui* only thirty-seven miles distant in the rear, could in a few hours plant an army, including artillery and cavalry, within their own territory and overlooking Pamplona, which is situated on table land of lower elevation than that which the enemy would occupy.

Without such a railway, which as shown would seriously menace Pamplona, the key of the defences of the Lower Pyrenees, Spain could only be invaded from France at the extremities of the mountain barrier that separates the two countries. The distance of these points from each other would preclude combination or mutual support in the operations of the assailants. But of the two the greatest facilities for an invasion are afforded at the Western or Atlantic termination of the frontier through the valley of the Bidasoa, which can be traversed by artillery and cavalry.

The pass of Bellegarde, on the contrary, situated at the Mediterranean end of the Pyrenees, opens into Catalonia through a difficult country, which besides its natural defences of crags and precipices, is better provided with fortresses and military posts than the Valley of the Bidasoa.

Spain has, therefore, almost always been attacked and suffered at the Western point of its Pyrenean frontier. It was along the road leading from Bayonne to Madrid viâ St. Sebastian and Vittoria, that Napoleon I. poured his legions into the Peninsula; and it was then discovered what an immense advantage the treacherous seizure of the citadel of Pamplona had conferred upon his arms.

To understand completely the danger likely to accrue to Spain by the construction of a railway from Bayonne to Pamplona through the valley of the Alduides, it should be borne in mind that the Pyrenees enter Spain close to the latter point at the mountain of Altobiscar (to which such prominence is given in the Report), where the frontier becomes easier and easier in the direction of the Atlantic and the Bidasoa. The Pyrenees then traverse the kingdom, including Navarre, from east to west, parallel to and within a short distance of the Bay of Biscay, until they disappear in the Atlantic on the coast of Galicia.

Thus, besides the valley of the Bidasoa, another easy entrance would be presented by the railway in question bringing an invading army in its own territory close to the southern or rear side of the above mountain barrier, from whence it could choose its own time

to descend upon Pamplona, blockade that fortress and advance into the interior, whilst another corps-d'armée took the old road from Bayonne to Madrid through Guipuzcoa.

Fifty years since, before railways were thought of, and there were nothing but steep rugged mountain paths with the two defiles of Maya and Roncevalles (the latter dominated over by Altobiscar) to give access to Navarre, Marshal Soult, suddenly issuing from the French side of the Pyrenees, surprised the allies at the above two points, and nearly changed the fortunes of the war by turning their positions. This famous episode of the Peninsular war demonstrates the extraordinary advantages which an invading army would secure, if it could march into Spain with its artillery and cavalry by a commodious road from the valley of the Alduides.

With reference to the time that has elapsed since the appearance of the Report, it may be stated that the question of the Alduides Railway was again mooted in the Spanish Parliament during the two last Sessions. It was perceived in the course of the debates that the Government and the majority of the House were as averse as ever to the scheme, regarding it as anti-national and French. In fact, the aim of the project is to make Bayonne (a French port and the worst on the coast), the northern terminus of a great intermarine railway, with Barcelona and Tarragona at the other extremity.

The realisation of such a project, setting aside the military reasons alleged against it, would isolate the Spanish ports of St. Sebastian and Pasages, instead of making one of them the terminus of the line. It is, moreover, calculated to render several important districts in Spain dependent on French ascendancy and interests; or, in other words, to make a French instead of a Spanish port the maritime key of a railway running almost entirely through Spain.

Bayonne, of course, seeks the realisation of a project so fraught with advantages to its commerce and general prestige, and the Emperor Napoleon coincides with this view of the question. It is, therefore, submitted that the accompanying Report still possesses interest, not only as relating to a question of international importance in a military and commercial sense, but also because it embraces data concerning the strategic topography of part of the Pyrenean frontier gathered from Spanish official sources.

It has also been proposed, in opposition to the Pamplona-Bayonne line by the Alduides, to carry a railway direct from Pamplona to Pasages, where it would join the great Madrid line to Paris viâ Bayonne, now constructing.

The prolongation in a northerly direction of the Pamplona railway would complete an international and intermarine line passing through Spain from Barcelona to Pasages, and entirely independent of French interference. This railway traversing the rich and flourishing provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, and Navarre, and con-

necting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, would enter into competition with the French line from Marseilles to Bordeaux by Cette.

The Marseilles-Bordeaux Railway is intended by its projectors to secure the conveyance of merchandise from the Levant and Mediterranean to the North of Europe, which now find their way through the Straits of Gibraltar; whilst the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, and Sweden, would be transported *vice-versâ* from Bordeaux to Marseilles. The opening of the Suez Canal, which some parties look forward to with confidence, is also expected to add immensely to this traffic. Bordeaux and Marseilles would thus become the great national entrepôts of all the countries interested in the transit trade between the Mediterranean and the North of Europe.

A similar and shorter line in Spain, like the one from Barcelona and Tarragona to Pasages, would as a matter of course participate advantageously in this traffic. In 1859, seventy thousand vessels, measuring 3,600,000 tons, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar with property worth £70,000,000; Great Britain figured for 8,800,000 tons in this amount, and France for 650,000.

The foregoing facts demonstrate without entering into more minute details, the importance of a Spanish international line between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, not only in a commercial but in a political point of view; for, supposing, with reference to the last observation, that should any unfortunate complication with France close the Marseilles lines to Great Britain, she would still possess an uninterrupted and short communication by rail through Spain.

Such a line is already nearly completed. Commencing at Barcelona it terminates at Pamplona, with Saragossa and other important towns along its course, and only requires a prolongation of 43 miles to reach Pasages. From Barcelona to Pamplona by rail it is 327 miles; and the whole distance of 370 miles from the former place to Pasages might be performed in 19½ hours, at the rate of 19 miles 1,568 yards per hour.

Pasages, which nature seems to have scooped out of the iron-bound coast of Cantabria to serve as a port of refuge, was once a place of considerable importance; and has on two occasions during the Wars of Succession in Spain been of much service to the British Government, by affording a safe and commodious anchorage to its ships-of-war and transports.

Since Spain lost her South American colonies, the spacious estuary which forms the harbour of Pasages has been gradually filling up with mud, sand, and the detritus washed down by the little river Oyarzun, and the rains from the surrounding mountains. With the exception of the narrow cliff-bound channel leading from the sea, and separating the two little towns of Pasages de

San Juan and Pasages de San Pedro, each consisting of about one hundred houses built against the steep hills that encircle the spot, the harbour is dry at low tide; a few powerful steam dredges would, however, soon remove this defect, and capacious docks with twenty to thirty feet water at low tide might then be easily constructed.

During the War of Independence, Napoleon I. was so impressed with the great natural advantages of the place as a naval station at the extremity of the French Atlantic coast that he designed it for a military port, which would have borne the same relation to Spain as Cherbourg does to England. His Majesty had it carefully surveyed in 1809, and the cost of the undertaking was estimated at 50,000,000 of francs, or £2,000,000; but the Russian campaign put an end to this and other schemes of aggrandizement.

The present Sovereign of France has also seen and expressed his admiration of the port of Pasages. During a summer sojourn at Biarritz he visited it in a steamer, and as the vessel ran through the channel which opens into the broad inland haven, his Majesty perceived at a glance what might be made of the locality, and remarked that it ought to be better cared for. Some time afterwards these words were repeated, it is said, to the Queen of Spain, and official attention was then directed to the long-neglected port. The *Diputacion Provincial*, or local government of the province, were also invited to co-operate in the work of restoration; nothing, however, worth mentioning was done. But the day cannot be far distant when the capabilities of the port of Pasages will be appreciated and turned to account, and a revolution perhaps effected in the transit trade between the North of Europe and the Mediterranean and the East.

COVERING DESPATCH.

War Department.—No. 15.

Most excellent Sir,

The President of the Committee charged with the plan of the permanent defence of the kingdom, states as follows in a communication addressed to this office under date of the 2nd instant:—"In compliance with the instructions which pursuant to a royal order your Excellency was pleased to forward me in your respected communication of the 25th March last, this committee have carefully examined the plans, surveys, and other documents concerning the railway between Pamplona and Bayonne passing by the Alduides, for the execution of which the *Diputacion Provincial* (Provincial Government) of Navarre solicits authorization."

In order to be able to report upon such a serious question with the exactitude it deserves the committee have consulted much interesting data, including the Reports of the officers of the Royal Engineers, as well as the opinion of the Engineer-General upon the proposed line, touching the repeated pretensions which have

been put forward to open passes in the centre of the Pyrenees leading into France.

After a lucid discussion, the committee have unanimously adhered to the Reports of the Engineer-General in all its bearings, and being agreed upon the ideas it expresses judges thereby, that her Majesty's Government ought not to consent to the construction of the railway proposed by the Provincial Government of Navarre on account of the prejudicial influence it would exercise on the defence of the Spanish territory.

Her Majesty having been duly acquainted with the affair, has been pleased to decide upon the transmission to your Excellency of the inclosed Report of the Committee of the permanent plan of defence of the kingdom, which I do by royal order, returning also the plan of the railway in question, under the conception that your department agrees with the above committee; and in order that the fundamental principle upon which the opinion of the committee was based may be known, I return to your Excellency the Report of the Engineer-General, with the map of the Western Pyrenees which accompanied it.

May God guard your Excellency many years.

(Signed) THE MARQUIS OF CONSTANCIA,
(Minister of War.)

Madrid, April 15, 1857.

To the Minister of Tomento, &c., &c., Madrid.

REPORT,

Direction-General of Engineers of the Army.

Most excellent Sir,

In the Royal Order of 25th January last, your Excellency has been pleased to inform me of what was required on the part of the War Department relative to the project presented by the Provincial Government of Navarre for the establishment of a railway from Pamplona to the French frontier by the Valley of the Alduides in France as far as Bayonne. This project was transmitted by the Minister of Tomento to the worthy charge of your Excellency with the object, as expressed, that the intended line should be reported on as far as it concerned the defence of the Spanish territory.

Desirous on my part of complying punctually with her Majesty's commands, and limiting myself to the bounds prescribed by the Royal Order, which makes the question a purely military one connected with the defence of the country, I confided its study to the superior scientific board of the corps under my command.

In the course of this inquiry copious data came under notice which gave rise to the maturest deliberation; and now, in accord with the above board, I proceed to make the Report, with the preparation of which your Excellency has been pleased to honour me.

At different periods, and in recent times especially, the Spanish

Government has occupied itself in estimating the advantages and inconveniences likely to accrue to Spain by the opening of the natural barriers which form the Pyrenees and separate the Peninsula from the rest of Europe—a vital question for the independence of the State, and on which depends her glory, her future, and even the stability of her agricultural, industrial, and commercial prosperity.

The documents consulted in framing this Report are all against the destruction or diminution of national defences so well adapted to resist the formidable aggressions of a neighbouring nation, rich and warlike, and more powerful than ours in various ways.

In the vast plans of the great Napoleon, the roads destined to traverse the Pyrenees for the purpose of giving an easy entrance into Spain, as well as those across the Alps, were determined upon during the War of Independence. It was a system perfectly conceived and tending towards the realisation of what that celebrated man had planned for the increase and security of his own personal power, as well as that of France with respect to the rest of Europe. Later, and as the application of the motive-power of steam gradually augmented the rapidity of international communication and gave a new life to nations, material interests, which naturally aspire to break through trammels of every kind, have become more and more the vogue. Hence the conflict which has arisen between the necessity of encouraging these instincts, and of preserving at the same time the elements of the security and independence of countries between which territorial configuration and relative strength exert such an influence when they border on each other. This spirit of material progress, which advances rapidly and dominates in civilised France, is extending over the Peninsula and gives birth to a number of projects, which it is not extraordinary should partly concentrate themselves in preference on the line separating us from the rest of Europe. There, then, the regards of two neighbouring countries are fixed, and upon that line for the same reasons her Majesty's Government has to centre its attention, duly appreciating at the same time the value of the impulses of the day; which, if carried on the one hand towards the torrent of industrial and mercantile interests, imposes on the other the difficult duty of providing against the risks, more or less immediate, which the security and independence of the kingdom confided to its care, may some day incur.

Military opinion, which rejects the opening of the Pyrenean passes because it considers them the barriers of the Peninsula, has not only shewn itself in former periods but also in the present day, which is particularly characterised by the multitude and liberty of international communications.

On different occasions, such as the opening of a high-road by Canfranc in Arragon, and another by Benasque, as well as in other analogous cases, the superior scientific board of engineers have

brought forward powerful arguments against the realisation of such schemes, as involving the destruction of the strong, economical, and useful means of defence afforded by natural fortifications in the form of mountains. This occurred, among other examples, on July 4th, and November 5th and 15th, 1838, when, in order to elucidate the subject better, the Engineer-General, Don Louis Balanzat, consulted the director and professors of the Academy of Madrid, whose opinion, among many others, was adverse to the opening of the Pyrenees. The same succeeded in 1841. Again, at a subsequent period, on the construction of a road from Pamplona to Bayonne through the Valley of the Baztan in Navarre, an extra mixed commission of military and civil engineers was named, which, by corroborating the foregoing dictum, supported that emitted by the board and the Engineer-General in March, 1842.

To these Reports succeeded others, among which may be mentioned one in opposition to the road through the Baztan.

The important demonstration made by the French Government in carefully fortifying the fortress of Portales at a short distance from the bridge of Canfranc in Arragon, produced other detailed reports on the subject. This significant proceeding evinced the forethought of the above Government in having recourse beforehand to artificial fortifications, when the natural ones presented by the broken and precipitous nature of the ground, combined with the superior resources of France, apparently offered sufficient guarantees for the security of the territory. It revealed, in fact, a conviction that sooner or later the passage of the Pyrenees would be made by that pass.

Her Majesty's Government was eventually pleased to authorise the opening of the high-road from Pamplona to Bayonne by the Valley of the Baztan; and it was then noticed that the French military engineers opposed its continuation into France from the frontier, thinking it, doubtless, contrary to their system of defence.

To repair the strategic defects of the above road, the forts considered necessary for that purpose were directed to be marked out. The order was carried into effect in September, 1846, accompanied with the requisite plans, and a luminous notice upon the topographical peculiarities of the frontier of Navarre, especially as regarded the remarkable elevation of the surface of that province with respect to the steeps which descend rapidly from its centre tableland towards France and Guipúzcoa, and have constantly had, and will continue to exercise, a great influence on military operations.

Not only has the axiom against the opening of the Pyrenees prevailed in the Reports of the Corps of Royal Engineers, but also in the one which the Commission of Generals, entitled "Auxiliar of the War Department," drew up in the year 1858, as well as in those framed by the commissions of 1854 and 1856, which composed, as was the former one, of Generals and Admirals and other distinguished members of different professions, had the organisation of a system of defence for the Peninsula confided to it.

Weighty, indeed, must have been the reasons that produced such a conformity of opinions, opposed as they were to the views of intelligent men acquainted with the bias of the public mind, and who, animated by a patriotic sentiment, sought everything that could conduce towards the development of the wealth and resources of the country.

In effect, when Spain is compared to France, her sole neighbour in every direction on the side of Europe, the relative strength of the two States can easily be estimated. It will be sufficient for our purpose to consider the difference between their populations, and consequently that which must and does prevail in their armies and navies. The same may be said of their war *materiel*, the importance of which increases daily, and can easily be demonstrated by comparing the artillery, small arms, trains, and magazines of both nations. In a word, the condition of their military depôts of all kinds.

If to this be added the flourishing condition of all the elements of prosperity which France possesses, and of which her credit is a proof—a matter of transcendent importance in the present day—it will be difficult to divine the resources Spain would have to avail herself of, in order to neutralise as much as possible the superiority of the enemy in the event of a rupture, a contingency which the wisdom of her Government seeks to provide against.

It may be easily deduced from this comparison, that to preserve as far as possible the desired equilibrium, we must avail ourselves of every kind of resource; the principal one, perhaps, being the natural defence afforded by the Pyrenees, coupled with the fact, that no efforts are required to turn it to account, nor those heavy outlays which any other not due to nature, demands. This great mountain barrier separating Spain from the rest of Europe, with the Atlantic at one end and the Mediterranean at the other, does not, however, impede international communication by its extremities in Catalonia and Guipúzcoa; whilst owing to the distance of these entrances from each other, armies penetrating by them cannot combine their operations. Besides this defence we have not, as is to be desired, strong and important fortresses on the central and western parts of the frontier, nor any contiguous or more internal ones upon the line of the Ebro, from whence towards the centre of the Peninsula the country is entirely open.

And what, on the contrary, is the case on the side of France, whose superiority and military preponderance are so evident? Continual additions to the works of the fortress of Bayonne, with projects for strengthening that excellent position, the natural base of operations for an invasion by Guipúzcoa or Navarre. Soon there will be a rapid communication by rail between Bayonne and Carcasonne,* which line, interior and parallel, it may be said, to the Pyrenees, could incessantly multiply military forces upon the re-

* All these lines are now open.

quired point, and in a still greater degree when the other one to Perpignan and Catalonia joins it; besides others which will cross the intermediate space between them and the mountains of the frontier. Upon this line, troops might also be poured from the interior of the empire by the railways which unite its extremities with Paris and Lyons, as well as by the central one.

It is natural that France, possessed already of these advantages, should also desire to be able to penetrate easily into Spain and overcome the difficulties of the frontier by means of good roads, railways especially; thus uniting to striking advantages for her industry and commerce others of transcendent military importance.

There is nothing, therefore, astonishing in the opposition to the establishment of such roads as the above, which has gone on increasing from day to day.

Contemplating the range of the Pyrenees from the pass of the Bidasoa upon the Atlantic to the one that opens into Catalonia near Bellegarde, at a short distance from the Mediterranean—the arguments upon which the resistance to any further weakening of the frontiers of Guipúzcoa and Navarre are founded, become still more convincing.

It would be prolix as well as useless to institute a parallel between the local and strategical conditions under which military operations would be carried on from either of the above passes. One thing, however, is evident, that the increased distance in the direction of Catalonia, the precipitous ramifications of the mountains to be traversed, the greater number of fortresses and fortified posts, the stream of the Ebro—deep and broad in this direction—with other notable circumstances, render invasion easier by the roads which starting from the frontier of Guipúzcoa and Navarre reach the heart of the Peninsula more directly and briefly, and encounter fewer intervening natural obstacles and artificial means of defence.

History confirms with repeated examples the idea, that the most vulnerable part of our frontier is the western extremity of the Pyrenees.

Let us now examine its extent and peculiarities. The length on our side is divided between Guipúzcoa and Navarre, the portion appertaining to the former province forming a small fraction of the whole, whilst that of the latter, as a necessary result, is more elongated. To understand the real extent of the threatened line, about nine leagues of frontier from the confines of Arragon, bordering on Navarre towards the west, must not be taken into account, because its broken and precipitous surface and want of roads do not permit of military operations on a large scale.

The limit, therefore, of this distance on the extreme right of the line is the group of hills, whose sides to the south of the grand cordillera* give birth to the River Trab, a tributary of the Arragon,

* In other words this Cordillera, or watershed, is the continuation of the Pyrenees

and on the north to the rivulets which, descending in various directions, form the Nive. In this group of hills, the mountain of Altobiscar serves by its height and position as a point of departure from the right extremity of the line we are about to examine; for although the communications between Valcarlos and Orbaicete across the cordillera by Bentartea may be still more to the east, they are commanded by and subordinate to Altobiscar. From this point, then, to the adjacent Atlantic coast, lies that portion of the frontier which we have declared the most vulnerable and adapted to favour an invasion of Spain in preference to any other point of the Pyrenees.

Before the construction of the high-road from Pamplona to Bayonne, which passes through the Valley of the Baztan, traversing the defiles of Velate and Ochondo to that of Maya, Navarre did not possess along the great boundary wall of the Pyrenees any other accessible pass or breach except that of the collado or hill of Ibaneta, whence it descends through the Valley of Valcarlos and the course of the Nive; and even this communication was not a good one.

Thus, the best road and the greatest risk is encountered in Guipúzcoa, without prejudice to the military importance of Navarre, due to a flank position and the elevation and peculiar configuration of its surface.

The principal cordillera stretching from Altobiscar towards the west reaches the important defile called Lindus, from whence opens another secondary one towards the north, separating the valleys of Valcarlos and the Alduides. It then forms a notable angle towards the south, recovers soon after its primitive direction, marks out the declivities of Valcarlos facing the Alduides to the north and those of Erro and Esterebal on the south, until it joins another important group of hills, the chief one of which is Oyaregui.

From this group on the north runs another secondary cordillera or principal spur of the dominant one, separating the Valleys of the Alduides and the Baztan; it then inclines towards the west forming the defile of Ochondo or Maya, and the mass of heights which supply the currents emanating from the Nivelle and the Bidasoa.

From Oyaregui the cordillera continues by the defile of Velate, already mentioned, and those of Olaviaga and Elzauburu, which serve as a means of communication to descend into the district of the Cinco Villas (district of the Five Towns, viz.: Echalar, Lesaca, Vera, Yanci, and Aranaz.) The hills of Ubize and Gorriti to the west of these defiles mark the extreme left of the elevated line that runs from Altobiscar thence. From these hills descends towards the north a spur, which declining as far as Mount St. Mar-

which enters Spain from the French frontier at Altobiscar, and traversing the north of that country including Navarre from east to west, parallel to the Bay of Biscay and the Cantabrian coast, terminates in Galicia.

cial over the pass of Behobio on the Bidasoa, leaves to the east the already mentioned district of the Cinco Villas; whilst on the opposite side the rapid steeps of this series of mountains carry to the adjacent coast the waters of the Urumea and those of the streamlet of Oyarzun, which flow into the ocean at San Sebastian and Pasages.

Finally from the same crowning point (Altobiscar) the grand cordillera is prolonged towards the west by a curve, which bounds Guipúzcoa and Navarre as far as the confines of Alava.

In this manner the descents of the grand cordillera form, from Altobiscar to Oyaregui, the Valleys of Valcarlos and Alduides perpendicular to it, and from Oyaregui and Goritti, those of the Baztan and Cenco Villas in a similar direction, with the important difference, however, that the Valley of Valcarlos belongs to Spain and the Alduides to France; or, in other words, the latter projects into Spain, and at certain points on the frontier line, marked out by the treaty of Caro and Onano, is only 700 to 4,200 yards distant from the summit of the grand cordillera of the Pyrenees.

The Valley of the Baztan advances our frontier considerably, which extends to the other side of the defile of Maya.

The principal military considerations connected with the attack and defence of this part of the frontier are attached to the three valleys of Valcarlos, the Baztan and the Alduides, since the principal French road running into Spain is by the bridge of Behobio on the extreme west, and from it a highway ascends the above river, and traversing the district of the Cinco Villas joins the road through the Baztan at the defile of Velate near the base of the great Pyrenean cordillera, which it does not cross.

To judge of the influence of these valleys and roads upon the defence of the frontier of Navarre, the following facts should be taken into consideration :—

1. That of all the distances measured from Pamplona to the defiles or hills where they descend towards the north, the shortest are those to Velate and Urtiaga, which last, leading into the Alduides, may be reckoned at five and a half leagues.

2. That the nearest point to Pamplona on the French frontier is that of the Alduides, it being allowed that the confines of both countries by the Valley of Valcarlos extend into France nine leagues, and by the road of Velate, twelve.

3. That the most advantageous position for the French to occupy on the Pyrenean frontier is the Valley of the Alduides, because it commands the lateral ones of Valcarlos and the Baztan; whilst it is the nearest point not only to Pamplona, but also to the Ebro and the interior of the country.

Another serious fact connected with the military importance of Navarre is, the superior elevation of its soil with respect to France and Guipúzcoa.

The hydrographic region of the Arga in its upper part, or through

which flow the waters destined to form that river before it passes the walls of Pamplona to join the Arragon, a tributary of the Ebro, is a lofty table-land, which descends abruptly towards the north and north-east by two slanting plains in the direction of France and Guipúzcoa; the result being that, in military parlance, Navarre commands those portions of the above country and province which border upon it.

The line of country which the railway from Pamplona to Bayonne is intended to traverse shows the inequalities of the territories alluded to. Thus, the fortress of Pamplona is 1,380 feet above the level of the sea, thence there is a constant ascent towards the Pyrenees. Zubiri, about half-way between Pamplona and the French frontier, is 1,738; the defile of Urtiaga, 3,106. From thence there is a rapid descent, so that the town of Alduides is only 1,216, St. Etienne de Bargorri 524, St. Martin, contiguous to the Nive, 337; bearing in mind that the latter place is the same distance from the defile of Urtiaga as Pamplona, each being 20½ miles.

Finally, from St. Martin to Bayonne the ground descends gently, the latter place being only 13 feet above the level of the sea.

In a similar manner, on proceeding from Pamplona to Bayonne by the pass of Velate, that defile will be found 2,847 feet above the level of the sea. From thence there is a fall as far as Oronoz in the bottom of the Valley of Baztan, which is only 629 feet; the elevation of Elizondo is 731 feet; of the defile of Ochondo or Maya, 1,975 feet; from whence the ground descends to the bridge of Ancharinea upon the frontier, which point is 623 feet; the road then continues its course to Bayonne, which, as before said, is only 13 feet above the level of the sea.

A comparison, therefore, of these elevations indicates the greater height of the pass of Urtiaga over that of Velate, and the strategic advantages possessed by the French valley of the Alduides over the Spanish one of the Baztan.

Similar differences of surface are observable in the Valley of Valcarlos to the east, as well as those to the west, from whence the tributaries of the Bidasoa flow through the district of Cinco Villas. This peculiarity also prevails with respect to the declivities of Navarre to Guipúzcoa, clearly showing the commanding position of the table-land upon which Pamplona stands in relation to the deep valleys of the latter province. On the road from Pamplona to Tolosa, the pass contiguous to Lecumberri is a lofty terraced ascent 1,863 feet above the level of the sea, whilst the latter town is only 226 feet.*

The same occurs with the passes which open successively as far as Alsasua. This central point, situated in the Valley of Borunda, on the confines of the provinces of Alava, Navarre and Guipúzcoa, rises 1,738 feet, to descend rapidly to the high-road of Beasain,

* The distance from Pamplona to Tolosa by the above road is eleven leagues.

455 feet above the level of the sea, and to the lowest parts of the latter province, through which flows the river Orio.

The preceding topographical details prove the superior military importance of Navarre with Guipúzcoa, and therefore the serious effects likely to be produced upon the last-named province, including the great highway from France to Madrid, which traverses it by the road which penetrates it through the breach opened in Velate, and still more so by the contemplated one through the Alduides, even supposing it were not a railway.

The table-land of Navarre, which the fortress of Pamplona commands, is therefore the key of Guipúzcoa, and presents, with the mountains that line it on the side of France, the battle-fields upon which the fate of the frontier would have to be decided in the event of an invasion. In 1795, the positions of Guipúzcoa were successively enveloped and turned from Navarre; and in 1813, the same would have been the case on a more extended scale had not the allies gained the battle of Sorauren.*

The occupation of Pamplona by the French in 1808, when anticipating a war with Spain, was of the utmost benefit to their subsequent operations.

The foregoing facts prove that the most advantageous line of operations in this all-important territory is the one offered by the Alduides; and as it has likewise been established that this territory is the most vulnerable part of the Pyrenees, it becomes clear that, strategically speaking, the contemplated railway would be highly prejudicial.

* The line of frontier examined in the above Report, and extending about twelve leagues from the mountain of Altobiscar to the mouth of the Bidasoa, held the positions occupied on either side of it by the armies of Wellington and Soult in 1813. Many of its localities mentioned in the same Report, such as Altobiscar, Maya, Lindus, Zubiri, the valley of the Baztan and Sorauren, are replete with interest to Englishmen as scenes of national glory. It was through them that Marshal Soult made his famous attempt to relieve the fortresses of Pamplona and San Sebastian by unexpectedly pouring from the French side of the Pyrenees overwhelming forces on the weakest points of the British line.

At daybreak on the 25th July, 1813, by a well-concealed march among the hills, Soult surprised the British brigade, which guarded the extreme right upon the mountain of Altobiscar leading to the pass of Roncevalles, and forced it back to Zubiri. At the same time, the pass of Maya was taken in a similar manner after a desperate and prolonged contest.

Had the French, when masters of the two principal passes to Pamplona, pushed on without delay, that fortress would have been revictualled; then turning to his right, Soult intended to descend upon San Sebastian and attack the besieging army.

Such was the plan, and had it succeeded, Wellington's advance into France would have been arrested. Fortunately, the obstinate defence of the British, and the timely arrival of their chief from San Sebastian, enabled them to concentrate round Pamplona and give battle at Sorauren, after the loss of which the French experienced nothing but disasters.

On examination, Mr. Wyld's plans of these memorable combats will show the accurate deductions of the Report in question, which make Pamplona the key of Guipùzcoa and Navarre, and demonstrate that as it commands those provinces to the north of the great Pyrenean cordillera, or water-shed, which crossing Navarre from east to west terminates in Galicia, an easy entrance across the frontier for an army from France ought not to be allowed on the southern side or rear of that important mountain barrier.—*Translator.*

It is well known what immense advantages are derived from the rapidity and multiplication of the means of transport afforded by railways for the movement of troops, and supply of *materiel* and provisions of all kinds required in a campaign. This railway once established, the facility of transport of the above adjuncts of an invasion from Bayonne to the extreme point of the frontier at the Alduides would be so great, that the operation could be effected in four or five hours.

The effect of the appearance of an army on our frontier would be heightened by the simultaneous concentration of troops and *materiel* at Bayonne, with the assistance of the different lines converging towards that fortress from the interior of France. The columns pushed forward by other valleys would also receive the decisive support of the forces assembled upon the limits of the Alduides, enveloping and turning, or surrounding from thence the last defensive positions of Valcarlos and the Baztan. It is also worthy of notice that the railway from Bayonne to Pamplona would, on reaching San Martin, come within a league and a half of St. Jean Pic du Port, thus affording facilities to the operations of columns moving in combination by Valcarlos towards the hill of Ibaneta.

Even supposing that the most complete foresight had broken up the tunnel which passes from the Alduides under the highest point of the grand cordillera on the extreme frontier, and disabled the remainder of the railway as far as Pamplona, neither of these circumstances would in any way destroy the advantage of being able to reach the above point without molestation, with Bayonne supporting it in the rear; nor prevent the French from availing themselves of their internal resources to render the country further on practicable for artillery.

In fine, what would not be the advantages which the French might derive from such a base of operations, especially for the siege of Pamplona.

This does not require demonstration. Possessed of such a line of communication they could blockade that fortress, and advance against our army to attack or compel it to retire upon the Ebro.

Such is the change that the defence of the Spanish territory would undergo by the construction of the proposed railway.

Allowing due weight to the reflections which the preceding examination give rise to, and which could easily be amplified, one is forced to conclude that the construction of this railway ought not to be allowed, as it endangers the safety of the country.

In the present case, the military opposition which has constantly arisen against the opening of the Pyrenean passes becomes still more legitimate and powerful, the frontier at the Alduides being the weakest point of the most vulnerable part of the Pyrenees, not to mention the advantages it offers to a French invasion on account of the feasibility of establishing part of their line of operations on a railway emanating from Bayonne, which is an im-

portant *place d'armes*, and communicates by other lines with the interior of France.

Well may we apply, in a military sense, the words with which the French Government engineer, author of the project of the Pamplona-Bayonne Railway concludes his Report, declaring that if realised, there will be "no more Pyrenees."

In effect such would be the result if the communication were opened. The defences of the kingdom have already been weakened by the construction of a high-road through the Baztan, and still greater harm would ensue by the establishment of a railway from the Alduides; not limiting its evil influence to the frontier of Navarre, nor to the interior of that province, but extending also to the system of defence of the north and centre of the Peninsula.

It does not seem necessary to argue the question further, but there is one important consideration which should not be omitted from this Report:—

It appears in the project that occupies us, that to prove the convenience of a grand railway from Bayonne to Madrid by Pamplona, that line or direction is compared with the one first of all surveyed, by Irun and the Atlantic coast running into Castile. At present, by virtue of the law of July 11, 1856, not only has that direction been changed with great and palpable advantages, but it has also been determined to form a junction at Alsasua between the railway destined to enter Spain by Irun, with the one that is to penetrate into Castile by Vittoria and reach Pamplona by the valley of the Borunda, which will place the latter city in railway communication with Saragossa and Madrid on one side, and with Bayonne and Guipúzcoa on the other. Such a notable alteration subsequent to the surveys of the line by the Alduides, cannot do less than influence the opinion formed of that scheme; the result being that Pamplona will be connected by rail with Arragon, the two Castiles, Alava, Guipúzcoa and France, which was not the case before.

Without entering into a comparison between the two lines from Pamplona to Bayonne by the Alduides, or by Guipúzcoa, nor taking into consideration their respective topographic difficulties, construction and traffic, and confining ourselves to the military importance of both lines, it is impossible not to be convinced that the direction of the former from Pamplona by Alsasua and Guipúzcoa to Irun is preferable, on account of a long extent of it being parallel to the frontier, and thus contributing to the national defence by facilitating the movements and opportune concentration of our troops, whilst it could be broken up and rendered useless at different points simultaneously or successively, according to the exigencies of the moment and the direction taken by the war.

Such, most excellent Sir, are the final deductions arrived at after a military examination of the projected railway between Pamplona and Bayonne by the Alduides, in which task the Superior Scientific

Junta of the corps under my command, as well as myself, have been guided by the purest and most ardent wish to ascertain the truth in such a delicate and important question.

May God guard your Excellency many years.

(Signed) ANTONIO RAMON ZARCO DEL VALLE.

To his Excellency, the Minister-of-War, Madrid.

Madrid, March 2nd, 1857.

THE NAVY AND THE PAST SESSION.

Parliament having been prorogued, and the Members of the two Houses having been released from their duties at Westminster and allowed "to return to their several counties," it may be well to take a retrospective view of the past session,—as regards naval affairs—and to see what has been done and what has been left undone for the Navy. This fifth session of the present Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on the 5th February, and seven days afterwards the Navy Estimates were laid on the table of the House of Commons by Lord Clarence Paget. From the paragraph in the Royal Speech relative to expenditure, it was inferred that a reduction would be made in the sum required to be voted, and this expectation was fully realized; for the estimate for 1863-64 showed a decrease of £1,058,273 as compared with that for the previous year. The Secretary of the Admiralty had consequently a very easy task to perform on the 23rd February when the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply, and he moved the vote for the wages of 76,000 seamen and marines. In the present tone of feeling in the House of Commons and the country no measure would be more unpopular than one having for its object a reduction in the navy itself; for anxious as the people naturally are to be released from a portion of the heavy taxes which they now have to pay, they know full well that one of the surest means of preventing a sudden and enormous increase of those taxes, is to be fully prepared for any emergency, and to maintain both the army and navy in a high state of efficiency. Even the great apostle of Free Trade has told us that England should maintain a navy superior to that of any other nation in the world, and for once he and Admiral Walcott have agreed in thinking that "we must never, for any consideration whatever, nor under any pressure forget the all important fact that our extensive commerce and remote and widely scattered dependencies owed their safety wholly to the unimpaired condition and power of our navy; that upon the superiority of our navy to the navy of all other maritime powers, singly or allied, depend the safety of this country: for the navy is the palladium of our liberties, at once our honour and our defence, with which stand or fall the reputation and the independence of the collective empire in the eyes and estimation of Europe and the world."

In considering the force to be maintained afloat, and contrasting it with that belonging to other nations, the proportion which the commerce of this country bears to the commerce of the rest of the world, must never be lost sight of; and when it is remembered that, while there is on the average from £100,000,000 to £120,000,000 sterling worth of the property of British capitalists floating on the seas, no other country has £30,000,000 worth, that in fact England has as much property at stake upon the ocean as all the rest of the world put together, we think it cannot be denied that the number of men-of-war now in commission is barely sufficient to protect the vessels belonging to our enterprising merchants, who knowing that the pendant is to be found flying, occasionally at least, in every port, do not hesitate to send their richly laden ships to all parts of the universe. The Secretary had no difficulty in inducing the House of Commons to agree to the votes for wages and provisions, after the statement he was enabled to make that the navy was never in a more efficient state, both so far as the seamen are concerned and so far as relates to the progress made in the construction of that class of ships which has lately come into vogue. As a matter of course, some of the members who seem to consider it to be their duty to object to *all* expenditure, endeavoured to persuade their hearers that the money demanded was not really required and would be improperly spent. For instance, Mr. Baxter objected to an establishment of 76,000 men in time of peace, urging that it was wise policy to husband our resources so that they might be more readily and easily expanded when danger threatened; he did not however move any reduction either in the number of men or in the amount of money. Mr. Cobden also took exception of the vote for seamen, concealing his real reason for this under the plea that it could not be possible to employ the men in ships in which they could be of use. "The efficiency and strength of a navy," he said, "does not necessarily depend upon the number of men who may be voted for it. I will put you 100,000 of the very best sailors in the world on board ships that now belong to our navy, and there is not a nautical authority who will deny that a score of iron-clad vessels which may now be in existence on the other side of the Atlantic, with not one-twentieth the number of sailors on board of them, would destroy the whole of this fleet, crew and all:" and he triumphantly asked "would you, if you were at war with America to-morrow, send one of your wooden line of battle ships, with 700 or 800 men on board, with 30 or 40 tons of gunpowder under their feet, to meet a vessel like the Monitor? You know you would not." It is always dangerous for everyone, especially for those who are not professionally acquainted with a subject, to venture on prophecy. Since these words were spoken the Monitor has gone to the bottom, and wooden line of battle ships are still employed on the Coast of North America for the protection of British interests.

Mr. Cobden did not like the reduction in the vote for stores, on

the ground that it was no real reduction; he objected to the vote for timber as we ought to build all our ships of iron, and protested against building so many iron ships, as in this age of transition and invention,—when men of genius, the mechanicians of the age, are devoting their attention to the new armaments—some better class of vessel may be discovered; he did not however venture so far as Sir Morton Peto who, with Mr. Lindsay, had the boldness to divide the House on the vote for timber, which he moved should be reduced from £266,663 to £16,663, on two grounds, first the amount was not required—second, Government had already appropriated the sum of £250,000 to the purchase of timber, which had been specifically voted by the House to the construction of iron ships. Thirteen members voted for the proposed reduction of the vote, and seventy-four against it, so Messrs. Lindsay and Peto were left in a minority of sixty-one. The vote was not however agreed to until Lord Palmerston gave a pledge that no steps should be taken in building five wooden ships, until a statement of the comparative expense of building them, or of constructing iron ships instead, had been prepared. The remaining votes were brought forward on the 6th March and the Navy Estimates were passed on that day "amid much cheering," just one month after the reassembling of Parliament.

In the debates on the Estimates the want of more professional support must have been seriously felt by Lord Clarence Paget, and the failure of Sir Frederick Grey to obtain a seat, was no doubt a matter of deep regret, especially as, at that time, the Secretary was the only representative of the Admiralty in the House, Mr. Whitbread, the Junior Lord, being absent from illness. When the First Lord happens to be a Peer, it is absolutely necessary that at least two of the Members of the Board of Admiralty, one a Naval officer and the other a Civilian, as well as the Secretary should have seats in the House of Commons, and although the present Secretary is fully equal to repel all ordinary attacks, it could hardly be expected that he could be competent to meet the various difficulties with which it was natural to suppose he would be surrounded occasionally, while men possessing the abilities and having the tact of Sir John Hay or Sir James Elphinstone were on the opposition benches. For these reasons, and without reference to political considerations, the navy had good cause to be disappointed at the result of the election at Devonport, on the 12th February, when the present First Sea Lord of the Admiralty was beaten by Mr. Farrand. It is foreign to the object of this article to enquire into the cause of one of the most popular officers in the service not being successful in an election at a Borough containing a large number of persons in government employment holding the franchise, but there is no doubt that the appointment of a gentleman not belonging to the service nor to the high post of Chief Constructor of the Navy had considerable influence with the electors of Devonport in choosing a representative in

the place of Sir Michael Seymour, more particularly with the 71 officers and 3587 established workmen, hired artificers and labourers attached to the dockyard at that port.

At the early part of the session a serio-comical affair occurred which added neither to the dignity of the House of Commons, nor to the credit of the parties concerned. When it became known that the post of Chief Constructor of the Navy, which had been filled so long and so ably by Mr. Isaac Watts, was about to be conferred on Mr. Reed, a considerable amount of indignation was caused amongst those who belonged to the branch of the service to which Mr. Watts was attached, and with which Mr. Reed was originally connected; several questions were put by various members to the Secretary of the Admiralty as to the cause of Mr. Reed being selected in preference to the senior Master Shipwrights belonging to the dockyards, and, as in the course of the conversations which occurred on the subject, one of the members made some remarks which Mr. Reed considered were incorrect and reflected on his character and ability to fill the office for which he had been nominated, he committed a breach of privilege by addressing a letter to Sir Frederick Smith animadverting on his conduct as a Member of Parliament, and he was consequently consigned to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, called to the bar of the House, and required to apologize.

About the same time the question of naval pay and promotion was brought forward by Sir John Hay, who moved a series of resolutions to the effect "that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of an address to Her Majesty submitting that the position of the officers of the naval service in respect of promotion and retirement is not satisfactory and ought to be amended, that with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service and to meet the just expectations of officers with respect to promotion, it is desirable to adopt for all ranks the principle of retirement by age, and that the pay of naval officers ought to be adjusted so as to enable them consistently to maintain the rank they hold, and to give them fair remuneration for honourable service." Sir John Hay's object was to have the suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the navy contained in the plan "based upon the opinions, expressed by more than 1200 officers on the active lists" adopted, and he supported his motion by a speech which showed great ability and tact. So important was this matter considered by the Government, that instead of allowing the representative of the Admiralty to reply to the member for Wakefield, the Premier "took the reins" and proposed an amendment for the appointment of a "select committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy." Lord Palmerston, while doing full justice to the motives of Sir John Hay, and expressing his conviction that he had been actuated by an honourable desire to promote the interests of the service of which he is a distinguished ornament, dissented from the course which the right honourable baronet had pursued. After

administering a slight lecture to all those who had met together to appoint committees and to correspond with the members of their own profession, in order to enforce on the government changes for their own benefit, and pointing out the inexpediency of presenting an address to the Crown in the form proposed, he yielded to the general feeling of the House by proposing the appointment of a Committee to conclude part of the duty confided to the Select Committee of 1861. Sir James Elphinstone, at whose suggestion the question was originally ordered to be investigated, pointed out several of the grievances of naval officers which called for enquiry; Sir R. Clifton, Mr. Farrand, Captain Talbot, and Sir John Pakington were averse to the appointment of a committee, on the ground that no good had resulted to the service from the former enquiry; but on the assurance of Lord Clarence Paget that the head of the Government had no desire to get rid of the question by a side wind, but to have a fair and impartial enquiry into the whole case, the motion for an address to the Crown was withdrawn, and Lord Palmerston's proposal was agreed to. A Committee, with Mr. Walpole as chairman, was in consequence appointed, and after numerous meetings and hearing the evidence of officers belonging to almost all branches and all parties in the profession, they agreed to a report which was presented shortly before the close of the session, and to which it is our intention to allude on a future occasion. Like most other reports of Select Committees, it will not satisfy those who had hoped to have seen their views and opinions adopted *in toto*, and although no great benefit to the service may result from it immediately, good will doubtless follow as soon as the evidence has been carefully considered by those in power and been well ventilated by the press.

After the great bulk of the votes on the Navy Estimates had been agreed to, Mr. Cobden favoured the House of Commons with his views on what he was pleased to term "obsolete vessels of war." The coolness with which he constantly states his opinions on practical questions connected with the Navy is certainly most remarkable; disclaiming time after time all real knowledge of the subjects with which he ventures to deal, he speaks in a manner more suited to one who had made the navy his study, and been afloat for at least a quarter of a century, than to one whose attention has been given to mercantile and money-making pursuits; and, as we have already remarked, he ventures to prophecy on subjects upon which even the most experienced do not presume to hazard an opinion.

"'Tis a pity when charming women
Talk of things that they don't understand."

After admitting that the smaller class of wooden vessels, ranging from corvettes to the smallest gun-boats, "may be serviceable in barbarous and uncivilized regions, and may be used as a sort of police of the seas," he turned his artillery against the line-of-battle-ships and large frigates. As usual he commenced by refer-

ring to the evidence taken before the Committee on the Navy Estimates in 1849, and repeated the statements relating to Sir Thomas Hastings, which he published in his "Three Panics," and then he proceeded to argue as though all the wooden line-of-battle ships which have been built during the last ten years, were known to be useless before they were begun, and all the iron-clad vessels which have been constructed are impenetrable; running on the shoals of the American shore, and quoting as correct the absurd statements contained in the New York journals respecting the so-called shot proof ships employed by the Federals and Confederates. The charge which he raised at the close of the session of 1862 against Lord Palmerston amounted to about one hundred millions; during the recess, he appears to have considerably changed his views on this subject, and in March last he believed "that the naval administration was fairly responsible for the loss of only ten millions" of the twenty millions which he sets down as the cost of the 106 large wooden ships belonging to the Navy. After wishing the House to believe in the truth of this extraordinary assertion, he appears to have turned over a few more leaves of his pamphlet, and to have repeated nearly verbatim what he wrote therein as to the report of the Treasury Committee appointed by Lord Derby to enquire into the expenditure of the Navy from 1852 to 1858. Then followed an abstract of all the speeches delivered by First Lords and Secretaries of the Admiralty on introducing the Navy Estimates for the last five years, a reiteration of the absurdity of supposing that the intentions of the Emperor of the French in raising the number of his men-of-war to the same as ours were not of the most pacific nature, and a suggestion to put all those then in commission into the reserve, or consign them to the auctioneer's hammer, and forthwith reduce the force of the navy to the extent of 30,000 seamen.

The attack was not, however, confined to the Admiralty and to the Military Departments; it is true that he directed the fire of his great guns principally against them, but he poured a good volley of bullets and small shot into the quarters of his own party, and concluded by asking those who he said were called, *par excellence*, "the reform party, and sometimes the party of financial reform," whether they were doing justice to their constituents in allowing a government, calling itself a reform government, and one of retrenchment, to bring forward a vote of 76,000 men when he had demonstrated that they cannot be employed except with great danger to the country. Lord Clarence Paget carried the House entirely with him in his reply to the vague assertions and impracticable propositions of the Champion of Free Trade. He shewed that instead of 30,000, there are only about 9,000 men employed in the first, second, and third rates in commission, and that whether we have armour-plated ships or ships of another description, the number of men will be very little affected, because the mass of the

men are employed in small ships on distant stations, protecting our colonies, and looking after our commerce. Sir John Pakington also refuted some of the arguments put forward, and Mr. Bentinck, who generally takes part in all discussions on naval matters, exposed the weakness of Mr. Cobden's arguments, the absurdity of his conduct in raising the cry of economy "a day after the fair," and the folly of his resorting to his old platform rhetoric in asking if they were doing justice to their constituents by voting these large sums.

Not having succeeded in persuading Parliament to recommend a diminution in the *personnel* of the navy, the economists a few nights afterwards endeavoured to obtain a grand reduction in the sum allowed for the *matériel* of the fleet, and Mr. Lindsay then moved a resolution, "that it is not expedient to commence building wooden ships, which are to be cased with iron-armour plates." Shortly after the House of Commons had extracted from the Prime Minister a pledge that the construction of wooden ships should not be proceeded with, a statement was presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, relating to the advantages of iron and wood, and the relative costs of those materials in building ships for Her Majesty's Navy. Admiral Robinson shewed in this paper that it would be "wiser and more economical to supply the wants of the moment by a cheaper and less durable structure than iron;" and that it was decidedly preferable to build the ships in our dockyards of wood rather than in private yards and of iron. This memorandum caused a grand outcry to be raised by all the large builders of iron ships on the Thames, the Mersey, and the Clyde; Mr. Laird was indignant, Messrs. Napier protested, and the Managing Director of the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company, wrote a long letter to the Editor of the "Times," giving "to all the accusations a complete denial." This important question of Iron versus Wood was consequently brought before the attention of Parliament in anything but that cool and dispassionate manner which one involving such gigantic interests should have been, and the discussion in the House of Commons partook very much more of a party feeling than was desirable.

Mr. Lindsay made out that iron was ten times stronger than wood, in other words that a one-inch plate of ordinary English iron was equal in strength to a ten-inch plank of English oak. He considered that the alleged danger to iron ships, caused by the deviation of their compasses, was altogether mythical, that the difficulty of keeping them afloat for any considerable period without being docked, in consequence of the bottom becoming foul, was greatly exaggerated, and that the objection raised to iron on account of ships of that material being liable to be pierced by submarine missiles with greater facility and effect than wooden vessels, had been completely removed by the statements contained in Mr. Scott Russell's two pamphlets, and Admiral Halsted's lectures, as

well as by the evidence of Captain Hall and Captain Charlwood. He formed his opinion, as to the compasses, from the fact that there are vast numbers of iron ships afloat, sailing to all parts of the world, and that it had not been found that there was any serious difficulty in keeping the compasses correct in those vessels; but he forgot to tell the House of the large number of iron ships belonging to the mercantile marine, which had been lost from causes which could not be distinctly ascertained at the time, but which there is good reason to believe arose from the masters being uninformed as to the deviation of the compasses. He might have mentioned one of his own vessels which left England during the winter of 1861 with warlike stores for North America, and has not since been heard of. The report made by the Superintendent of Compasses, in the case of a ship proceeding with troops to Australia, and which was published in the *United Service Gazette* last July, shows most clearly the great danger which may arise to any vessel in which the compasses are placed in close proximity to iron, and the necessity there is for the issue of stringent regulations on the subject, especially with regard to ships proceeding with passengers to the distant colonies; and the official report on the melancholy loss of the 'Anglo-Saxon' on the coast of Newfoundland, removes any doubt which may have existed as to the risk attendant on navigating ships constructed of iron.

The arguments used in support of the theory that no inconvenience would arise from the fouling of the bottoms of men-of-war, were shown by Lord Clarence Paget and Lord Palmerston to be of no weight. It was stated that iron merchant ships went all over the world, that they go their voyage, come home, and again go out, being for months without docking; but as Lord Palmerston said, "those who draw an analogy between merchant ships and men-of-war totally forget the immense difference between packet ships and mercantile ships, and ships intended for the purposes of war." If a merchantman that goes from London to China, or the West Indies, gets her bottom fouled and loses a portion of her speed and the power of steerage, what is the consequence? A delay in her voyage. She may arrive some days or weeks later than she ought to do. The steerage being merely to keep her in a straight course, it does not very much matter, except she is taken in a storm, or finds herself in any difficulty, whether she steers less well or perfectly. But as regards a man-of-war, speed and steerage may be of the utmost possible consequence; in an action everything may depend upon them; a battle may be lost from some defect in them, and who can tell the disastrous results to the country of the loss of a naval engagement? From a statement of Captain Cochrane, it appeared that when the "Warrior" had been six weeks afloat, she lost one knot an hour, and that this was the cause of her being beaten by the "Resistance," which ship beat also the "Defence" and the "Black Prince," having been two

months less time out of dock than the "Defence," three months less than the "Black Prince," and five months less than the "Warrior."

In the course of the interesting debate which arose on Mr. Lindsay's motion, allusion was made to the comparative naval position of England and France, and an extract was read from a Lecture delivered by Admiral Paris of the French Navy to the effect that our neighbours were so much in advance of other nations that a marked superiority existed on their side, and that although we had twenty-one vessels which are to bear armour plates under construction, that number was smaller than what are being built over the water. The real question, however, involved was, not whether our ships are in future to be built of wood and iron, or of iron alone, but whether we should be to a certain extent independent of the private yards, or whether we should be solely dependent on them. "The House was," as Mr. Bentinck said, "ostensibly discussing the comparative merits of wood and iron ships, but there was a great deal more meant by the motion than met the ear." The Secretary of the Admiralty pretty well disposed of the question of material when he stated that "a great deal was to be said on both sides, and that no living man could tell what would be the result of all the experiments in progress." Nothing could be more impolitic or dangerous than to denude the Royal dock-yards, and leave ourselves entirely dependent on private enterprise. No doubt it would be acting most unwisely were the Government to reject the assistance which has been derived, and which may again be derived, from the ability and talent to be found in the private building establishments of the country; but we can hardly suppose it possible that any one beyond the pale of those interested in mercantile establishments would wish to abandon Her Majesty's dock-yards in order to build our men-of-war in private yards. The rivalry now carried on between private ship-builders and the Admiralty is probably beneficial to the service; but if any circumstances should ever render the two systems incompatible, we would unhesitatingly say let us dispense with private enterprise, and rely on our own dock-yards for the construction of the fleet. That the House of Commons was of this opinion is testified by the division which took place on Mr. Lindsay's resolution, which was negatived by a majority of 83.

Shortly after these discussions as to the construction of Her Majesty's ships had been disposed of, Mr. Dalglish gave notice that he should renew his motion for the reconstruction of the Admiralty, and after several unsuccessful attempts he managed on the 9th of June to move for "a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and into the different departments under the control of that Board." It was very much too late in the session to succeed in obtaining the appointment of a committee on a question involving so much importance, and it was eviden from the first that the object was rather to give some of the

Members an opportunity of renewing the attacks on the management of the Navy than to have the Committee on the Board of Admiralty re-appointed. Mr. Dalglish was a Member of the Royal Commission on the dock-yards and of the Committee of 1861, and is one of those who took the trouble to visit Paris in order to ascertain the real state of affairs in the French naval arsenals. Like most of those who have studied the subject, he considered that some change in the construction of the Naval Department is necessary; and like them he did not venture to descend to particulars and to show what alterations he would make. So again, while he stated that the whole dock-yard system is founded on false principles, he did not favour the public with any programme of a new plan of managing those immense establishments.

He was supported in his motion by his brother-commissioner, Sir Henry Willoughby, who repeated most of the arguments which he before had used on the same subject, and who seemed determined to ignore all knowledge of the alterations and improvements which have been effected since the Royal Commissioners made their report. He was, however, set right on this part of the question by the recently appointed Civil Lord, who entered into a long detailed statement of what changes had been effected with respect to the accounts, the point to which the Commissioners, in their report, attached the greatest importance. In deference to the generally expressed wish of the House, Mr. Dalglish withdrew his motion for the appointment of a Committee, and he gave notice of his intention to renew it at the beginning of next session, when we may expect him to lay a definite scheme for the improvement of the Admiralty before the House.

The extent of actual legislation on naval affairs which took place during the session was comparatively very small. The Navy was not specially alluded to in the Queen's speech, either on the assembling or on the prorogation of Parliament. The principal Act passed was that to amend the law relating to the Naval Coast Volunteers, which contains only one clause, and which has for its object the removal of the difficulty which might exist in the case of a ship, manned principally with seamen belonging to the Royal Navy, or the Royal Naval Reserve, and having a few Coast Volunteers aboard, being required to go more than 300 miles from the English shore. This Act was followed by one which gave greater power to the Admiralty in receiving the services of persons belonging to the mercantile marine, as officers of the Royal Naval Reserve; and, towards the close of the session, the Queen gave her consent to a law which will allow the captain of each of Her Majesty's Ships to appoint an agent in London, to receive and distribute prize money; so that, in future, prize bounty will be paid, as it was formerly, by the Navy Agents instead of by the Accountant-General of the Navy.

A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE AT HYTHE.

I was told by an enthusiastic student at the School of Misery that a first-class certificate was the highest honour to be desired, and that such a thing should be framed and glazed. Now both he and I succeeded in obtaining a first class, and besides not framing and glazing it, have lived long enough to rather under-estimate its value. We both believe the article could have been obtained with much less wear and tear of body and mind, and from the large proportion of first classes compared with second, and the almost total exclusion of nothing at alls, conclude that there was no occasion for daily groaning, despairing, and funking, but that muttering like madmen to each other about the resistance of forces, passing whole nights in feverish attempts to sleep, and to drive away the ever recurring thought of what comes after "Under the shin of the right leg of the front rank man of the file on the right," in the platoon as a rear rank, or what comes after, "Now we will consider the rifle as placed in the hands of the soldier," in the third lecture, might have been dispensed with, and the much coveted prize still won.

However, we will to business, and supposing the daily stamping over rough shingle concluded, and the requisite number of guesses made, the target practice also ended, and the usual satisfaction derivable from firing with not the most trustworthy of weapons at long distances, felt by those firing in the first class, and we are ushered into the mess-room for examination.

"Your numbers are on the papers opposite your seats, gentlemen, and you must not attach any name or initial to these papers; any assistance given or received, or the use of any notes or book, will invalidate your papers," is stated grimly by the officer in command, as these school boys, varying in age from fifty to seventeen, take the places assigned to them at the long table.

"There will be three hours allowed for the execution of the three papers. I shall say when to commence, and at the conclusion of the third hour I shall take away every paper, without reference to its state of progress," is said, and whilst pens are being mended, or the printed questions on one half of the sheet of foolscap paper are being hastily conned over, and not improbably by more than one mentally cursed, the word "Now," is barked out, and the pupils at the School of Misery either commence scribbling for dear life, or look vacantly at the lofty ceiling, and nibble the pen top, evidently stuck at question the first.

Question the second reads easier, and the somewhat angry officer whose hair is tinged with grey, and whose complexion tells of exposure in many a bad climate, puts aside the first, and writes away. Now for another short look at the ceiling, for Captain ——— has discovered that question is involved in question, and

after stating that certain documents are to be sent to the officer instructor whenever required, he is reminded that these are accompanied by diagrams. Well, what are these blessed diagrams? The paper is at last finished; every question really well answered, but the writer does not think so. The terrible difficulty of obtaining a first class dinned into his ears for the last two months, makes Captain —— see his answers as incorrect, and pushing the sheets under his blotting paper, he looks up at the clock, and starts afresh on another paper on another subject. It is Theoretical Principles, and before the second hour expires, Captain —— has filled his paper with the required replies. Only one more paper, and the day's work is done. Not very hard questions these: the sear is correctly described, and the tumbler called "a most important part of the lock," and the lengthy account of its virtues transcribed from memory. A few more draws upon memory for answers, and the first day's work is concluded with a flourish as he adds an omitted word here and there.

"Papers, No. 63," observes Captain —— to the Chief Instructor, as he walks away to the ante-room.

Here ere long the whole re-assemble, and not a few are the anxious questions put to each other as to how the reply in such and such a paper had been given. The flower of the army, (I mean ensigns), having nothing to gain, and certainly very little to lose, become callous, when by comparing notes they discover that the mistakes made by them are numerous. Old captains, militia or volunteer adjutants, get melancholy, and all drown their sorrow over omissions in pale ale; each more certain than ever that first-class certificates are not for them, and wondering if the last batch of officers who obtained so large a proportion of these valuable articles were not a superior order of beings, or else greatly favoured.

The subjects for the next day being Target Practice, Regulations, and Returns, it behoves all but the aforesaid flowers to read up, and as the barrack clock strikes nine, about sixty weary and haggard-looking objects assemble in the ante-room, awaiting the summons that is to make or mar them. It comes at last, and yesterday's rôle is repeated.

The questions are more catching than difficult. The existing code is rightly termed "a modification," and the introduction of the present system of rifle instruction is rightly attributed to the late ever-to-be-lamented Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge. The dates of the Appendix are fixed at not much more than ten years too early, and the modification is described as doing all it professes. The Returns might, perhaps, have been made out more correctly, particularly the one on progress, but they were made out, and with somewhat an incoherent description of cross muskets and woollen crowns, left arms, and two-pence a day, the second day's examination is concluded.

More questioning in the ante-room. The ensigns more defiant and desperate, their seniors almost lachrymose. That Progress Return has ruined them. Scarcely one has filled it in properly, and with a Babel of voices, in which mingle harsh expressions on this examination, and examinations generally, cries for pale ale, and desperate resolves, the company disperse to luncheon.

"At nine o'clock to-morrow the examinations will be continued," is the extract from orders, and at that hour the weird lot re-assemble at the detestable table, puzzling their excited brains over the three papers placed before each. Ugh! Brown mixture, The history of ancient and modern small arms, Theory of the motion of projectiles, and experiments on ranges.

Poor Captain and Adjutant ——, his Biblical knowledge tells him that David killed Goliath with a stone and a sling, and he remembers a riddle which accounted for the giant's surprise on the occasion, inasmuch as such a thing never entered his head before, but his memory goes no further. The date may have been B.C. 4000, but as the world was said only to be a little older than that now, he splits the difference, and puts B.C. 2000. Then to tell about the landing of Flemings, and dates of improvements in fire-arms. How Harry the VIIIth killed his wives, and approved of hand-arms, and how some other monarch did neither; but the hour is up, and the 5th, 7th and 8th lecture have yet to be written out from memory, and none of their subjects omitted. It is done, the paper well-blotted has several indistinct diagrams of rifles, whose axis and line of fire do not seem a continuation of each other. The errors due to defective figure are pointed out in language far superior to any found in the Book, and as a finish, the slide from a smooth to a rifled barrel is worthy of —— himself. Then "the experiments on ranges" is commenced, and after replying to various questions, the conclusion is arrived at that circumstances alter all preconceived notions; that up-hill ranges are better than down, when down are not better than up, and that the only way to make a range perfectly safe, and save yourself from the ire of a British jury burning to bring in a verdict of manslaughter is to direct a wall to be built of enormous height completely enclosing targets, ground and firing parties.

"That's done," adds Captain ——, sotto voce, as he, *à la* convict, gives his number, and regardless of consequences, walks out briskly to the ante-room and revels in pale ale.

The celerity with which detachments are cleared out of Hythe on the completion of the course is marvellous. The examinations were over about noon, and by three o'clock officers and men found themselves at the wretched little station of Westenhanger taking tickets for various localities. No longer did the whole look careworn, talk regulations, and answer each other abstractedly. Captain and Adjutant —— could find time to be cheerful now, and add his vote to Ensign ——'s, that "the rubbish might be bo-

thered." Even Sergeant Squaretoes who had lost a stone in weight, and worked his eyes bloodshot, could not resist shewing exceeding joy at turning his back upon Martello Towers and having to learn daily several pages of "Musketry Instruction." No longer will he take a little fresh air on the banks of the canal on a half holiday with one eye watching his comrade Jones from the camp fishing, and with the other reading hard at a book bound in red. No, captains, subalterns, sergeants and privates are once again free. The early bugle shall again call them to parade, but not to repeat, like school-boys, a dozen pages of printed matter committed to memory at an immense expense of temper, time and trouble. Not again shall they assemble in that stuffy room hung round with pictures, bows, arrows and spears, and ornamented with a black board and desk at the schoolmaster's end. No more shall they rush down the steep stone stairs at the conclusion of lecture, and pass facetious remarks (in a whisper) to each other, on ——'s toy gun, or ——'s humming-top, or ——'s spinning ball.

The train comes up from Dover, and in it are stowed away men and baggage. The officers hope for first classes, the non-commissioned for sergeant-instructorships, but the result of the three day's incubation in the Mess House has not yet been told. Time must be given, and as it slowly recedes, Captain and Adjutant—— is informed that "This is to certify that —— of the —— underwent a course of training at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and that he is perfectly qualified to instruct in the Theory and Practice of Musketry," and this is headed "*First-Class Certificate.*"

GREENWICH CHARACTERS.

XIII.

PENSIONERS' PETS.

The period to which I am about to refer was one of indulgence. They were the days of the good Sir Thomas Hardy, and represented the golden age. That noble John Bull officer, brave as a lion in battle, but gentle as a lamb in social intercourse with his fellow-men, and a perfect gentleman to boot, held the opinion that the principal duty of a governor was to make those who were placed under his charge, happy. His presence shed a ray of sunshine wherever it appeared. An old shipmate or messmate ever received a cordial welcome, and those whom he could not assist felt indebted to him for his courtesy and candour. By the pensioners he was looked upon as a father and friend; and a cheerful smile and nod answered the innumerable salutes which greeted him as he passed through the ranks of pensioners which then crowded the building.

Passing out of the east gate one afternoon he noticed a large

shaggy dog keeping guard with one of the gate-warders. He stopped to ask its history, and was told that the poor animal had apparently swam ashore from some foreign vessel in search of its master, but, not finding him, and the ship having sailed without it, with true sailor like instinct, had taken up its quarters with the pensioners. The poor animal had a lacerated and ulcerated ear, the effects probably of a contest with some other dog, or of accident. It was of Scandinavian breed, dark grey, and the pitch adhering to his long shaggy coat, told of its previous ship life. The dog soon became perfectly reconciled to his new domicile, as it wanted for nothing. The interest taken by the good Governor in the canine sailor was sufficient to gain for him increased favour. The old proverb about giving a dog a bad name, &c., was reversed; the animal received a good name, "Hardy," and became from that time a privileged pet.

Hardy, under the tuition of the pensioners, soon displayed wonderful sagacity. His head-quarters were established at the main guard, where he was provided with bed and board, and where he remained until one of his numerous patrons was going on sentry, when Hardy would shake off his slumber and keep vigil with him, and do all but talk.

But although plentifully fed from the basins of the pensioners as they went to and fro in the dining halls, he had still a liking for outside food—a *bonne bouche*. Hardy had learnt the value of money, and those who were acquainted with his habits and knowledge would occasionally drop a penny or a half penny before him. There was a vendor of dog's meat living outside the gates whom Hardy patronised. As soon, therefore, as any one put money before him, he would take the coin in his mouth, and scamper off to his favourite shop. Arrived there, Hardy would put the money on the board, while his significant look and wag of his stumpy tail, left the vendor of canine comestibles in no doubt as to his meaning. And Hardy knew, too, the difference between a penny and a half penny, and if he did not receive a proper quantum in return for the larger piece of money, he evinced his dissatisfaction by a growl, and declined to leave the shop until he had got what he conceived to be a proper return for his penny. There could not have been a better behaved dog. He had made a truce with the cats, and his bark was rarely heard; he evidently considered himself a pensioner, and concluded that his business was to be happy for the rest of his days.

Those days had an end; but Hardy lived, nevertheless, to wear mourning for his illustrious sponsor. For weeks after the death of the excellent, kind-hearted Governor, Hardy might be seen with a crape collar and rosette, which he appeared to think quite right and proper, as he never attempted to remove it. At length the old wound in the ear broke out again, and the dog lost his appetite, having previously lost all his teeth, and died. His

remains were placed in a box and decently interred in a corner of the cemetery, in which reposed so many of his old friends, having been conveyed thither with some parade by a number of his most particular chums.

But Hardy was not the first, but only one of a succession of pensioners' pets, in fact he came very opportunely to supply the place of Billy, a black sheep. Billy's first introduction was as a lamb, the pet of the niece of one of the captains. As a lamb he was all very well, an agreeable companion, and his mistress was very partial to him; but a pet ram is another kind of animal, and Billy grew riotous and vicious. He had an awkward habit of rearing on his hind legs and butting rather ferociously if he could not get what he wanted, or if teased. At first it was only play, but a knock down butt from Billy was play of rather too rough a description, and as people do not like to doom a pet to the knife, so Billy was left to roam about by himself until the pensioners undertook to patronise him, and teach him manners and other proper accomplishments.

Billy from thenceforth became the associate of the men on guard, and forsook green pastures for fragments of meat and potatoes. And as sailors of the old school considered tobacco an essential qualification for a shipmate, they, having entered Billy in their books, pampered his appetite with a stale quid, and in a little time taught the ruminating animal to appreciate the Virginian weed as well as they did themselves. The black sheep led a tolerably easy life of it. He could take his own part, and woe be to the urchin who was so thoughtless as to raise Billy's dander. A severe blow, enough to break a leg, was the retort uncourteous, which generally had the effect of flooring the would be tormentor. That peculiarity of his being an established fact, the animal was petted and treated with great respect and deference by the rising generation, as well as by the one fading away.

Sailors it is said, and I believe it, have the art of taming any thing, from a lion downwards. They have a great affection for birds, and particularly for the myriads of sparrows which build their nests in the capitals of the columns and in every cornice and cranny in the brick and stone work. These birds know as well the sound of the breakfast and dinner bell as the pensioners themselves, and no sooner is the first clank sounded than the sparrows flock from all quarters, and settle down in close order in the thoroughfares. Nearly every old man as he passes empties his pocket of crumbs; while others are provided with bread in their basins ready to distribute among their feathered dependants. The birds swarm around the men, and are almost under their feet as they walk along. It would be impossible to count them, but the flocks cannot be less than a hundred in each party, and they are as tame as domestic fowls. There are some pet sparrows particularly favoured, these are without tails and remarkably tame.

I must now, however, revert from pets to petters. I had been absent from my quarters near Greenwich for several months, and not having left my address with my old gossips I found on my return that a great change had come over the spirit of the —— ward. Dropping in one day at noon, I found a knot of pensioners round the fire (for cold weather had set in) discussing news which seemed to them to be of an interesting, if not startling, character. My entry was not observed, so deeply engrossed did the old men seem with the subject in debate. Boatswain Merry's voice was uppermost.

"I tell you," said he authoritatively, "it's sixty thousand pounds. The lawyer's clerk told me so his own self two days ago, and I suppose he knows. He said, says he, 'your friend is a rich man, and will be able to keep his carriage and live in a mansion,' yes, a mansion, that's a big house, I suppose."

"I don't care what the lawyer's clerk told you," said my old friend George Davis; "but you just read this here in a printed newspaper that a gentleman gave me yesterday, and it's hard if a newspaper don't know better than a lubber of a lawyer's clerk."

"Not such a lubber neither. I know he give me a glass of good strong grog, when he told me the news," retorted Merry with a grin.

"Well, that may be too, but this is what it says here in the newspaper; now let me read it, or you read it," said he, handing the paper to him whom I have re-christened Weird Jack.

Jack complied by reading the following:

"EXTRAORDINARY REVOLUTION OF FORTUNE.

"A case will shortly come on for trial at the Carnarvonshire Assizes, in which the plaintiff, a pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, named Morgan Jones, claims as heir-at-law, possession of a farm in North Wales. The defendant, now in possession, purchased the property at a cheap rate under peculiarly suspicious circumstances, it being well known that the property had been strictly entailed, and the entail cut off by the father and his alleged eldest surviving son. The case is one of a most singular nature, and it is supposed that if the claimant establishes his right, he will become possessed of certain other property, including slate and coal mines, valued at over a hundred thousand pounds."

"There," said the old man, after hearing the paragraph read, taking the paper from the reader, "ain't that as good as the lawyer's clerk's news, I should like to know?"

I could see that had he taken the sense of the meeting, he would have had a large show of hands in his favour.

"My eyes and limbs," roared old George in continuation, "what a lucky fellow he will be. In course he'll take the outbread."

"Not yet," said Merry, "he told me only three days ago when he got leave, that as how

'There's many a slip,
'Twixt the cup and the lip.'

And that if so be he gained the day, it would be soon enough to shove his boat off; but as he says, if he don't get his rights, he can pull through the rest of his days as he has done."

"He's a good, hearty fellow, and deserves a stroke of luck," said a new-comer, quite a stranger to me. "He has seen many ups and downs. I was a shipmate of his'n thirty years ago; and a better nor a smarter seaman never stepped in shoe-leather."

"You, where did you sarve with him?" demanded the boatswain of the speaker, somewhat superciliously.

"That's best known to myself," replied the stranger. "He and I, we weathered many a storm, and fought many a hard battle together when he was young, and I was not so old as I am now by a long reckoning. I was along with him when he first runned away from home, and went to sea, and though he don't recollect me—that is, he's never seen me but once, and I did not speak to him—I recollects him and shall do, so long as I recollect anything."

"But you don't belong to this here ward," said Merry, evidently viewing him as an interloper.

"I know I don't, and I only come in 'long with an old shipmate to hear the news, as I heard as how there was something up."

"Well," said another of the pensioners, "and now you may go, since you have heard what the newspaper says, for we don't want no slopers here."

"That's my business," said Merry, starting up. "Who gave you authority to interfere with who comes in or who goes out? I'm boatswain of this here ward, and I don't want none of your chin music."

I stood concealed behind a screen and overheard the conversation and altercation, dreading to break the thread of a discussion so interesting to me; but although I abstained from mixing with the party, the meeting was suddenly disturbed by the loud peals of the dinner-bell.

"Bell, oh!" shouted the boatswain, as he shuffled away to get his bason and spoon, but in doing so he caught sight of me. "Heard the news about Smith, or Morgan Jones?" he asked, hurriedly. "I will tell you all about it after dinner. He's to come into his fortin after all said and done."

"I overheard what you and your wardmates had to say; but what I want you to tell me is, where I can find my old shipmate?"

"I rather expect he will be home here to-night, for the trial does not come on for the next month; and he says he will hold on here till he is safe to make a better port."

"If he should come back to-night," said I, "you must tell him where I am to be found, and say that I shall expect to see him to-morrow." With that I left him and hastened after the strange old man, who said he had served with Morgan in his younger days. I succeeded in overhauling him, for the stranger was not very nimble in his movements. On asking him his name he hesitated.

"My reason for wishing to know your name," said I, noticing his hesitation and attributing it to the true cause, "is, that Morgan Jones is an old shipmate and friend of mine as well as of yours, and I know a great deal about him, and desire to know more."

"This is how it is, Sir," said the old man, respectfully. "When he and I was together we did not belong to a man-of-war. We was in a French privateer together, and I don't care to tell everybody what I knows about that business. As to my name here, why it is Thomas Norris; but Mr. Jones won't know me by that name; but if you tell him you have seen an old shipmate by the name of Burns—"

"Jimmy Burns!" I exclaimed, in astonishment. "Are you Jimmy Burns?"

"All that's left of him," returned the old man; "the spars are all sprung. I've had my legs and arms broken and badly spliced, but the hull's good and sound yet."

"Your old shipmate will be rejoiced to see you. I know a good deal about your cruise in the Nancy."

"Ah! do you know that? and you know, I suppose, about our capture?"

"Yes; and about your deserting from the Hudibras in North America."

"Well, give us your flipper then. You'll excuse an old tar. You wear the gear of a landlubber, but you know the smell of tar and don't mind shaking a sailor's hand."

The challenge was cordially accepted, and having ascertained the name of the ward to which Norris belonged, I left the old sailor with the price of a glass of grog in his "flipper," and he trudged away, rolling like a light collier before the wind, on his way to the Hall for his dinner.

I waited at home at my lodgings on the following morning impatiently expecting a visit from Morgan, and was not disappointed. He came in about ten o'clock looking as fresh and lively as a young man, and after upbraiding me for deserting him for so long a time, and calling me to account for having neglected to leave him my address, he began to tell me how his law affair stood.

"About two months ago," said he, "I received a letter from the lawyer in London requesting my presence at his office, and from him I learnt that a trace had been discovered by the Bow-street officer; and that Grace Jenkins, the servant of old Peggy, had

been found and communicated with. It appeared that Peggy had made a will leaving all her property to me, amounting to a few hundred pounds in cash, which she had concealed in her bed, and she had also left some papers, the value of which were known only to herself, and perhaps not wholly to her. These, as I have since ascertained, were in the packet with the will, and the old woman had given her servant strict injunctions that the papers were to be given to me and to me only.

"With commendable sagacity," continued Morgan, "though he was thereby compounding a felony, the officer having ascertained that Grace had certain papers in her possession exclusive of the will, gave a solemn promise that she should be allowed to retain the money if she would part with the packet of letters. By threats and promises the woman was induced to consent to do this and to meet me, and hand me the papers entrusted to her by her late mistress; and accordingly I had to go again into Wales, for she was sick and too feeble to come to London to see me. It was arranged that I was to do this without any one being present to witness what took place.

"My interview was long and interesting. She was, as I conjectured from poor Lucy's letter, the maid who had been sent for Peggy. She had been afterwards bought over by my stepmother, and by my father also, and was in the league against me."

"What," I asked, "could possibly have induced so many to be leagued against a poor boy like yourself?"

"What?" he returned. "Why there was a cause which you will presently understand; time, however, will bring much more to light. Large possessions in expectancy from other branches of the family, besides entailed landed property valued roughly at £60,000 held by my father, which latter were at his death mine by birthright. Over this property he had no control, and for that reason I was kept in profound ignorance of the property, or the way in which it had been devised. I was, therefore, a bar to the inheritance of the second family. As I would not die to please them, and as notwithstanding all the attempts to sink me, I still floated like a cork on the surface of Life's ocean, the only plan that presented itself was to illegitimatize me; and make me dead in law; and further to stifle inquiries, by giving out that I was really dead. At least this is the probable theory.

"My father died twenty years since leaving my stepmother a widow, (who died ten years ago,) and two sons. My sister Lucy died before her father. Two or three years before my father died he acknowledged my half-brother as heir-at-law, and in conjunction with him cut off the entail. My father having died intestate the son came into possession of the property, married a low woman, gave himself up to gaming and debauchery, and in the course of seven or eight years had ran through nearly all the property, and had mortgaged everything he could get people to lend money upon. His

mother lived to see her son ruined, and the property dissipated. Of course, he was infamously robbed and imposed upon; and those who have become possessed of the property have, therefore, very little claim to my sympathy.

"The papers which I obtained from Grace Jenkins consisted, in part, of some letters written to Peggy by the parish clerk, who had absconded. He was, at the time of writing, in great distress in Upper Canada; and his letters contained threats that he would peach upon my father, if she did not get money and send it out to him. It seemed that his threats had succeeded, as subsequent letters were found acknowledging the receipt of remittances.

"But the most important were the leaves extracted from the parish registers which clearly established my legitimacy, for they contained the register of my mother's marriage, and of my baptism. My lawyer, however, is not satisfied, for he says that I may still have some difficulty after such a lapse of time in establishing my identity with the Morgan Jones named in the register. I have re-visited my native place; but, strange to say, have not been able as yet to find any one able to swear that I am the real Morgan Jones. This may be accounted for by the limited number of the inhabitants of our village. My old schoolfellow and messmate Slingsby Mason—of whom I shall have more to say to you when I resume the story of my life—died a few years ago in Norfolk, a half-pay lieutenant, or his evidence would have been conclusive. Still my lawyers think there is a case to go into Court with, and that the holders of the property will be glad to enter into a compromise, if nothing more."

"No compromise, my old friend," said I; "let 'all or none' be your motto."

"It is," he returned; "and I have made up my mind to have the application postponed rather than go on with an imperfect claim. You," said he, "can swear that I was not murdered in the Grecian archipelago as our opponents will endeavour to prove, and that will be something, but the chain still wants a link."

"Excuse me," said I, "I am lawyer enough to know there is nothing wanting, for I can introduce you to a person who saw you come up the side of the Nancy, and who has already identified you."

"You astonish me," said Morgan. "To whom do you refer?"

"You shall judge for yourself. Come, let us take our hats and tramp off to the College. I intend to surprise you."

"As you will. You are an obstinate man, and I will have patience."

Half-an-hour's walk brought us within the precincts of the noble old Hospital. It was then surrounded by high garden walls, and lacked much of its present open beauty, but reform had not commenced. The globe-capped pedestals at the gates were closer to the main buildings by some hundred yards than they are now.

We passed on and ascended the stone staircase leading to the Amelia ward, not without several interruptions, as Morgan was now looked upon as a kind of Crœsus, and all who had any acquaintance with him stopped to speak to him.

Arrived at the ward, I inquired for Thomas Norris, but there was no occasion for inquiry, as the object of our search was the ward-keeper. Neither was there any need for introduction: the old shipmates literally embraced like brothers.

"What! Jimmy Burns!" said Morgan, holding him at arm's length, and scanning his weather-beaten countenance, "the same old ugly mug only with a few more wrinkles in it, and you in the College see me, and not speak to me!" No one would have considered it possible for the placid long-haired old man to display so much lively emotion.

"Now don't you go on that lay," returned Jimmy, returning his old shipmate's gaze with interest, "you was talking to one of our officers when I saw you, and I could hardly believe my eyes; and after that I lost sight of you all at once, for you went down in the country. Then I heard more about you; but I thought you had been dead many years ago, for some one told me that you had been murdered up the straits."

"Not murdered a bit you see, no more than you got hanged for piracy, you old thief!"

The meeting was most delightful to contemplate. The fine old gray-haired man upright as a dart, and his broad-shouldered crooked-legged shipmate with long curly grizzled locks, and 'sailor' marked on every lineament. There was no mistake about Jimmy, for even the quaint old cocked hat, long coat, and knee breeches, could not effectually disguise him.

"I suppose," said I to Jimmy, "you can swear that this is the same boy who burnt down his school-house, and boarded the Nancy in the smoke."

"Swear," he repeated, "can I swear that I am the same Jimmy Burns as taught him how to take helm and lead, and that made a sailor of him, and a good 'un, too? Look at his eye, did you ever see the like of that?"

"Will that link do?" I asked, turning to Morgan.

"Nothing apparently can be more conclusive, and yet I fear it is not quite so. Burns knows that I am the boy who was taken on board the privateer, and can swear to my identity so far; but how are we to identify the Morgan Jones who shipped on that occasion, with the one who left his father's home? My opponents will require proof of the most complete kind. I am on the books of the Hospital under a feigned name; I was Mr. Morgan with you in the frigate, but in the privateer I bore my own name under which Jimmy Burns knows me: and all that is necessary is to prove that I am the lad known at home as Morgan Jones, who ran away and joined the privateer."

"Stop," said I, "I think I have a peg to fit that hole also, see what an advantage it is to be communicative. You told me a warrant was issued for your apprehension, and before a warrant is issued, there must be an affidavit perhaps more than one, which affidavit must have been filed, and it may be possible to obtain a copy of it. In the meanwhile, we have got one important link more than you expected."

Our conversation was evidently not understood by Burns, and I suggested that we should sit down by the fire, as all the men had gone away to get their pay, and hear some of Burns' yarns. This proposition being acceded to, we brought to, and poking the fire to lighten the dulness of the day, began drawing out my new but Morgan's old acquaintance.

"It is very strange," said Morgan, "that we should never have met during so many years that we have been sailing over the ocean. Let me hear how you got away from Port Royal. I last heard of you when you were a prisoner on board the guard-ship as a deserter from the Hudibras."

"Yes, yes, and I should have been tried by court-martial, and sent round the fleet, if so be I had'nt a squared it with the master-at-arms, and made myself scarce. I had some doubloons left, and I dropped a hint that he should have five of them if he would give me a chance to get away. I was kept in the bilboes under the half deck all day, and was only allowed to move in the sentry's charge, in two days I was to have been tried, as an officer had come down to Jamaica to identify me.

"At night I was allowed to sleep in a hammock in the prison forward, under the charge of the master-at-arms; and it was agreed between us that a canoe was to be under the bows of the ship in readiness to take me in. The five doubloons were in my bag in his charge, but I had a few more in a belt round my waist; and it was agreed that I was to make a bolt just after eight bells, when the master-at-arms was going his rounds.

"But Dick Blunt was a knowing old hand, and wanted to gain credit for smartness. So he told me to hold on till he had made the coast clear for me. Soon after he went out, leaving the door unlocked, I heard an alarm of fire; and I guessed that that was his dodge. It seems that going round the lower deck, he had flashed the powder in the pan of his pistol, and set fire to some paper, which he dropped into a wash-deck bucket. This made a great smoke, upon which he reported to the officer of the watch that there was a fire in the fore cock-pit. The officer of the watch, an old master's mate who was commanding officer, immediately ordered the drummer to beat to quarters, and in a few minutes the ship was in an uproar, everybody asking what was the matter and where the fire was.

"You may think," he continued, "I asked no questions, but slipping on my trowsers and jacket, I crawled on deck, and over

the bows—for the sentry on the forecastle had left his post to see what was the matter, and held on by the mooring chains until the canoe was ready to take me in, as the sharks were always sculling round the ship looking out for what they could catch, and keeping a better watch over deserters than the sentries.

"The canoe was close at hand; and while all was confusion on board the Shark and signals were making for assistance, the negro paddled away right ahead of the ship, with me lying in the bottom of the canoe."

"'Where buckra go?' asked Blackey.

"I never thought of that; but seeing a pilot boat underway going out of harbour, I told the boatman to put me alongside at a risk. I gave him two of the dollars I had left, and he put the canoe alongside the little schooner cleverly, without asking him to alter his helm, and I jumped on deck. The master was a black pilot and at first seemed inclined to be unwilling to take me, but I made up a yarn, and told him I wanted to get on board a merchant ship homeward bound, or anything but a man-of-war, and he agreed to find me a ship.

"All the crew were negroes, but they took kindly to me, and wished me to remain, but as the pilot-boat belonged to Kingston, I should soon have been nabbed had I stopped in her. We stood out to sea for two days, and then fell in with a fine brig bound to London which was trusting to her heels instead of waiting for a convoy. The captain was glad enough to ship me, as he was short of hands, two men having died that day of yellow jack."

"You were out of the frying-pan into the fire, I think," said Morgan.

"You may say that. I never had such a turn in all my born days. In less than a week after I joined, we had three parts of our crew either dead or in their hammocks. The brig was called the Mary, and was loaded with West India produce, but not too deep. She left Kingston with twenty men besides the Captain, mate, and boatswain, and before we got clear of the islands, we had only six hands able to do duty. Luckily, the captain kept well, and as he had a good medicine chest, he hoped as the brig got to the northward, the fever would disappear. But every day we had to tumble a poor fellow over the side, until all that remained alive was the captain, the boatswain, and another man besides myself. We had a fair wind hows'ever, and the Captain thought the only chance for us was to reach a cold latitude.

"The Captain, a fine fellow named Mitchell, he took his share in every duty, and did more, I may say, than any two of us; and as good luck would have it, we made the passage without ever having to take in a reef. We furled the top-gallant sails once or twice, and hauled up and secured the mainsail for a full due, as we had not strength to get the tack down when trimming sails.

"When we got to the chops of the Channel, a man-of-war brig

brought us to; but our Captain hoisted the quarantine flag, and when the boat came alongside to board us, and he told the officer that we had lost all but four hands from yellow fever, he let us go, and we ran up Channel, and anchored in the Downs, in four weeks from leaving Jamaica. The health-officer boarded us, and ordered us to go to Stangate creek, where we had to ride quarantine for another week or more. I got well paid for that trip, and had a jolly cruise until all the money was gone."

"Did you ever hear what became of Captain Hiram and Phil Brown?"

"I never met with either of them, but a shipmate told me they both went to New York, and started in trade as shipowners."

"And you, I suppose, got pressed, and sent aboard a man-of-war again?"

"Right, yes; I got trapped on Tower Hill, and as I found there was no help for it, I took the name of Tom Norris, and soon became quarter-master of as smart a frigate as any in the sarvice, and soon after that I married."

"The deuce you did!" ejaculated Morgan.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Of all our colonies New Zealand is, perhaps, the one which offers the best prospect of success to an intelligent and industrious emigration. It has the advantage of a fine climate, being free of the excessive heats which prevail in Australia. The soil is good, and suitable to all sorts of husbandry. One of the principal products is flax, the *Phormium tenax,* which may some day become a great staple of commerce. It is also richly stocked with timber. New Zealand consists of three principal and some smaller islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The principal islands are called North, Middle, and South. In 1840, New Zealand was constituted a colony dependent on New South Wales, and a lieutenant-governor appointed. One of his first acts was to proclaim *that all purchases of land would in future be void unless conducted through the British local government.* This enactment was to prevent the natives being swindled out of large tracts by adventurers, who persuaded them to sign contracts, of the real importance of which they knew little or nothing. Still later enactments provide that all lands, whether belonging to colonists or natives, are to be registered. The Crown is not to alienate, or dispose gratuitously of any land, except what may be required for public works. Now it appears that the block of land called the Waitara, which has been the primary cause of the present dispute, had been purchased by the Government, but after a careful investigation, it was found that the purchase was illegal, and Sir George Grey issued a proclamation to that effect.

Unfortunately, that proclamation was unknown to the Maories till after the sad tragedy which has been the immediate cause of the present hostilities. A military escort at Taranaki, of nine men of the 57th regiment, including Lieutenant Tragett and Dr. Hope, were attacked from an ambuscade, and massacred with the tomahawk, with the exception of one private, who escaped. Sir George Grey at once resolved to inflict a signal punishment upon the cowardly perpetrators of so foul a deed. The last mail has brought us full details of the operations, in which the Maories have been defeated, with comparatively little loss by the British troops. Whether this will lead to a prolonged war or not it is impossible to say. The government at Auckland has taken energetic measures to be prepared for such a contingency, detaining such troops as were about to leave for England, and sending for additional regiments. The former war, commenced by Colonel Browne, arose from the unfortunate determination of the governor to seize forcibly land of which the title was contested. As regards the operations which have taken place, we have official despatches from General Cameron and Colonel Warre, which give ample details. A Taranaki correspondent, who was an eye-witnnss of the affair, gives the following particulars :—

"The Katikara river—the southern boundary of the block—runs towards the coast almost at a right line from the mountain; its banks, mostly precipitous and rugged, are covered with dense vegetation. About a mile up the river, so as to command the back of the block, a short distance from the precipitous banks the enemy had constructed earthworks, the strength of which was chiefly in the underground excavations, the country in the neighbourhood being literally honeycombed with zig-zag rifle-pits. The proper road for crossing the river wends down an incline towards the shore, where it divides into two, one passing to the south, the other leading up the cliff toward the enemy's works.

"The plan of attack adopted was to storm in two parties—one from the road up the cliff from the beach, under cover of the Armstrong guns of the 'Eclipse;' the other from a party who were to ascend the river, cross it, rush the rifle-pits on the opposite gully, and join the other party in storming the main earthwork.

"In accordance with this well-concerted plan, at about a quarter to 7 a.m. Major Mercer's battery of artillery, consisting of three Armstrong 12-pounders, with detachments of the 57th and 90th under the command of Colonel Warre, marched up the river. At about 400 yards' distance from St. George's and 800 from the enemy's works the guns unlimbered and commenced throwing shell with beautiful precision; at the same time the skirmishers lined the banks of the river and the cliffs. Under this united protection Colonel Warre's party doubled down through the broken country, crossed the river, and, climbing the opposite incline, which was very steep, in dead silence, but with great rapidity, came at once on to

the rifle-pits, in which were two native sentinels, who were immediately despatched with the bayonet, and the other works one after the other 'rushed.' By this time the garrison of the main work awoke and fired upon the 57th. It was now that our greatest casualties occurred.

"One old chief, in bold defence, waving his hand as he retired, became a perfect target for the rifles; at last he leaped into a pit and was bayoneted. He had in his hand a handsome spear, for which one of the officers gave to the man who took it £10.

"The other party, under the command of Colonel Logan, with Captain Short acting as the support, now coming up, a rush in extended order of about 600 yards was made on the southern redoubt. As Colonel Logan's party came up a shell from the 'Eclipse' drove the natives from the pah; when, seeing the party advancing, they rushed back again for shelter. In a very few minutes our men were in possession. Major Mullock, with a detachment of the 70th, came to the attack from the beach road. Colonel Logan, who had dismounted from his horse, was quietly standing, imagining all to be over, when a Maori deliberately covered him with his piece, but was prevented from firing by the presence of mind of one of the 57th, who bayoneted the man in his eye. Another Maori rushed forward with a tomahawk, but was shot by a soldier, who in the struggle received a gash across the shin.

"A party of men were standing, regardless of danger, over a pit in the ground that had been covered with a hurdle, when a Maori from beneath endeavoured to stab a man with a bayonet at the end of a stick, in which he fortunately failed. The covering was immediately removed, when six natives, refusing to yield, met their death at the point of the bayonet in the first rush. A woman threw herself over her husband to protect him, and was run through with the bayonet. A hut in which our men had despatched many now caught fire, and some of the bodies were burnt.

"In one hour from the commencement of the attack all was again quiet. The natives fled in all directions—one party sought the shelter of the bush towards the ranges, while the other escaped by the gullies through the high fern on to the beach.

"Those who fled inland were harassed by the 65th and 70th skirmishers, while Lieutenant Rait with his artillerymen pursued them with revolver and sabre. The number of the enemy killed in this part of the field has not been ascertained, but it must have been heavy."

General Cameron's Report to the Secretary of State of War is clear and concise. He says:—

"Head-quarters, New Plymouth, June 9, 1863.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that the rebel natives having collected in considerable numbers* about fifteen miles from New Plymouth, on the left bank of the Katikara River, which forms the

* Reported to be 660.

boundary of the European land in that direction, and runs within a few hundred yards of St. George's Redoubt, on the Sataraimaka block, I decided upon crossing the river and attacking their position, as it appeared likely, from the care with which they had fortified it, that they intended to make a stand, and that a favourable opportunity would thus be afforded of striking a decisive blow.

"I accordingly marched out of New Plymouth at 9 o'clock on the night of the 3rd inst., with nearly the whole of the regular troops forming the garrison of the town, and proceeded towards the Katikara River. In order that the march might not be impeded, the guns, mortars, and reserve ammunition had been sent on a few hours before, under a strong escort, and no tents or baggage of any kind were allowed to accompany the column. The officers and men carried each a blanket and a day's provision cooked. The column, having been joined on the line of march by detachments of the 57th Regiments from the outpcsts, arrived at St. George's Redoubt a little before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. The strength and composition of the force thus assembled, including the garrison of the redoubt, are shown in the margin.*

"Before leaving New Plymouth I had arranged with Captain Mayne, R.N., that Her Majesty's ship 'Eclipse' should be at the mouth of the Katikara River before daybreak, ready to co-operate in the attack.

"I found it very difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the points where the river could be most easily crossed; and it was also impossible, by observation from St. George's Redoubt, to ascertain the exact nature of the enemy's defences. The left bank of the river was about sixty or seventy feet high, everywhere very steep, and in some places covered with high fern. The main road leading from St. George's Redoubt across the mouth of the river to the left of the enemy's position was known to be strongly defended by a line of rifle-pits halfway up the left bank of the river, and as this road passed through a large patch of flax bushes, when it reached the table-land, it appeared difficult to force the position at that point.

* Distribution.

General Staff.—Field officers, 5; sergeants, 1.

Medical Staff.—Staff, 1.

Commissariat Staff—Staff, 1.

Royal Artillery.—Captains, 1; subalterns, 3; sergeants, 6; drummers, 2; rank and file, 113,

Royal Engineers.—Subalterns, 2; rank and file, 13.

40th Regiment.—Rank and file. 1.

57th Regiment,—Field officers, 2; captains, 3; subalterns, 8: staff 3; sergeants, 18; drummers, 9; rank ank file, 353.

65th Regiment.—Captains, 1; subalterns, 2, sergeants, 5; drummers, 1; rank and file, 77.

70th Regiment.—Field-officers, 1; captains, 3; subalterns, 6; staff, 1; sergeants, 12; drummers, 3; rank and file, 209.

Transport Corps.—Captains, 1; sergeants, 1; rank and file, 5.

Total.—Field-officers, 1; captains, 9; subalterns, 21; staff, 7; sergeants, 42; drummers, 15; rank and file, 771.

"I was informed by Mr. Bayley, a New Plymouth settler, that about 600 yards above the ford at the mouth of the river there was another ford, and a track by which the left bank could be easily ascended. Higher up the river on a commanding point, about 600 yards to our left of this ford and 400 yards from the bank of the river, the enemy had enclosed some wharres with a kind of redoubt, consisting of a parapet and rifle pits, which appeared to be his principal work; and between this and the main road the position was defended at various points by lines of rifle-pits. A prisoner captured a few days before had reported that a Kainga, or village, about a mile down the coast, was also intrenched.

"The plan of attack which I considered best adapted to this state of things was to pass the 57th Regiment across the river under cover of the guns at the last mentioned ford, to detach the two leading parties of the 'advance' as soon as they reached the top of the bank to turn the rifle pits and flax bushes at the road, the third party of the 'advance' to extend its front to protect this movement, and the main body of the regiment to show a front to the left, towards the redoubt, so as to keep the enemy in check. The remainder of the force (with the guns and mortars, if necessary), to cross the mouth of the river as soon as the defences of the main road were turned, and to advance to support the main body of the 57th in the attack of the redoubt, and afterwards of the Kainga.

"These arrangements were successfully carried out. Soon after daybreak, having given all the instructions necessary to Colonel Warre, C.B., of the 57th Regiment, and the officers in command of the three parties of the advance, as well as Captain Mercer, Royal Artillery, I directed Colonel Warre to move the 57th up the river, and to place it opposite the ford, by which it was to cross. Captain Mercer followed with the three Armstrong guns, which he placed in position a little to the right of the 57th Regiment; I posted the detachment, 65th and 70th Regiment, under the command of Major Mullock, in rear of St. George's Redoubt, ready to cross the river at any point when ordered.

"The 70th threw out a line of skirmishers to the edge of the bank of the river to check any attempt the enemy might make to interfere with the passage. The Eclipse stationed herself as close to the mouth of the river as her draught of water would permit.

"At a quarter before 7 o'clock, everything being ready and the preconcerted signal having been given, Captain Mercer's half battery and the Eclipse opened fire upon the enemy's position, throwing shells with great precision and effect into his principal work.

"After a few rounds the 57th crossed the river, and, ascending the left bank with some difficulty, gained the plateau without opposition. The two leading parties then wheeled quickly to the right without replying to the musketry fire opened upon them from the rifle-pits in every part of the enemy's position, and under the im-

mediate direction of Colonel Warre moved rapidly to the rear of the rifle-pits and flax bushes at the road, which the enemy hastily abandoned, retreating in the greatest confusion towards the Kainga, closely pursued by the two parties. When I perceived these parties turning the defences of the road I moved the 65th and 70th across the mouth of the river, ascended the left bank without opposition, and pushed them on towards the redoubt, which, from the heavy musketry fire and the cheering of the 57th, I inferred was being attacked by that regiment.

"The third party of the 'advance' and the main body of the 57th, commanded, in the absence of Colonel Warre, who was with the two leading parties, by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, had, after crossing the river, obeyed the instructions they had received; but after replying for some time to a sharp musketry fire, opened upon them from the redoubt, and rifle-pits near it, they assaulted the work with the bayonet, and entering it with a rush, shot down or bayonetted all who remained inside to defend it. I had the satisfaction of witnessing the gallantry of the 57th at this point, and the desperate resistance made by the enemy in their rifle pits. Major Mullock's column arrived at the spot before the contest was terminated, but their assistance was not required, and I moved them towards the Kainga to support the two leading parties of the 'advance,' who were met returning after burning all the wharres of the Kainga, which had not been entrenched, as reported. The enemy had now been driven from every part of his position and was seen from the Eclipse in precipitate flight down the coast, which afforded her an opportunity of throwing a few shells among them.

"Knowing that it was hopeless to attempt to overtake any of them, and being desirous that the troops should return to New Plymouth before dark, I withdrew them from the left bank of the Katikara, and ordered them to march back to the town after a short rest. They reached New Plymouth about 5 p.m., and in the 20 hours of their absence these troops had made a night march of 15 miles, had taken part in an action with the enemy, and had marched back the same distance without a straggler, although many had been on duty the previous night.

"Our loss in this engagement was small, as will be seen in the return of the casualties herewith enclosed. Twenty-eight of the enemy were found dead inside the redoubt, and one on the road leading to the Kainga; but it is probable that there were many more killed and wounded.

"There can be no doubt that the enemy was taken completely by surprise, all the preparations for the march having been kept secret; and he was thrown into confusion by the suddenness and rapidity of the attack.

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of all the officers and men present in this engagement, or of the conspicuous gallan-

try displayed by the 57th, on whom the brunt of the action fell. The movements of this regiment were most ably directed by Colonel Warre, whose zeal and activity throughout the action I beg to bring to your favourable notice, and to that of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief."

Colonel Warre thus describes his share in the action :—

"St. Patrick's Redoubt, Pontoko, June 4.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with the instructions received from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, I proceeded this morning with the regiments, from St. George's Redoubt at Sataraimaka to attack the fortified posts of the rebel Maories on the opposite bank of the Katikara River. Under cover of three guns, Armstrongs, of Captain Mercer's battery of the Royal Artillery, three divisions of selected men under the command of Lieutenants Brutton and Waller and Ensign Duncan, were pushed forward, and crossed a broad and very entangled gully, through which the Katikara runs, and ascended the opposite bank, re-forming on the crest of the hill, which they were enabled to gain without opposition, owing to the admirable manner in which Captain Mercer's guns were served, and the precision of their fire.

"Her Majesty's ship Eclipse, having on board his Excellency the Governor, Sir G. Grey, also did good service by the fire of Armstrong shells at the rebel wharres over the heads of the advancing parties. The support of four companies, under command of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, followed closely on the attacking parties by the same route. The enemy opened fire on the advance directly they appeared on the level ground, but instead of replying to this fire, the parties under Lieutenants Brutton and Waller wheeled to the right, and extending as far as practicable, pushed across the level ground covered with fern, in many places almost impassable, towards the old pah on the crest of the rising ground, on the left of the mouth of the river, as previously arranged, so as to turn the rifle-pits in that position, and open the road leading over the ford at the river's mouth. Although opposed by a considerable number of Maories, these two parties succeeded in driving the rebels from their position, opening the road, and following the natives a distance of upwards of one mile down the coast, inflicting loss upon the enemy and destroying many of their wharres.

"Meanwhile, Ensign Duncan had wheeled his party to the left, as also arranged, and supported by the main body under Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, pushed on towards a very strongly entrenched position on the summit of a rising ground, about 600 yards to the left of where the parties had crossed the river. The enemy opened fire from a great number of rifle-pits constructed on a very commanding point, and from the continuous and double chain of pits surrounding the wharre it was our object to destroy. Nothing daunted by the serious opposition and the heavy fire of the enemy, Ensign Duncan

pushed steadily forward, closely followed by the division under Captains Shortt and Russell, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, and supported by Captain Woodall and Lieutenant Thompson with the two remaining divisions into which the force was divided. In a few minutes the fire was returned, but finding it of no avail against an almost invisible enemy, concealed in rifle-pits, the whole rushed forward, and vied with each other in entering the position, jumping over the rifle-pits, from which they met with a most determined opposition; the Maories fighting desperately to the last, a hand to hand combat ensued, which was only terminated by the wharres catching fire, and burning many of the Maori defenders in the ruins. Twenty-one Maories were taken out of the rifle-pits killed, three are known to have been burnt in the smaller wharre, and four in the larger, and it is believed that several others perished in the flames, which, with the stench arising from the consuming flesh, prevented any accurate information being obtained. One Maori was picked up dead on the road, and many more, wounded, escaped, and were seen to take refuge and hide themselves in the fern and the bush. Thus, in the short space of one hour, twenty-two Maories (killed) were brought away in the carts, as many more were wounded and destroyed in the burning wharres, and a complete victory gained over a savage enemy by the bayonet alone; not over five rounds of ammunition per man having been expended in the encounter. I have to regret the loss of one man killed, two men seriously, I fear dangerously, wounded, and seven men otherwise slightly wounded; in all, one man killed, and nine men wounded. The enemy were evidently completely surprised, and were so confused at the admirable manner in which Captain Mercer's Armstrong guns were served, that the fire from the rifle-pits was very wild, and it was only at the assault, when the enemy were speedily overpowered by numbers, that the serious casualties occurred."

It is to be hoped that this lesson will induce the natives to make peace, but the next news from the colony is anxiously expected.

RECRUITING UNDER DIFFICULTIES AMONG THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

I.

In the debate on the Army expenditure a few months ago, we found honourable Members calculating with praiseworthy minuteness the exact price of the British soldier; and chief among the angry speakers who expressed their dissatisfaction at the state of the market, was a noble Lord, who qualified his petulant remarks by saying he dreaded any reduction of the article itself. "Yet

why," he argued, "why should that complicated automaton, flesh, bone, muscle, and mind, reckless and unthinking, clothed in red cloth, welded with belts, armed cap-à-pied, and instigated by the wires of office, cost the enormous sum £93 15s. 3¼d.?"

We wonder, do the financiers of this class meet on the Rialto to discuss the latest production of the 'plant,' and fret, and fume, and condemn the extravagance of the grower—exotic though it be?

Much has been said, both this year and last, on the subject of colonial expenditure. Some sweeping reformers would have us abandon the colonists to their own crooked devices; others, again, are conservative in their views; whilst a large majority are in favour of a moderate retrenchment of imperial assistance.* A recent article in this Magazine has been the exponent of the latter section in the House, and has already stated the popular feeling on the subject.

Be all this as it may, we have added another battalion to our Brigade of Zouaves in the West Indies, and it becomes us now to enquire not the why or the wherefore, but in what way these corps have hitherto been recruited, so as to make a just estimate of their continued numerical strength.

It is not our object to enter into the question 'ab initio,' else we should feel bound to enter a protest against the too strong infusion of the Barbadian element with which these regiments teem; for, like an inexhaustible bottle, 'Little England' pours forth her loyal sons to do duty in the ranks of the Zouaves without intermission. But of them we shall quote the words of an experienced officer, and say, that "what is gained in intelligence, is lost in behaviour, in honesty, and in fidelity." Our purpose now is merely to present our readers with the adventures of an officer while in search of recruits, taken from his journal, and in this manner we shall be able to judge the success of those who will follow in his steps—'ex uno disce omnes.' At the same time, we should venture to suggest a recurrence to the old system of recruiting more extensively on the coast, by offering a higher bounty to men indigenous to the soil.

All old and experienced officers regard the African soldier as infinitely superior to the Creole of the West Indies, and would hail with pleasure a step in this direction. Fidelity and obedience should be the characteristics of a soldier; they are the characteristics of the African; in the Creole (as the phrase goes) they are "conspicuous by their absence."

We now proceed to enter on our subject, and will allow the writer to speak for himself:—

During the Indian Mutiny, our Colonel received a circular to the effect that "Her Majesty's Government having decided that the West India regiments shall be raised to 1,200 rank and file each, and in accordance with the General Commanding-in-chief's desire on the subject, the necessary recruiting parties will be sent to the

* Our Colonial Empire, March 1863.

several islands within the command where recruits are likely to be obtained."

I was accordingly selected to command a party consisting of a sergeant, two drummers, and a few rank and file, and given a roving commission with this object. Having therefore determined on the Virgin Islands as the opening scene of our labours, we embarked on board the inter-colonial steamer, "Trent," (Captain Moir) and landed at St. Thomas, within thirty miles of our destination, on the 1st of January, 185—. Something, however, like to the stores at Balaclava, we were as far as ever from our 'ultima thule,' for in what manner to traverse the remaining thirty miles of ocean, which separated us from Tortola, seemed an insurmountable difficulty.

"What a pity we had not arrived a day sooner, and we might have gone up in the Governor's yacht free of expense." So did the consular agent attempt to console us, to whom, in our sore distress, we applied for assistance.

However, at a later hour, a 'Deus ex machinâ' did present himself, in the shape of an old, weather-beaten tar of sable hue, who proffered his services with a questionable readiness, against which, under more favourable circumstances, I would have inclined to demur. But necessity hath no law; I therefore accepted his exorbitant terms, and having inspected his craft (an open fishing-boat) with feelings anything but akin to confidence in her sea-worthiness, I stepped on board, and followed by my grenadier-sergeant (whose face looked as long as himself) and the other men constituting our recruiting party, pushed off from the beach.

As at all such hurried times something will be forgotten, thus now I remembered there was no grog on board for the men, and desired to put back to obtain it.

"We must make haste, Officer," said the Captain, addressing me, "for we no can pass fort after four bell."

"What fort?" I asked.

"Why, Danish fort on de lee, at mouth of harbour; ship no dare pass after dat 'clock; it de law—"

"Oh, hang the law," said I, "we will be able to get out in time, never fear; so have everything in man-of-war trim when I come back." I jumped ashore as I spoke.

"Stop, Officer, till me speak one time—'spose you stay more dan quarter hour, 'Despair' no sail to-night,"

"Why, what could they do more than speak us, and make signal for us to 'come to,' and we needn't do that, you know."

"They do more, though," returned Darkey, grinning.

"What?" I asked, impatiently.

"Blow boat out of sea with 28lb. shot," was his sententious reply.

I went on my mission, and returned within the prescribed time, and we were proceeding to take in the anchor when one of the crew exclaimed,

"Where de baccy?"

"Too bad for true! it left in house, and it dollar-worth," added another.

"Jump up an' run for it quick, den," said the Captain, testily, for he was fond of his pipe.

Ten minutes more were thus consumed, and before we poled out into deep water, three bells tolled forth from the various shipping.

"It dead beat out from harbour," remarked the Captain, "and we nebber will get past fort in time. Other day a schooner leave port near this time, an' they fire blank shot from fort; but she go on; four bell strike, and they fire real ball at she; but, too bad, shot go wide, and hit Yankee brig coming in. Well, Yankee no like this, but hove to and drop anchor. Schooner go off quite free, and poor Dane have to pay five hundred dollar for damage to Yankee."

"Not a bad story, my man," said I, gaily, "we run a fair chance of getting past safely. But down with that Union Jack, since you have to hoist a Danish flag over it."

"But it de law!"

"Oh, hang the law!" said I the second time.

The wind was blowing fresh and we were making but slow progress; half-an-hour, therefore, soon passed over ere the much dreaded fort appeared bristling on the height above us.

"Four bell, for true!" exclaimed the Captain, excitedly, as those ominous sounds were heard faintly from the harbour behind us, "we no do it, Officer. Too bad to ask sailor-man get in trouble! Ready about."

"Nothing of the kind," I said, sternly, "we are past the fort, and no longer in Danish waters."

"But me Captain, and me order you sailor-men, put about!"

And as if to aid his advice, bang! went a gun as he spoke. All was now confusion, the sailors seized the halyards and made all speed to go about, or come to.

"Run up the English flag, keep silence, and proceed!" I shouted, and as we soldiers were the strongest party, the sailors obeyed immediately, and the "Despair" was standing out to sea, gunwale under water.

All were now satisfied, and to cement the reconciliation, the bottle was produced and passed round, before we settled down for the night.

Wrapped in my cloak, extending my limbs along the seat, with my head resting on the gunwale, and lulled to rest by the monotonous cadence of the waves, and the droning songs of the boatmen, I soon fell into a deep but comfortless sleep.

* * * * *

"Haul down gib, reef mainsail, down with it good, or we lost!"

Such were the startling words that roused me from my unquiet slumber, and in a moment I comprehended our danger.

"Lie down, Officer, lie down, you only in the way," shouted a sailor in my ear. I obeyed. Ugh! a wave swept the boat from stem to stern, and lodged in my lap!

"Hard-a-port, dere!" screamed the Captain. "We on de reef; hard-a-port!" The boat 'despairingly' obeyed, and her keel touched the edge of the rock as we scudded past. "We saved this time, true," cried he, "but it near nick. Let out mainsheet."

Just at this moment the moon shone out lustrous from under the murky and storm-driven clouds. I looked back at the passage through which we had come. The shade from the two huge rocks, which, like Scylla and Charybdis, guarded the entrance on either side, almost prevented the watery path being distinguishable.

On one side extended a low reef, its course tracked by the angry foam of wind-lashed breakers, and on the other, isolated boulders, which rose like kingly giants, and broke the turbulent waves in their wild career.

"A dangerous strait, Captain," I remarked.

"Too true, massa," he replied, "week no pass without wreck there. Yet I come through at all hour of the night, and nebber touch reef or rock till now. Tide run dreadful strong and meet de wind. Dat is reason why if officer fall overboard, he no come up again."

"Pleasant!" thought I. "And what may this funny passage be called, Captain?"

"Funny passage, massa?" repeated he, with deprecating solemnity. "It de awful Current Hole!"

The night passed without further incident, and just as day broke, we dropped anchor in Roadtown, Tortola. The bay seemed a cosy one, land-locked to a considerable extent, being environed by a lofty ridge, and capable of affording safe anchorage to a fleet, if necessary, as was proved during the last American War.

The town, or rather village, lies along the shore at the base of an abrupt hill, which rises almost perpendicularly to the height of 1,000 feet.

Roadtown had once been a pretty and well-built seaport, but the negro population, in 1853, took into their unwise heads that a bill of taxation, then passed, was detrimental to their interests, and inflamed by demagogic speeches, rose to a man, and burned down the town, leaving a few (and they the worst) buildings to tell the tale of desolation and disgraceful riot.

The edifices upon which then, by a disastrous concurrence of adverse circumstances, the title of Public Buildings must necessarily fall, are probably in as good a state of repair as can be fairly expected.

The colony can boast the proprietorship, in fee simple, of the gaol and court-house. Government House is but a dingy-looking abode, distinguishable alone by the flag-staff, from whence floats the emblem of British sovereignty. Nor do the appearance of the

parish church, or the private residences of the struggling planters, add to the ornament or even respectability of the deserted village. All bear the impress of want of energy, want of labour, or want of capital; or, rather, want of all three.

It was in the grey dawn of morning that, standing in the stern sheets enveloped in my cloak, I made these observations, questioning the Captain as my eye rested on each tumble-down dwelling. The morning was chilly, and as my men shook off their sleepiness, they, too, assumed the toga.

One by one the shutters now began to open, and night-capped heads appeared, but seeing us, as quickly were withdrawn.

At last a door opened and a woman glided out, knocked at her neighbour's, and being admitted, all was again silent. Presently the door was reopened, and the two women passed quickly to a third house, where they were soon joined by others, and all seemed intent upon our movements. I handed my sword to one of the men, and was in the act of preparing to land when suddenly great commotion was manifested by the people on shore; doors flew open, men rushed out, women clustered together, and their wild jargon sounded harshly on the ear, while children and dogs howled in union along the excited street.

"What does all this mean?" I asked. "Do they not guess who we are?"

"Oh, yes, massa," replied the Captain, chuckling; "see much crowd, run down to stelling to say 'how de'—" While he spoke the mob did approach the shore, but with very questionable gesticulations, if intended as a welcome.

"You no land here!" growled a sturdy-looking nigger, holding forth his brawny arm as I was in the act of jumping ashore.

"Why so?" said I, and pushing him aside I leaped into the midst of the crowd.

"Oh! 'Dolfus, how could you? you too foolish!" cried an old woman, edging up beside me. "Why de buckra, English! an' de men are—West!"

The gallant Tortolans had taken us for Yankee fillibusters, and a colour was given to their supposition from the fact of an American vessel having recently taken possession of an uninhabited island in the neighbourhood on the plea of its being three leagues from any shore.

But not even when they came to recognise us were the people satisfied with our arrival, for a guilty conscience conjured up the idea in some, that we had come to wreak the vengeance of Government on those rebels who had escaped into the other islands during the riots in 1853, and they remembered the severity of the punishment and the unrestrained power of inflicting it which had prevailed in the days of martial-law; while by mothers and landed-proprietors our presence was held in abhorrence from our desire to deprive the one of their children, the other of their labourers.

Thus, a welcome to the shores of Tortola was afforded us but by one portion of the community—a section from which opposition is never offered to the red-coat—the Virgins! Nor are they feeble auxiliaries; for by their good opinion, their respect and admiration, an example is set to their less discerning brethren that the army is an ennobling profession, the members of which are entitled to regard and reverence.

Among the Virgin Islands my efforts would have been a nullity but for this very element. No islands possess such real and positive independence; no islands afford such easy and prolific means of existence. St. Thomas' market is close at hand, and whether the incolants carry thither fish, vegetables, or charcoal, a fourfold value is received. Horses are cheap in Tortola. A good-sized pony can be had for six or eight pounds, which can be re-sold in the neighbouring Danish island of Santa Cruz for treble that amount.

Then, again, there are a great many landed proprietors, the population being so small in proportion to the extent of land; and the ownership of acres entitles the possessor to a seat in the august Parliament of the islands. No, no, the recruiting-sergeant holds forth no inducements to such gentlemen. The sound of the drum and the floating of the gay ribbons possess no charms for the senses of these luxurious Capuans. From the president I received every assistance. He himself turned recruiting-sergeant, and often rode with me into the country, coaxing and cajoling with a pertinacity that would have done credit to the most wily of adepts—but all to no good. I almost shuddered at the idea of failure, yet it stared me in the face. A week passed—another, and still no recruits flocked to the standard.

The advertisements which I had placarded through the town were alluring in all conscience. Tortola boasts no such invidious an engine as a local newspaper or even a printing machine, but I issued the manifestoes myself in huge and readable characters. For the idle and thoughtless and gaily-inclined, as well as the poor and the reckless, my advertisements presented the inducement of "Four pounds bounty and a free kit." But these were the minnows; for the larger fish I baited my hook with more piscatorial care. "Wanted for the splendid band of the — West India Zouaves, a few young and intelligent creoles. N.B. None but those with a taste for music need apply."

"Required immediately for the Royal Zouaves a few tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, and blacksmiths; must be of irreproachable character, unmarried, less than twenty-five years of age, and possess certificates of competency." Yet "*nil est*" were the sad monosyllables I had to repeat as night after night brought me nearer to the *inevitabile tempus*, the day I had fixed upon to depart for some more favourable sphere of action.

I now gave directions to my party to proclaim the dance, which I had kept as the *dernier ressort*. The ladies should be our decoy-

ducks. To them we applied. In their honour was it given. The assembly-room was kindly placed at my disposal by the Governor, and excellently well did this hall of delight appear brilliant with a thousand lights. Everything, in fact, was done, and nothing wanting to madden with military ardour those who for five years had not seen a red-coat.

At midnight, the excitement reached its climax. My giant-sergeant mounted a rostrum, proclaimed silence, and delivered a warlike speech; and if, in his mind's eye, he saw the noble Tortola men mounting the scaling-ladders at Lucknow, or bursting with martial fury through the riven breach of the walls of Delhi, if, instead of pressing on with the bayonet, he saw them in his speech, officers, pointing with their well-earned swords to the retreating enemy, and encouraging their late comrades to follow their glorious example! Did not the end justify the means? Cheers succeeded the peroration, the bugles flourished, the drums beat, and the women clapped their hands, and screamed applause. The effect was magical, "I 'list, I 'list," was the universal cry. The sergeant descended at the word, gave a look to his comrades, and with their assistance, swept sixteen young men into an adjoining room. "Who will enlist now?" he asked with the air of a Napoleon, and right nobly did they respond, for those sixteen young spirited Tortolans are at the present hour, non-commissioned officers in the ranks of the West India Zouaves.

On the opposite side of the bay from Roadtown, lies an African settlement, almost hidden from view by dense tropical vegetation. Some three dozen huts from the village, extending in a winding circuit around a basin of water in whose dark pellucid depths, fish innumerable disport.

A semi-romantic story is told of the origin of this settlement, but stripped of its exciting honours, the tale reduces itself to a simple matter of fact.

During the first American struggle, a slaver was taken by a French man-of-war, which, on passage with her prize to Guadaloupe, was attacked in turn by an English frigate. The fight was long and doubtful, and at one period of its fiercest cannonade, the balance of power was beginning to show in favour of the enemy, when the slaves, liberated by an English officer at the moment of boarding, rushed upon deck and decided the conflict.

In consideration of their well-timed assistance, the Admiral located them in the Virgin Islands, making them a grant of land, and causing a special enactment in their favour to be recorded among the archives of the Government. His acts were subsequently approved by the reigning sovereign, and thus they continue to live upon their entailed estates, under protection of the Governor of the islands, but entirely distinct from him.

They have their own chief or father who administers rude justice, and from whom there is no right of appeal except in the case of

murder or other aggravated crime. There is a council of elders, composed of the survivors of the original slaves; but as some of the latter inter-married with Tortolans, their Creole offspring only enjoy the advantages of their fathers in the matter of land, but are subject to the control and laws of the capital Government.

Accordingly, the President visits the settlement occcasionally to settle petty grievances, and to inspect individually the carrying out of Government laws and ordinances.

In addition to other advantages, a certain sum of money is voted annually for the purchase of meat, and it is a certain fact, that while the President and Creole inhabitants are often deficient of animal food, the contractor for this settlement has to buy up in St. Thomas, or elsewhere, sufficient meat for the consumption of the original liberated Africans twice a week.

I once accompanied the President on a tour of inspection. We rode up to the house of the chief, a substantial tenement in which also were held the weekly courts over which a sable Sir Cresswell Cresswell presided. Of other public buildings, a small sacred edifice was the only representative, wherein the rector of Roadtown occasionally preached salvation to the benighted inhabitants of the village. The chief soon appeared, bowing and scraping the earth to the President, and commencing over again his Mandarin evolutions on perceiving me in the uniform of England. He was a very old man, his head bald, 'Where the nigger tuft ought to grow,' and what wool he had, as white as the driven snow, imparting a striking venerableness to his coal black features.

When the President told him he wanted to see the people, the centenarian leisurely took up a large stone, and hobbling over to an old broken pot commenced, in very primeval fashion, to hammer it loud and constantly until all the settlers had issued from their huts, and came thronging round our horses.

There had been great bickering in the village since the President's last visit. A young lady had left her husband and taken unto herself another. This produced a mighty duel between the two aspirants for the lady's hand, in which this dusky Helen had even taken part in the contest with tooth and nail.

They refused to allow of the question being settled by the Elders, and as all the parties were Creoles, they came under the jurisdiction of the Governor.

"A Solomon had come to judgment," for His Excellency's first question was, "Which of the two men does the woman prefer?" Her sympathies being in that direction, she at once chose her new admirer, and thereupon arose a war of tongues which is simply indescribable, and yet may be readily imagined. At its conclusion the Elders came forward, and having chosen a spokesman, made complaints long and loud against their ungrateful children, who were beginning to treat them with marked disrespect. Why then

should the young men not be forced to work for themselves, instead of robbing them of the Queen's bountiful grant?

"Why, indeed?" said I, endorsing the old man's reasoning with a grave shake of the head; "but," I continued, improving on the occasion in professional style, "means can be found of redressing your wrongs, while, at the same time, forwarding the interests of the young men themselves. The Queen has been kind to them, has given them land and food, has allowed them, for the space of a quarter of a century, to live an idle, useless life; but now she requires their services for a few years, and sends me to ask them to enlist in one of her own regiments; and, in addition to the glories thus held out, she has told me to give them twenty dollars to leave with their aged parents, as a surety and guarantee that good Queen Victoria does not forget her African children in Tortola!"

The following day I had several of these wild and unfilial young men sworn in; nor are there any more steady or more soldier-like men in Her Majesty's —— West!

(*To be continued*).

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Quam diù abutere nostra patientia, O Catilina! The Czar has not yet deigned to reply to the last Notes of England, France and Austria. The Emperor Alexander II, is on a tour to Moscow, thence he proceeds to the Crimea to inspect his new fleet, which, in defiance of treaties, he is assembling in the Black Sea. Prince Gortschakoff cannot send a reply without first consulting his "august" Master, and meantime the Foreign Ministers of the three Powers are the laughing stock of Europe, though that term is almost out of place, when we consider that sword, and fire, and rope are still doing their deadly work in unfortunate Poland. The Frankfort Congress, the Mexican Question, and the split between Austria and Prussia have, to a certain extent turned the attention of diplomacy to other channels; but the great patent fact, nevertheless, subsists, that the Poles are still daily being slaughtered in their endeavours to achieve the freedom of their country. It will be remembered that the first reply of Prince Gortschakoff* to the notes of the three Powers of June last has not been considered satisfactory. That dispatch which is dated the 30th July, is simply a commentary upon the previous dispatch of the 14th July, and though it is worded in a somewhat more conciliatory tone, it does not alter in one whit the Imperial declaration of his intention to treat the Poles as rebels. The painful impression caused by the first Russian reply has, consequently, not been removed, not even lessened by the despatch of the 30th of July. Russia, it is true, at one

* Vide U. S. Magazine for August.

time insisted upon her dominion by right of conquest. She denied any separate existence, or autonomy to Poland. She challenged the right of any European power to remonstrate upon her conduct towards that country, which she considered coming exclusively under her own internal affairs. She has now, however, admitted the right of all the great Powers to take the question of Poland into consideration as a question of general interest, and by this act, she has admitted a European control over her conduct towards the Poles. Yet with all this admission, she acts as if no such admission was made. It is time for the Western Powers to follow up their notes by more energetic action. We are not even yet acquainted with the text of the last identical Notes sent to St. Petersburg, and which still await an answer. Sufficient has, however, oozed out to give some idea of their contents. The English and Austrian Notes are almost similar. They insist upon the maintenance of the six points,* and a conference of the eight Powers that took part in the treaty of Vienna. It was the wish of M. Drouyn de L'Huys to have sent a sharp identical note of a nature to elicit a decisive answer, but the two other powers objected. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, after expressing the regret he feels on account of the insufficiency of the Russian despatch, sets himself to refute the opinion of Prince Gortschakoff, that the revolution was especially nourished by a foreign propaganda. He denies that a rising which for six months has kept Russia in check, can be a factious minority, without root in the country, and without influence among the masses. Entering next on the question of a conference, M. Drouyn de L'Huys discusses thoroughly the matter of right, and refers to the precedents of the Treaty of Vienna. He still dwells upon a suspension of hostilities. That the Poles do not intend to submit, may be gathered from the following appeal issued at Warsaw on the 2nd of August by the National Committee addressed to the Peoples and Governments of Europe.

"For the first time since the uprising of our nation we address ourselves to you, brothers of the European family. We take this step to-day, not upon the basis of our heroic past—not even upon the ground of our sacred rights—but upon the groundwork of a living fact. This fact is not only the universal uprising of the nation, not that the number of the combatants is threefold that of the weapons in our hands, but the regeneration of the national organisation, in spite of all external fetters, and the compelling Russia to direct her attacks against human nature and the godlike order of things. Human combinations contain no method of upholding that against which the force of nature strives. The omnipotence of the National Government over all, bearing a political name as a power based solely upon voluntary recognition, is a fact speaking loudly to all who know that an army of veteran soldiers, 300,000 strong, protects the power of the usurper. Every one, also, even if he

* Vide U. S. Magazine for August.

wished to remain in ignorance, must be aware that Russia punishes the slightest obedience to the National Government with death, as far as her arm can reach. From this view of an existing fact, Poland speaks to you, nations and governments, through the organ of its authorities. Our first word to you is thanks for the sympathy which has been extended to us since the commencement of our struggle for independence. This sympathy proves that the ancient West has not become indifferent to the voice of right, and has not renounced the mission conferred upon it by Providence. This sympathy animates us with the hope that, so God will, we shall recover ourselves in the midst of brothers after the contest is at an end. We know that the struggle is tedious and heavy, and we know, too, from half a year's experience, that we can rely upon ourselves. We know also that this battle will not terminate till our thirst for independence is fully satisfied. The West believed in vain that we should be satisfied with partial reforms. For us there is no safety, because we have no guarantees for the conditions of an independent existence of the entire national organisation. The West believed in vain that the severity of the struggle would tire us, and cause us to abandon our only aim. At ease for its own existence, the West forgot what it is to fight for life, to carry on a battle originating in eagerness for breath—a battle begun with empty hands. We were forced to conquer arms from our enemies, or to purchase them with laborious toil, and, in addition, to pay for them with our blood. The number of weapons in the hands of our soldiers shows the number of lives that have been spent in their conquest. Men do not lay down arms that have been bought with their brothers' blood. Russia feels and knows that she has only one resource in contending with us—annihilation. We do not appeal to you for help and salvation. God has given our organisation sufficient strength to conquer the guarantees of life by its own application. We only require that you should not belie your task and convictions. Upon the ground of our existence, which will rend the bonds of slavery—upon the ground of the sympathies, which shall unite us indissolubly—we demand severance of the bond with Russia, which fetters your own peaceful progress, and makes you accomplices in crimes repugnant to your feelings. Tear asunder these bonds and recognise our right to live, which already exists in fact. Be not deceived by the suggestions of Russia. While we step forward in the name of the principles inscribed upon our banner, we do not appear as conquerors and disturbers of public tranquillity. The cause of freedom and independence will gain new furtherance in our hands; for we stand upon the ground of these principles, and appreciate the solidarity of the nations of Europe too highly to dream of violating it. Our fatherland suffices for us, and we hold freedom so dear that we shall, above all things, establish the main basis of our laws upon the free recognition of free citizens. Your sympathies are ours, but your power is for Russia. You possess justice yourselves; you

defend it, and yet your strength is turned against us. Look whither the alliance with Russia, based upon historical wrong, has conducted you. You deprive us of arms, our only resistance; seize those who serve us in your midst; pursue those who hasten to our assistance. You demand from us respect for your treaties and conventions, and you slay us with those treaties. You confess that our cause is just, declare your intention of defending it, and yet compel us to hide all over Europe with these rights in subterranean vaults. This has been the effect of your alliance with Russia, and Russia rejects your sympathetic words, unaccompanied by deeds, and calls them instigations to a conspiracy against the peace of the world. Once more, then, in the name of newly awakened life in Poland, in the name of the sympathies you feel for us, we call upon you to enter upon the course which Providence shows us in common—unite fact and life in your recognition of us. Declare aloud Russia has no right to rule over us, and let the whole strength of civilisation and of European relations turn henceforth against our enemies instead of to our disadvantage. At this price you will have gained everlasting defenders in us: only at this price will European policy acquire firm foundations. We demand this of you in the name of order, of peace, and of the brotherhood of European nations."

We mentioned in our last article that M. Felinski, the Archbishop of Warsaw, had been sent as a sort of prisoner to Jaroslaw. This measure of rigour against so high a dignitary of the Church naturally causes the greatest indignation. Prince Gortschakoff has thought fit to give explanations on the subject; and what is the Archbishop accused of? "In the month of February last," says Prince Gortschakoff, "when various members of the Council of State tendered their resignation, M. Felinski thought fit to join them in that step, which bore the evident stamp of a political opposition. On the representation of the Grand Duke Constantine, he was induced to withdraw his resignation; but a few days afterwards, he altered his mind, and took a still more serious step. He presented to the Grand Duke a letter addressed to the Emperor, in which he declared that Poland could not be satisfied with institutions emanating from the Sovereign initiative, that she wanted more extensive political rights, and that absolute independence without any other link with the Empire except that of dynasty was the only solution which could put an end to the existing lamentable state of affairs." Thus the crime of the Archbishop is that he did not forget that he was a Pole! For this he was forcibly taken away from his see, and imprisoned—'installed,' as Prince Gortschakoff calls it—in the palace of Gatchina, with all the consideration due to his high position.

As regards actual hostilities there is not much to record this month. The insurrection is rapidly spreading in the important government of Lublin, and daily encounters take place between the Polish patrols and the Russians, in which the latter have more than

once been defeated. The revolution is also gaining ground in the palatinate of Plock. The following incident will show with what horrible barbarity the war is carried on by the Russians. A small body of eighty Polish horsemen, having met a Russian detachment escorting prisoners, were about to attack it, when the Russian officer declared that if he were attacked he would put the prisoners to death. This savage threat stopped the insurgents. Some of the atrocities attributed to Mouravieff are doubtless exaggerated, but Colonel Talejewski, of the gendarmerie, has declared publicly that the prisoners confined in the citadel of Warsaw have been tortured to force them to inform against the National Government. A letter from Cracow, dated the 18th August, says:

"An engagement has taken place in the palatinate of Cracow. The Russians have burned two villages and massacred the inhabitants." The following details have been received respecting the engagement which took place between the insurgents and the Russians on the 15th inst. A Polish detachment, after having destroyed a company of the enemy near Grodzisko, was attacked near Glanow by the Russian forces from Olkusz and Miechow. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and the Poles, after making a heroic resistance until dusk, recrossed the frontier. At the commencement of the engagement, the Poles were 250 strong, of which number only 36 succeeded in retreating into Galicia. In the village of Glanow, several persons, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Rutkowski, were burnt in their houses by the Russians.

The arrest of Prince Czartoriski, by order of the Prussian Government, remains as yet unexplained. It denotes, however, that in case of an European war, Prussia would probably side with the Czar, unless a revolution should upset the present vaccillating ruler. That a war is not improbable may be derived from the fact of the great preparations which Russia is making both by land and sea; and the same may be said of all the Powers. Happily, as regards ourselves, we are prepared for every contingency, and we may quietly and equably await the result of proximate events, confident in the honesty of our intentions, and in our strength.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The official despatches of General Cameron and Colonel Warre have been published, giving details of the recent operations against the Maories in New Zealand, and the punishment inflicted upon them for the barbarous murder of Lieutenant Traggett, Dr. Hope, and six men of the 57th Regiment. Sir George Grey has taken every possible measure to be ready for the eventuality of another war, and has even retained a regiment which was on the eve of returning home, after an absence of sixteen years, whilst three infantry regiments are under orders for New Zealand from India. He will have a large force at his command, and we trust that the prompt energy that has been displayed, will have the desired effect, without involving us in another expensive and disastrous war. It is to be regretted that Sir George Grey's proclamation giving up the Waitara block, had not been issued sooner, as it might have prevented the massacre which has led to actual hostilities.

After a storm usually comes a calm, and the American contest is no exception to the rule. No doubt the Confederates have met with severe reverses, but at the very worst Lee stands at bay, and the Federals are a long while making up their minds to attack him, prefacing the move, as usual, by a new General for the Army of the Potomac. So also the attack on Charleston "hastens slowly," very slowly, and by no means surely; although Gillmore does not by any means spare his negro forces, the result up to the 7th of August was in favour of the Confederates. On the following day a grand attack was to be made, which was expected to settle Fort Wagner at least, but such expectations had proved fallacious before, and may do so again. At any rate, the Southerners seem by no means to lose heart, and, for anything that can be seen in Europe, the war may go on *ad infinitum*. Meantime the scandalous New York press keeps up its threats against Europe, but now it is the turn of the Emperor of the French, whose practical

contempt for the "Monroe doctrine" has galled them to the quick, to be the "best abused man" in all America.

In Mexico an Empire has been declared, and the crown has been offered to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, brother of the present Emperor. The offer has been conditionally accepted, but the terms of the transaction have still to be declared. The most important feature in this question is the attitude assumed by the United States, which, through Mr. Seward, has intimated to United States agents abroad that no other than a Republican government will be tolerated in Mexico, and that they are to act as agents for the Mexican Republic. Agreeable to these instructions, the American Consul-General at Frankfort has hoisted the Mexican Flag side by side with that of the United States in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and the crowned heads and princes actually assembled at Frankfort to consider the best means of a reform of the German Confederation.

We wish to call attention to a Paper in our present number, on a projected railway between Bayonne and Pamplona, which if allowed to be carried out, seems likely to have most important political consequences. Though the document therein given for the first time to English readers is not of recent date, it has lost none of its importance, and we are sure that it will be read with interest by many of our readers, to whom it will recall the scene of the desperate struggles of the summer of 1813, so well known as the Battles of the Pyrenees.

The revolution in Poland continues unabated. It is even becoming more consolidated. The National Government has issued an appeal to Europe, and everything indicates the firm determination of the Polish people to conquer or die in the struggle. Russia is preparing for war by land and by sea. If report speaks true, she has proposed a defensive and offensive treaty to the Washington Cabinet, and thus the Mexican, Polish, and American questions are becoming more or less connected with each other. The diplomatic side of the question remains in *statu quo*. The Czar has not yet deigned to give a reply to the last Notes of England, France and Austria.

The following account of the appearance of Sebastopol and its neighbourhood in the summer of the present year, eight years after the retirement of the allied forces, appeared recently in a daily paper. It was communicated by a gentleman who had just returned from a brief visit to the Crimea, and appears deserving of preservation in our pages.

"On arrival at Sebastopol one is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbour. There are, indeed, a few guns still mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbour are the few worm-eaten hulks lately raised by Colonel Gowen, and off South Bay lies the admiral's steam yacht, while a few coasters are lading with shot and broken shell, the *reliquiæ Danaum* of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where no Russian officer accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of two hundred yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Witzel, formerly head-waiter of the clubhouse, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining. The rooms are scrupulously clean, and the green soup and young mutton are not the worse because they are the staple delicacy in a bill of fare of prodigious length.

"First in interest to the visitor here, as to many a distant fireside in England, must always be the British cemeteries. It is a task of several days to inspect them all, scattered as they are on so many hillsides, and several of them we were not able to visit; but it will be gratifying to the survivor of that memorable campaign to hear that of all we visited we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. This is in a great measure owing to the attention of Captains Eldridge and Clipperton, the late and present Consuls of Kertch. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's hill, though the grass has grown up over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a colonel of the 55th Regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. It splintered to pieces, and the words, 'Colonel, 55th Regiment,' were all we could collect. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it is gratifying to see that even the round shot which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave remain undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's hill applies equally to the graves of the light division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly about them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast.

"General Pelissier's head-quarters and Lord Raglan's house are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord Raglan's quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaklava are as quiet as the graves, some few small boats lying idle in the harbour, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by the returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove, and sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bagful of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. 'Point

Powell,' and 'Castle Bay,' in bold English letters on the rocks, still meet the eye, and several old barges savour still strongly of the Saxon.

"The field of Balaklava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's Heights are thickly covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The principal occupation of the Tartar women and children consists in digging for bullets, of which they find vast numbers in the crumbling soil of the batteries. Great quantities of grape shot and shell still lie about the principal points of attack.

"I regret to say that the Redan monument is in a disgraceful state; the inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. Some Vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall round it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearance, though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and vineyards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Malakoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the rebuilding of a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered.

"If possible the desolation is more apparent on the north than on the south side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. A new church has been lately erected in memory of Prince Gortschakoff and the Russian army, which stands well above the large Russian cemetery near the lighthouse. There are said to be three thousand inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met thirty. The shops consist of a long line of open huts, on which English letters repeatedly occur, and prove their origin. These cover the ground where Fort St. Nicholas once stood. Some few of the houses have been rebuilt facing the harbour, and we were agreeably surprised to hear one evening the strains of music, which brought out nearly one hundred well dressed people to promenade on the terrace, where a naval trophy looks proudly down on the shattered town, but whence they came and whither they returned we never exactly found out. Music amid so much ruin jarred strangely on the ear.

"We made an excursion to the Alma, and slept at what was designated the Hotel St. Petersburg, a Tartar cabaret close by the bridge which crosses the river, and visited next morning the first scene of the campaign at Boulganek. The ruined posthouse still marks the spot where the first shot was fired. The village has been partially rebuilt, the graves of Major Rose, Lieutenant Cockerell, and Captain Cust are well preserved, and the monument to the memory of the 23rd and 33rd on the heights is not injured. The Tartars appear to have a friendly recollection of the English, and they have planted trees round several of the graves. The bridge has not yet been repaired."

Among the thousand and one misstatements that have crept into so-called history about the Waterloo Campaign, no one has been more pertinaciously adhered to than the tale that the Duke of Wellington suffered himself to be surprised by the advance of the

French whilst he was idling away the time at a ball at Brussels. Nobody in England now believes this to be true, but still it seems as well to preserve in our pages the evidence of one who can speak from personal knowledge on the subject. This is Lord William Pitt Lennox, the son of the lady who gave the ball in question. In his recently published "Reminiscences,"* after disposing of several other fallacies of M. Thiers, his Lordship continues:

"The allegation that the Emperor surprised the Duke is equally untrue. The Prussian outposts had been driven in at Thuin. The English commander made his preparations to meet the attack, and had arranged with Blucher a regular plan of operations. Orders had been issued by the Duke to provide for the French advance on Charleroi, as early as three o'clock in the afternoon. At ten in the evening he issued further instructions for a concentration at Quatre Bras. Having completed his arrangements, he left his quarters and proceeded to my father's house, to which he had been invited—the Duchess having announced a ball and supper for that evening. He entered the ball-room, paid his respects to my mother with his customary high-bred courtesy, and continued to chat playfully to my sisters, not forgetting a kind pressure of the hand to myself.

"While he was enjoying the good things produced for the supper, about midnight, the Prince of Orange, who had left the house two hours before, entered the room, walked up to him, and whispered a few sentences, announcing the capture of Charleroi by the enemy, and his advance towards Fleurus and Gosselies.

"'I have no further orders,' answered his Grace aloud; then added kindly, 'I think the best thing you can do, is to go to bed.'

"The Prince attempted no other communication; he at once retired. The information his Royal Highness had brought, though not known to the Commander-in-Chief, had been anticipated. The Duke had done all that was necessary to meet the exigency, and was determined to enjoy the little leisure at his disposal. His Grace therefore resumed his conversation with my mother, which the Prince of Orange had interrupted, and surrendered himself to the pleasures prepared for him, with perfect confidence and ease of manner, for full twenty minutes.

"He now rose from his seat, and leaving his place at the supper-table, advanced to his host to say 'good night.' This having been done in his usual manner, he suddenly sunk his voice so as not to be overheard, and asked,

"'Have you a good map of the country between here and the French frontier?'

"His host quitted the supper-table as the Duke paid his *adieux* to my mother and such members of the family as happened to be near her, and accompanied his guest out of the room; but instead of proceeding to the street-door, my father led him into his private sitting-room.

"'Bonaparte has gained a day's march on me,' said Wellington, when the door closed behind them.

"My father anxiously desired to know what his friend intended to do, to meet the Emperor's attack.

"The map was found and spread out before them. The Duke scrutinised it closely.

"'I have made arrangements to meet him at Quatre Bras,' he

* "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences." By Lord William Pitt Lennox, 2 vols., Hurst and Blackett, 1863.

observed, 'and if I find myself not strong enough to stop him there, I shall fall back towards Blucher, and fight him *here*.' The Duke pointed to the open country, where he made a mark with his thumb-nail.

"The friends then separated, and my father returned to the supper-room with the map in his hand, and showed the locality of the coming battle, as indicated by his illustrious guest. The field has since enjoyed a world-wide fame. Its name, as is well known, was taken from a village of insignificant houses existing there."

Such testimony as this ought to make even Victor Hugo drop the story of the "surprise," to say nothing of such a man as M. Thiers.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[With the view of promoting the interests of the Service, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authentic communications, and therefore, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Sir,—At the present day there are few social duties more prominently or more frequently brought before the public than that of charity. And there is certainly no nation under Heaven more charitable than the British. In these islands and the colonies of Great Britain, vast indeed are the achievments, very wonderful are the successes of the Subscription List.

But extraordinary as are the results obtained by a little open-faced begging—and it is thus, the bulk of the money subscribed is made to swell to enormous proportions—there are yet some things which men find it very hard to beg for, and these are just those which men—apparently—find it equally hard to give to. Now this is singular, inasmuch as one would suppose that the occasions referred to were precisely those which would attract the largest share of public sympathy, and had the strongest claims on the nation's gratitude.

The dependents on charity alluded to, are the Widows and Orphans of Sailors and Soldiers who perish in the service of their country, and, if the reader will compare the amount subscribed for the sufferers by any great colliery, railway, or mine accident, with the sums collected for an equal number of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers or Sailors who have perished in the performance of their duty to their country, they will find that the provision which charity makes for the former class is invariably bountiful, whilst that obtained for the latter is painfully small, not only by comparison, but in consideration of that which has to be done by it.

This is rather startling at first, and it might be asked, "Are the British people less proud of their defenders than of yore?" or "Do they accord less sympathy to the hardy mariner or the valorous soldier than they do to the stalwart and brave Cornish miner, or the long enduring and equally brave Lancashire operative?" There are those which answer the question promptly enough. "Yes, it is so," say they. "In the

growing enlightenment of the age, we are learning more and more to appreciate the value of those who produce wealth, and to place immeasureably below them those who at best can only be looked on as consumers of it."

In short, they contend, that the British people have come to be of opinion that those who, living at home in peace and comfort, do by their honest labour make (so to speak) the wealth and prosperity of the country, have a higher claim on that country's gratitude, than those who leaving home, friends, all, go forth to battle year after year, bravely contending with hardship, pestilence and the enemy, and go down at last to some wild ocean grave, or leave their bones to whiten under the tropical sun; perishing for the peace and safety of those very people, among others of their great nation, who are yet supposed to have a greater right to a bountiful provision for their widows and orphans than themselves.

Now I contend that this is not so; and this is not the real feeling of the country. The deficiency in the public bounty afforded to the Services is to be accounted for in a far different way,

For some years past there has been a strong and ever-increasing feeling on the part of the Services and the public generally, against suffering the Widows and Orphans of those who die doing their duty to the State (whether they suffer by storm, pestilence, or battle) to become dependent on charity. And the way this feeling affects the result indicated is this.

When the collector of assistance for the Widow or Orphan of Sailor or Soldier applies to those well known "givers to all charity," who, let us thank God, adorn every town and village in the empire, he is met by grudgingly given alms and strong protest at the necessity for the charity existing. "But," say they, "though the Government does not fulfil its just obligations, yet must not these people starve, and so we will give, but always under protest."

Again, there is a class of men who when appealed to say, "No, these poor destitute ones have an undeniable, a sacred right to claim assistance from the Government. We must give all we can spare to those, who having legal claims on none, must necessarily perish without our assistance."

And also there are numbers of strong-minded, clear-headed men, who answer, "As long as the public relieves the Government of the responsibility of fulfilling those duties which are attached to it as the executive of the State, they—the Government—will certainly not perform them; and as we think it desirable that the Government should perform them, on principle we cannot give to the charity whose cause you advocate."

And so it comes to pass that because the Government does not ask the country for the requisite parliamentary grant to achieve this purpose, and because the public thinks that if it continues to relieve the Government of the trouble, it never will do so, poor Jack's Widow, and the poor Soldier's Orphan must be left to starve in a gutter, or beg for a morsel of bread.

It will give emphasis to the question if the reader will consider the following facts in connection with the two most recent catastrophes which bear upon this subject.

In the Hartley Colliery accident, there perished two hundred and four men and boys. By their deaths four hundred and twenty-five widows, orphans, and infirm adults were left destitute. In an incredibly short space of time—a few weeks only—the sum of £81,000 was subscribed for their relief. After aiding, or providing for all those who required it, the relief committee announced that they had still £25,000 *left*.

When Her Majesty's late ship "Orpheus," struck on the Manakau

Bar, there were drowned or killed belonging to her one hundred and fifty seven men and boys;* and all things considered, it is natural to suppose that though the deaths here are nineteen less than at the Hartley affair, yet the Widows, Orphans, and infirm adults left destitute are nearly the same in both cases. At all events it may be assumed that the "Orpheus" sufferers numbered about four hundred. Yet up to the present time the subscription for them barely exceeds £4,000: and, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is probable that a large share of this money has been given by the officers and men of the Royal Navy. It is true that a few hundreds of pounds will probably be received and added to the above from the crews of Her Majesty's ships serving on foreign stations; but it is improbable that the whole amount subscribed will ever reach £5,000. Now in my judgment, that is not a provision which a great nation should make for four hundred Widows and Orphans of its most gallant defenders; of men, who in the very manner of their death—so great was their heroic valour, so unswerving was their obedience, so perfect was their discipline, so grand and noble was the way in which they cheered and died—added a brighter lustre to our British renown—gave a fairer prestige to our Naval Service than might have—than *would* have—resulted from the most brilliant, blood-bought victory.

In making the foregoing comparison, it must not be supposed that I presume to complain of the amount of charity which the British people has seen fit to extend to the sufferers by the wreck of the "Orpheus;" still less, that it is meant to hint that the Hartley Colliery sufferers received one tittle more of the nation's sympathy and support than they deserved. But I do mean to say that the Widows and Orphans of those who were lost in the "Orpheus" should never have been allowed to be dependent on charity at all. I protest against the wife and child of that Soldier or Sailor who, (going forth to fight the battles of his country) dies by any means, being allowed to want alms. And I contend that the widows and children of all such should be entitled by act of Parliament to a fixed pension—a pension granted as their just right, and not as a bounty.

I have alluded to the insufficient provision made for those who are sufferers by some great sensation catastrophe, like that of the late wreck: but, what becomes of the widow of the lion-hearted mariner, who in the manful performance of some desperate duty is hurled from the yard of some heaving ship into the dark flood below, and is seen no more among men? What becomes of the children of those seamen who from time to time by threes, and fours, and half-dozens, fall into some desperate struggle with pirate or slaver? Who provides for those, who watching and weeping long, shall never more behold the veteran soldier, who was all the world to them, till he perished in some gallant, though inglorious fight, with wild New Zealanders, or barbarous Chinese? Alas! for all such as these. The State ignores their existence—the charitable public never hears of them; nothing but utter destitution for these.

But ought these things to be so? Who will fail to reply, "Certainly not?" On looking round, however, to ascertain if any means exist for inducing the Government to give their earnest attention to the matter, I am reminded that the effort has been made, and the Government of the day has refused to entertain the question.

A few years ago, a deputation of influential gentlemen, warmly encouraged by the Admiralty, and unopposed by the Horse Guards, waited upon a noble Lord, who was then Secretary of War, and asked him seriously to consider the case of the Widows and Orphans of Sailors and Soldiers; at the same time showing a scale of pensions, which were so arranged, that the widow of the man who served the longest, or who had attained the highest advancement in his profession,

* The officers are not included as not touching the argument.

should receive a larger pension than the widow of him who had not served so long or so faithfully. If the proposed scheme had been adopted, it would—taking the average of a number of years of peace and war—have cost the country, annually £100,000. His Lordship refused to give the question his support at all, and we believe that the substance of the reasons he gave for not doing so was as follows:

He conceived, that "the knowledge of the State being answerable for the help of the widow and children, would tend very much to increase the number of imprudent marriages; and that, as these marriages—contracted hastily, and without preparation—always had a baneful influence, it would be unwise to encourage them. Also by thus increasing the number of marriages, we should be decreasing the desire of the great mass of men for active service on distant stations. And lastly, we should be increasing the value of that prize which we know so many hundreds of greedy harpies seek after and capture yearly, solely for the chance of what can be got out of the man who serves the Government. And we should thus help to saddle many a fine young fellow with one of that sort of wife, who must through life exercise a terrible downward pressure on him."

Apparently, his Lordship quite overlooked the fact, that, by adopting the proposed scheme, he would be given the Soldier and Sailor an increased value in the marriage market; and, therefore, would enable him to marry into a more respectable class of family than he does at present; thus adding to the social status of every seaman and soldier who serves the Crown. He seems quite to have forgotten that by making the amount of pension dependent on length of service and advancement obtained, he would be holding out an inducement of the strongest nature conceivable, for the good behaviour and faithful service of Sailor and Soldier. And he seems to be quite unaware that to thousands of our bravest and noblest warriors, he would be offering a reward the most valued by them, and would be steeling their souls, and nerving their arms for the darkest hour and the deadliest peril. In fact, I think he quite overlooked the certain good which must accrue by granting the pensions, and considered only the conjectural harm that might be done thereby. And finally, he must have altogether ignored the just right which the Sailor and Soldier undoubtedly has, to call on the State for the support of his Widow and Orphans.

In bringing this matter again before the public, I feel certain that the same will be warmly applauded by the officers of both Services, and by the British people generally; the great majority of whom, I am well assured, agree with me in thinking, that the time has arrived when this great, rich, prosperous country can afford to support the Widow or Orphan of him who perishes in its defence, and that it is a stain upon the national honour for such to be dependent on charity. And so believing, I would urge upon all who have the good of the Services at heart, to further this cause to the utmost of their ability, and, in public speaking, among private friends, or on the platform, to advocate it to the utmost of their ability. Should they do so, I feel certain that the time will soon arrive when this national reproach will be removed, and the country will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has lightened the hearts of many thousands of men—of men to whom they are so largely indebted, and to whom they feel so deeply grateful. And henceforth, our victorious veterans will die—not with the despairing cry of "What will become of my wife and fatherless children?" but with the cheering thanksgiving, "Thank God, my country protects those I leave behind me"

For the honour of England may that time no longer be delayed.

I am, &c.

C. G. J., R. N.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE WANDERER IN WESTERN FRANCE. By George T. Lowth, Esq. Author of the "Wanderer in Arabia," &c., &c. Illustrated by the Hon. Eliot York, M. P.

This is a very pleasantly written account of a journey through a country that is not as much visited as it deserves to be, we mean Brittany and La Vendée. Starting from St. Malo, Mr. Lowth passed through Rennes to Nantes, and thence to La Rochelle; then he returned to Nantes, and so near the sea coast to Lorient, whence he returned by Hennebout to St. Malo. He devoted especial attention to La Vendée, and by diligently seeking out existing traces, and here and there encountering aged eye-witnesses of the Chouan war, he is able to bring the main features of that cruel struggle vividly before our eyes. The great historic names of Jean de Monfort, of Charles of Blois, of Du Guesclin, and of Olivier de Clisson of course received due notice; but it is with the La Rochejaqueleins, the Lescures, the La Charettes, and other gallant champions of the throne and the altar, that he is chiefly concerned. Everyone knows that these heroic men had at last to succumb, but there is a melancholy satisfaction in revisiting the scenes of their struggles and their sufferings with such an accomplished guide as Mr. Lowth. The barbarity with which the republican party (still called "Les Bleus" by the shuddering Vendeans) acted, is but too well known, but the impression the English reader has of it is only a general one; such passages as the following, which are all that our space will allow, bring it more closely home to us. The following is part of the description of the ancient castle of Clisson. After speaking of the dungeons of feudal date, Mr. Lowth mentions a fact which recalls the memory of the well of Cawnpore.

"But all these things were of the olden time. There is, however, one spot within the precincts of the castle which has its own story—of modern times. In the Court of Honour stands a tall tree, a fir-tree. The grass is green round its stem. Beneath this tree was the great well of the castle. The family of Rohan Soubise were owners of the castle in the year of the Great Revolution. They emigrated, and the castle was abandoned. In the Vendean War many of the common people fled to the château for safety and concealment within its walls. Here, in 1794, were discovered a number of these fugitives, men, and women, and children, by the Republican troops, called for distinction, the Army of Mayence. The troops precipitated thirty of these poor helpless people into this well, alive, and there left them. The well was afterwards filled up with earth, and Monsieur Lemot, the present owner of the ruins, planted this tree over the mouth. This well of horrors is a fit accompaniment to the deep dark oubliettes between the walls of the apartments close by. The two places of murder are but twenty yards apart—that of the ancient time, and that of yesterday. They are a cruel mockery of the 'Court of Honour.'"

One more passage we quote, as having a direct bearing on English history; it relates to the melancholy termination of the Quiberon expedition.

"Near Auray is a spot, full of melancholy associations, called the Champ des Martyrs. This was the place of execution of nine hundred men of the prisoners of Quiberon. These unfortunates—believers in the promises—and, of course, the violated promises—of the Republican authorities, were brought up from the sea coast and, in defiance of all engagements made to the unhappy royalists, were here shot. The spot

was then but an open space on the hill side, lying between a beech wood and a marsh. The wood and the marsh are still there; but some royalist nobles, in after years, wishing to pay due honour to the dead, altered the rude appearance of the spot, and laid out, in the midst of the wild ground, a small plot of ornamental, though melancholy, beauty. This is a long and narrow strip of turf bordered by plantations of fir trees on either side, with a raised walk among the trees. It is a quiet green spot, level, being hollowed out of the hill side near its foot. The wide extending desolate marsh is a fitting accompaniment to a place so sombre and so mournful in its setting of dark fir trees, The whole space is about three hundred yards in length by fifty yards in breadth. At one extremity, facing you as you enter it, is a pretty Greek chapel. Over the portico in the tympanum are the words,—'In memoriâ æternâ sunt justi.' Beneath the portico and above the door of entrance into the chapel is the simple and affecting inscription,—'Hic ceciderunt.' The chapel does not bear any appearance of being used, though we may suppose that at times there is a service in it. Everything about the spot was scrupulously neat and in order. In a vault below this chapel (and at another chapel connected with a church of a convent of the Chartreuse, half a mile distant), are some of the bones of the unhappy victims of those terrible days of France. You linger about the spot. There is a nameless charm that detains you; there is a silence and a mournfulness that tell all their sad tale; and the words 'Hic ceciderunt.' —'Here they fell,'—so eloquent—raise up before you all the harrowing scene of cold-blooded slaughter,"

VICISSITUDES OF A GENTLEWOMAN. 3 vols.

The vicissitudes here depicted are unhappily but too common, so much so, that women appear well justified in adopting as their motto, the saying of Shylock, "Suffering is the badge of all our tribe." Poor Janet Tudor has a father and a brother, who being of the easy, self-indulgent class, not merely leave her to fight the battle of life alone, but by their selfish and dishonest conduct weigh her down almost to the earth. Her mother dies whilst she is a child, and she is brought up among uncles and aunts of the strictest Nonconformist sect, who perpetually remind her what worthless fellows her male relations are, and how grateful she ought to feel for the food and raiment that they grudgingly bestow on her, until at last she bursts the chain, and becomes a school-mistress for her living. An attachment springs up between her and a young man, whose father has been injured by the elder Tudor, and this complicates matters exceedingly; but Janet meets her troubles nobly, more than once refuses advantageous offers, and lives to receive her reward in the usual form. The character of Janet is an admirably drawn one, and so, in their way, are those of her uncles and aunts—intensely disagreeable, no doubt, but, after all, much to be preferred to her father and brother, who would be made to "leave their country for their country's good" if they had their deserts, and if poetic justice rather than the delineation of real life had been the authoress's aim.

MARY LYNDSAY. By the Lady Emily Ponsonby. Author of "the Discipline of Life," &c. 3 vols.

We have here the melancholy history of the effects of marriage without affection. The heroine, a gentle, loving girl, misled by a false report of the death of Alan Sinclair, an officer in India, to whom she is engaged, is induced to give her hand to a strange, gloomy being, Hubert Merivale, only to have her lover return the day after the wedding. This inauspicious commencement is soon followed by the ruin of her husband

from the failure of some mercantile schemes, and though Mary, like a true wife, shares all his troubles, she is unable to gain his confidence, and, indeed, she feels in her inmost heart that she loves Alan still. The accidental death of two cousins change the poor Indian officer into a wealthy peer, and Mr. Merivale dies about the same time, but Mary declines to contract a second marriage. After a while the peer marries his cousin, Jane Sinclair, and Mary, who has one daughter, finds in her education, and works of kindness to all around her, some compensation for the wasted life that she has incurred through an unwise, though well-meant compliance with the schemes of her worldly-minded parents. The plot, it will be seen, is rather peculiar, and if, as we infer from the motto, it is the intention of the authoress to show that affliction is great gain in a spiritual point of view, she has undoubtedly succeeded.

THE SUBALTERN OFFICER AND HIS DUTIES; or, A Practical Guide to the Junior Officers of the Army. By Lieutenant E. W. Sandys, Royal Artillery, Subaltern Officer of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Lieutenant Sandys has produced a very serviceable little book on the ordinary every-day duties which fall to the young officer immediately on joining, and has given beside much sound advice as to the conduct to be observed towards all ranks. Forms of the various reports, abstracts, stalls, &c., which a subaltern will be required to furnish, are supplied in an Appendix, and the study of them will go a great way towards making a knowledge of his duties of easy acquirement.

QUESTIONS ON THE INSTRUCTION OF MUSKETRY AND THE HYTHE PAPERS. By Elphinstone W. Begbie, Lieutenant H. M's. Madras Infantry.
ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.

These two thin pocket volumns seem well calculated to a officerssitss who are qualifying as Instructors of Musketry. The questions will be found of great service in enabling the student to ascertain the real extent of his knowledge, and they will serve afterwards, when he has passed, in his own examination of classes. The Answers are not meant to be used for "cramming," but as a "test," and if honestly used, will have a beneficial effect; and the author has done wisely in publishing them separately, so that the student may not be too much tempted to make a short cut to knowledge. Such knowledge would at least be only superficial, and no one who desires thoroughly to master his subject, will ever think of resorting to it.

LEFT TO THEMSELVES. By Mrs. Gordon Smythies. Author of "Cousin Geoffrey," "True to the Last," &c. 3 vols.

This is a very touching story of the struggles in life of two poor lads, who by the death of their mother, and transportation of their father on an unfounded charge, are left to make their own way in the world, and begin it in the streets of London. Their trials and temptations are numerous, but their early training stands them in good stead, and though long living the life of "City Arabs," they preserve their integrity, make friends, and, in return, are able to be of essential service to their various benefactors. The work displays an acquaintance with rough forms of life hardly to be expected from a lady; but all is turned to a good end, and many pleasant pictures of the kindliness and high spirit of the poor are interwoven with the dark scenes that have their place in the Adelphi arches and similar resorts of wretchedness. Of course,

persons of more consideration than Harry and Seymour Hazeldean, the heroes, are mixed up in the tale, and love and mystery are supplied in the proportion necessary to the modern novel; but the various entanglements arising therefrom the reader will do well to study for himself in this, one of the most interesting books of the season.

THREE LIVES IN ONE. 3 vols.

The plot of this clever novel is very peculiar, but it is so crowded with character and incident that an analysis is rather difficult. The hero, Ralph, who is the illegitimate son of a peer, is brought up as his heir, but just as life is opening before him, he accidentally becomes aware of his true position, and in disgust he flies from his wealthy home, resolved to find out his mother, and to cast in his lot with the people, consoling himself in his daily toil by cherishing a burning hatred to the higher classes. Among other modes of living, he becomes a footman, and whilst acting as such is surprised by his half-brother, the legitimate heir, who strives in vain to benefit him; he is repulsed, not from personal dislike, but because he is one of the detested aristocracy. Ralph next becomes a soldier, serves in the Crimea, and by his good conduct and bravery attracts the notice of his Colonel (who is a relative of his father), who purchases a commission for him, and adopts him as his son. In the course of time he is received, as a distinguished officer, at his father's table, but nothing softens his class-hatred, and he pleases himself with the idea of one day mortifying all his great friends by informing them that they have been lavishing their attentions on a footman and a bastard. This dénouement, however, comes about in a way that he had not reckoned on. He had made the acquaintance of a rich manufacturing family, and fallen in love with one of the sisters, and they are quite ready to bestow her on the handsome Colonel Clarindel; but, unluckily for him, a brother on his mother's side is a footman in the house, and, annoyed at not being recognised, he betrays the secret of Ralph's birth, which puts an end to the projected marriage, though at the expense of the poor girl's life. This, to Ralph's prejudiced mind, is sufficient to prove that the middle classes are as detestable as the aristocrats, and he forthwith becomes a rabid Chartist, in the course of which he makes England too hot to hold him; goes to California, and returns with a fortune; but, unable to find any class of society to his liking, he at last joins Garibaldi, and is killed at the battle of Melazzo. It will be seen from this, that the work is full of bustle and interest, though the hero is by no means one of "those faultless monsters that the world ne'er saw."

VERONIA. 3 vols.

Though no well-known name is affixed to these volumes, it must be no unpractised pen that can so well delineate life under such different aspects as the priest's house in a Flemish fishing village and the *salons dorés* of Paris present. The simple piety of the good Curé, the ostentatious religion of the great ladies of the Quartier St. Germain, the warmth of heart of the philosophical Dr. Van Helder, the firmness in adversity of the heroine Veronia, and the unaffectedly noble demeanour, under trying circumstances, of the "man of the people," Jacques Henricourt, form a series of pictures that ought to have more than ephemeral popularity. The story is based on the offence given to noble relatives by the unsanctioned marriage of the mother of the heroine, and her consequent neglect by them when left a widow and in poverty. In these circumstances, the Curé and the Doctor become the steady friends

Veronia, when left an orphan, and bring about a reconciliation with her uncle, the Duke de Rochefierre. The effect is but temporary, however; calumnious imputations are levelled at Veronia, which set her uncle against her, and she returns to her humble friends in Flanders, where she assists in reconciling the sceptical Doctor to Holy Mother Church, and sacrifices her aristocratic ideas of the inherent difference of noble and ignoble birth, when asked at the proper time to do so by Jacques Henricourt.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde died at the Government House, Chatham, on the 14th August, aged 70. Elsewhere we have spoken of his career, but the following dates may be useful for reference.

Colin Campbell entered the army in 1808, and proceeded almost immediately with the 9th Regiment to the Peninsula. He was present at the battle of Vimiera, in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, and at the battle of Corunna. Served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. Returned in 1810 to Spain, and was present at the battle of Barossa and the defence of Tarifa. Was attached, at the latter end of 1812, to the army of the Spanish General Ballesteros, and was engaged in several affairs. Accompanied an expedition to relieve Tarragona. Rejoined the army under the Duke of Wellington in 1813, and was at the affair of Osma, battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, where he received two severe wounds when leading a column at the first assault, and passage of the Bidassoa, where he was again severely wounded. Served in America in 1814-15 in the 60th Rifles. Was Brigade-Major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara in 1823. Commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China in 1842, including the capture of Chinkiangfoo and subsequent operations near Nankin. Commanded the 3rd Division of the army of the Punjaub throughout the campaign of 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnugger, passage of the Chenab, affair of Sadoolapore, battles of Chillianwallah (wounded) and Goojerat, and final pursuit of the Sikh Army. Was constantly engaged in 1851-2, when Brigadier-General commanding the Peshawur districts, in operations against the Hill Tribes surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Kohat Pass under Sir Charles Napier, and numerous other actions. Commanded the Highland Brigade, and subsequently division, throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and the Balaklava, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Was employed, as Commander-in-Chief in India in suppressing the mutiny and rebellion of 1857-9, including the relief and withdrawal of the garrison in the Residency of Lucknow (wounded), action of Cawnpore and defeat of the Gwalior Contingent on 6th December, 1857, siege and capture of Lucknow and re-conquest of the Doab, Rohilcund, and Oude. Lord Clyde had received the war medal with five clasps, the Chinese medal, the Punjaub medal with two clasps, the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Indian medal with two clasps, was a G.C.B., Knight of the Star of India, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and 1st Class of the Medjidie, and was raised to the Peerage for his services in reducing the Indian revolt.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, August 22.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received Her Majesty's command to express to the army her grief at the lamented death of Field-Marshal Lord Clyde.

The great military services performed by Lord Clyde in different parts of the world, the success with which, in most trying circumstances, he restored peace to Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and the personal regard which her Majesty and beloved Consort entertained for his high and honourable character, make her Majesty deeply deplore the loss which the Queen, in common with her Majesty's subjects, has sustained.—By command of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

A. H. HORSFORD,
Deputy-Adjutant-General.

General Lord Downes died on the 25th July at Athy, country Kildare, aged 75. He entered the service in March, 1804, became Lieutenant in November of the same year; Captain, September 1806; Major, March 1811; Lieut.-Colonel, September, 1812; Colonel, May, 1825; He succeeded to the title in 1826, on the death of his cousin, having been before well known as Sir Ulysses De Burgh. He became Major-General, January 1837; Lieutenant-General, November, 1846; and was promoted to his late rank in June, 1854. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir John Cradock, whom he accompanied to Portugal, in November, 1808, where Sir John held the chief command until May, 1809, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Weilington, with whom he continued as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary during the whole war, and was present at the battles of Talavera (slightly wounded) Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and El Bodon; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Neville (horse-shot), Nive and Toulouse (slightly wounded). His Lordship has received the Gold Cross and one clasp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and the silver war medal and six clasps for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Halkett, C.B., and G.C.H., formerly of the German Legion, died on the 26th of July, at Hanover, aged 80. He served with the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion K.G.L. on the expedition to the North of Germany, 1805-6. Landed on the Island of Rugen, in July, 1807; was employed at the siege of Stralsund, and in August re-embarked at Rugen for Copenhagen, where the battalion formed part of the besieging corps. In April, 1808, embarked with Sir John Moore's army for Gottenburgh, and from thence to Portugal; belonged to the army which entered Spain with Sir John, and afterwards through Gallicia. Accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. In January, 1811, embarked for Portugal; commanded the battalion at the battle of Albuhera, and was at the siege of Badajoz, in 1811; commanded the battalion during the campaign of 1812, including the siege of the forts at Salamanca, action of the heights of Moresco, battle of Salamanca, and retreat from Burgos when the light brigade K.G.L. formed the rear guard with the cavalry, and repulsed the repeated charges of the enemy's cavalry. In April, 1813, embarked from the north of Germany, and was employed in organizing the Hanoverian troops; commanded a brigade of the same in Count Wallmoden's army, and was engaged at the battle of Goerde, as also on several other occa-

sions In January, 1814, commanded the centre of the corps which besieged and captured Gluckstadt. Commanded the right of the corps which was employed at the blockade of Harburgh. Served also the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo (medal). Gold medal and one clasp for the battles of Albuhera and Salamanca.

General John Oldfield, K.H., Colonel-Commandant Royal Engineers, died on the 2nd of August, at Oldfield Lawn, Sussex, aged 74. He entered the service in April 1806; became first Lieutenant in July of the same year; Captain, May, 1811; Major, July, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, November, 1831; Colonel, November, 1841; Major-General, June, 1854; Lieutenant-General, May, 1859; and was promoted to his late rank in April, 1862. He served in North America in 1807-8-9. In Holland and the Netherlands in 1814. From March to June, 1815, he served as second in command of the Engineer Department in the Netherlands—as Brigade-Major to the Corps of Royal Engineers in the Netherlands and France, from March, 1815, to the withdrawal of the Army of Occupation in December, 1818; present at the battle of Waterloo and capitulation of Paris. Was commanding Royal Engineer in the Canadas from 1839 to 1843.

Major-General W. Dunn, on the retired full-pay of the Royal Artillery, died on the 24th July. He entered the service in December, 1803, became first Lieutenant, July, 1804; Captain, July, 1813; Major, January, 1837; Lieutenant-Colonel April, 1841; Colonel, November, 1851; and was promoted to his late rank in August, 1857. He served the campaign of 1805, in Italy; battle of Maida and capture of Scylla Castle in 1806; expedition to Egypt in 1807, including the attack on Alexandra and Rosetta, and battle of El Hamet (taken prisoner). Defence of Scylla Castle in 1808; Peninsular campaigns of 1810-1811, including operations before Ciudad Rodrigo, operations between the Aguada and Almeida battles of the Coa, Busaco, and Albuhera; actions at Usagre and Aldea de Ponte, at which last he was severely wounded in the groin by a musket-ball, which remained unextracted. Served also in the American War in 1814, including the taking of Moose Island and occupation of Castine. Has the war medal with three clasps for Maida, Busaco, and Albuhera.

Major-General James Farrar, died on July 16, at Park Place, Regent's Park, aged 84. He had received the silver war medal with two clasps for the Egyptian campaign of 1801 and for the battle of Maida.

Colonel M. D. Nixon, of the Royal Artillery, died on the 15th July, suddenly, in Dublin. He entered the service in December, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Andrews, on the Retired full-pay as a Captain of the 30th Regiment, died on the 28th of July, at Brompton, Middlesex. He entered the service in August, 1814; became Lieutenant, March, 1824; Captain, August, 1829; Major, November, 1846; and promoted to his late rank in November, 1854.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Vincourt, late 86th Regiment, died on July 30, at Southampton, aged 68.

Major George Duncan Drummond, retired on half-pay as a Lieutenant

of the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion, and Barrackmaster at Manchester, died on July 20th, at Bath, aged 69. He entered the service in May, 1811, and became Lieutenant in January, 1813. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula, and was present at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Castrijon, Salamanca, Alba de Tormes, Madrid, San Muaos, Castalla, San Milan, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Bridge of Zans, Port d'Achard, Bridge of Vers, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Arcangues, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (medal and eight clasps). Also the campaign of 1815, including Quatre-Bras, Genappe, and Waterloo (medal).

Major James Fraser, of the 69th Foot, died recently at Theyat-Myoo, Burmah. He entered the service September, 1841; became Lieutenant, July, 1844; Captain, January, 1853; and Major, October, 1859.

Captain George Astley Charles Dashwood, formerly of the 71st Foot, died on July 26, at 36 Great Cumberland Place, aged 43.

Captain William Edgeworth, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, died on June 29, at Bombay. He entered the service in May, 1857, served in H.M's 8th Regiment of Foot at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and as a volunteer with the artillery during the breaching of the city walls and the assault; he was afterwards severely wounded in the action of Bulundshur.

Captain Robert Morris Hazen, of the 60th Foot, died recently at Theyat-Myoo. Burmah, of cholera. He entered the service April, 1855; and Captain, January, 1861.

Captain George Stevenson, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, died on July 25, at 54 Brunswick Square, Brighton, aged 82.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hardman Burke, of the 3rd Foot, died 8th August, at St. James's Place, aged 43. He entered the service, November, 1839; became Lieutenant, March, 1843; Captain, June, 1854; Major, December, 1854; and Lieutenant-Colonel, September, 1862. He served with the 88th Foot in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to 12th March, 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and three clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Captain Anthony Runnacles, on half-pay, Royal Artillery, died on the 9th July, at Comarques, Essex, aged 67. He entered the service December, 1815; became Lieutenant, September, 1823; Captain, January, 1837; and retired on half-pay in March of that year.

Captain William Rice Mulliner, of the 3rd West India Regiment, died 25th July, on board the African mail steamer 'Ethiope,' near Bathurst, aged 29. He entered the service September, 1854; became Lieutenant, September, 1855; and Captain, March, 1858.

Captain Thomas Bruce, of the 21st Foot, died 28th July, off the island of St. Thomas, on his passage to England, aged 27. He entered the service July, 1854; became Lieutenant, January, 1855; and Captain,

May, 1858. He served during the latter part of 1855 at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack on the Redan on the 18th June; also the expedition to Kinburn (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Captain Thomas Light, late of the 14th Regiment of Foot, and formerly of the 50th, died on the 18th of August, at the Charterhouse, aged 86. In the latter regiment he served at Copenhagen, 1807; his gallant conduct was specially noticed by the general in command. He also received the war medal recently issued for Corunna.

Lieutenant Thomas Copeland Capper, of the Royal Artillery, died 14th of July, at Lucknow, aged 21. He entered the service December, 1861.

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Vice-Admiral Octavius Vernon Harcourt died at Swinton Park, Yorkshire on August 14, aged 69. He was born 25th December, 1793, at Rose Castle, Cumberland, and was the eighth son of the Archbishop of York; and brother of Admiral F. E. V. Harcourt. This officer entered the Navy in August, 1806, as midshipman on board the Tigre, 74, Captain Benjamin Hallowell, and, on attending the expedition of 1807 to Egypt, witnessed the surrender of Alexandria, and was much employed on boat service up the river Nile. After assisting at the blockade of Toulon, and contributing to the destruction, towards the close of October, 1809, of the French ships of the line, Robuste and Lion, he accompanied Captain Hallowell, on his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, into the Malta, 80, and continued to serve with him in that ship on the Mediterranean station, until the receipt of his first commission, bearing date 11th January, 1814—co-operating intermediately with the troops on the south-east coast of Spain, and serving in the batteries at the siege of Tarragona. He next joined the Mulgrave, 74, Captain Thomas James Maling, and while cruising in that ship off the coast of Italy, landed with a party of seamen and marines near Piombino, where he captured a martell tower, and brought out or destroyed a convoy anchored under its protection. During the War of a Hundred Days, Mr. Harcourt, then belonging to the Amelia, 38, Captain Hon. Granville Proby, served at the blockade of Elba, and, on the intelligeuce arriving of the surrender of Buonaparte after the battle of Waterloo, he was sent with a major of the Tuscan army to summon the town of Porto Ferrajo. Quitting the latter vessel in 1816, he remained on half-pay until appointed, 2nd of February, 1818, to the Sir Francis Drake, flagship of Sir Charles Hamilton at Newfoundland; where he obtained command, 3rd of February, 1820, of the Drake sloop, and for a short time, in the same year, of the Carnation, 18. He afterwards joined, 5th of June, 1824, and 30th of May, 1825, the Britomart, 10, and Primrose, 18, both employed in the West Indies, from which station he returned to England, with upwards of a million dollars, in July, 1827. He was promoted to his post rank on the 7th of the following month, and, about the same period, was selected by the Lord High Admiral to act as his aide-de-camp, in the Royal Sovereign yacht, on the occasion of a visit of inspection to the various seaports. His last appointment was, 26th of March, 1834, to the North Star, 28, in which vessel he took out H. Hamilton, Esq., the British Minister, to Buenos Ayres, was then

employed in surveying the coast of Central America and California, and ultimately returned home with a large freight. He had been on half-pay since the 27th of October, 1836. Admiral Harcourt, during the year 1820, discharged the duties of Surrogate at Newfoundland. He married 22nd of February, 1838, Anne Holwell, daughter of William Guter, Esq., and relict of William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, Yorkshire. He became a rear-admiral on the 26th of October, 1854, and a vice-admiral, 4th of June, 1861.

Rear-Admiral Richard Owen, who died at Knockmullen, on August 16, aged 67, entered the Navy, 30th of May, 1811, and was employed during the remainder of the war in the Scipion, 74, and Lion, 64, flagships of the Honourable Robert Stopford, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Blenheim, 74, Captain Samuel Warren, in the North Sea and Mediterranean. In July, 1817, after a service of three years on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies in the Ulysses, 44, Captain Thomas Browne, and in the Primrose, 18, Captain Charles George Rodney Phillott, he passed his examination; and on the 16th February, 1821, while attached to the Kangaroo, surveying-vessels, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Euryalus, 42, Captain Wilson Braddyll Bigland, on the Jamaica station. His next appointment was, 14th November, 1821, to the Leven, 24, Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen, employed on a surveying expedition to the coast of Africa, where, during a continuance of nearly five years, he was for some time intrusted with the command of the Cockburn and Albatross, schooners. In the Albatross it was his fortune, during the Ashantee war, to obtain the best thanks of Major-General Charles Turner for his unceasing and successful exertions in getting his vessel up the river, and for his forwardness both in the boats and on shore in an attack made, 19th of February, 1826, on the town of Maccaba. As a reward for his services, he was promoted to the rank of commander, 30th of September, 1826. In 1828 he was employed by the Admiralty in surveying on the south coast of Wales, in connection with the Ordnance survey; and on the 9th of May, 1829, he commissioned the Blossom, 16, for the purpose of conducting a survey in the West Indies. On the latter vessel, from her defective condition being paid off, Rear-Admiral Owen obtained command, 25th of March, 1833, of the Thunder, 6. He continued to be employed as before in the West Indies until advanced to post rank, 10th of January, 1837; and has since been on half-pay. Admiral Owen was lately employed as auditor of the Poor-Law Commissioners. He married 4th of July, 1837, Susanah Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper at the Bahamas. He was promoted to flag rank on the 18th June, 1857.

Captain J. S. Willes Johnson, R.N., M.P., for the Montgomery district of boroughs, died on the 25th July, at Hannington Hall, Highworth, Wilts, after a protracted illness, for which cause he had absented himself from the Lower House during the late session. He was son of the Reverend Charles Johnson, rector of Barrow, and prebendary of Wells, by Mary, daughter of Archdeacon Willes, was born in 1793, and entered the navy in 1807. As Midshipman of the 'Pallas,' serving in a boat of that ship, he took part in the capture of four privateers and some merchantmen on the coast of Norway; and afterwards, while in the 'Alcmene,' he commanded a boat in a desperate conflict with a convoy of nine armed vessels in the Adriatic (one of which, mounting four guns, was captured), for which service he was officially reported to the Admiralty. He was also actively employed on several occasions in

cutting-out expeditions in that sea. He served on shore at the siege of Genoa, landing with the 31st Regiment and serving with it in all the affairs preceding the surrender, particulars at the battle of La Sturia and storming of the sea batteries. At the taking of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, he was Lieutenant of the 'Queen Charlotte,' and acting as flag Lieutenant to his gallant chief. After seeing various other service he, in 1842, proceeded to China in command of the 'Wolverine,' and arrived there in time to take part in the closing operations of the war. Captain Willes Johnson obtained his post rank, in November, 1846, and was placed on the list of retired captains in January, 1857. He was elected in April, 1861, for the Montgomery district of boroughs, in the place of his father-in-law, Mr. David Pugh, who represented Montgomery, &c., in the Houss of Commons from 1832 to 1861.

Captain George Barbor Jeffreys, 1862, on the Retired List, died at Lowestoft, Suffolk, on the 24th of July. This officer entered the service in 1828, passed for Lieutenant 1834, and after serving as mate of the Pylades in the China war was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in 1841. He afterwards served as Lieutenant of the Wellesley, and further assisted at the capture of Amoy, Chusan, and Chinghae. His Commander's commission was dated 28th, June, 1852; and after serving three years as Inspecting Commander of the Coast-guard, he accepted retirement in 1862. Captain Jeffreys was serving at Lowestoft as Lloyd's agent.

Commander Thomas Pearson, 1860, on the Retired W list, died recently at St. Ives, Cornwall.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Iron-Plate Experiments.—Some very interesting testing of English and French manufactured armour-plates took place at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Captain Astley, C. Key, C.B., commanding her Majesty's gunnery ship 'Excellent,' the practice against the plates being carried on in the usual manner, with a solid cast-iron shot, fired with 16lb of powder from a 95cwt. 68-pounder, at 200 yards distance, the plates being bolted on the sides of the 'Thunderer' target-ship. The plates were four in number, and comprised two manufactured by Messrs. Petin Gaudet and Co., of France; one of 5½in. thickness of medal, 15ft. 7. in length, and 3ft. 4in. in breadth, and the other of 4½in. of metal, and of the same length and breadth as the 4½in. plate. The third plate was a 5½in., from the Millwall Iron Works, for the 'Agincourt,' 15ft. 7in. in length, and 3ft. 5½in. in breadth; and the fourth was a 5½in. bent plate for the Royal Sovereign's turrets, from Messrs. Beale's, of the Park-gate Works, Yorkshire. Messrs. Beale's plate, the Millwall, and the French 4½in. were tested on Tuesday, the French 5½in. being reserved for trial on the following day. The Millwall plate received eleven shots, and was very severely tried by overlapping shots at either end, but stood the test splendidly, and was considered a plate of very superior quality. The small cracks exhibited by the overlapping shot blows were very insignificant. The metal of which the plate was built was evidently of very good quality, and the manufacture was excellent. Messrs. Beale's plate was not quite so good. It showed a number of small cracks and an inclination to open from the back—in

fact, the weakness generally exhibited by "bent" plates, whether bent from the rolls or by an after process. Still, it was anything but an inferior plate. Messrs. Petin Gaudet's 4½in. turned out, as had been anticipated, from its evident carelessness of manufacture, very unsatisfactory indeed, and failed in all the conditions of contract as relating to its shot-resisting powers. The metal was allowed to be good, but its manufacture was execrable. When examined at the close of the firing, its welding was found to be most imperfect. It had the appearance of being a rolled plate, and rolled 4½in. plates are generally finished by placing four 2½in. layers or iron, carefully cleaned from all dirt or oxide, together, and then rolling the 10in. mass down to the required 4½in. The separtion of these four layers in the French plate disclosed the fact that no care had been taken in cleaning the surfaces of the four layers of iron, and consequently perfect adhesion under the rolls was simply impossible. Compared with the 4½in. plate supplied to the Admiralty by Petin Gaudet and Co., the one tested on Tuesday is of a vastly inferior character. The result of the first day's trials placed the three plates tested in the following order:—No. 1, Millwall Company, for Agincourt, 5½in.; No. 2, Beale, for Royal Sovereign, 5½in.; No. 3, Messrs. Petin Gaudet and Co., 4½in., a full allowance being made in this classification for the extra inch of metal in Nos. 1 and 2 plates. No. 3 received in all fifteen shots, pretty well distributed, three being edge blows, and in two spots overlapping. No. 1 had a diameter of 9in., an indent of 2 1-10in., and a crack 6in. across the indent. No. 2 had an indent of 2in. and a crack 8in. long. Nos. 3 and 7 just impinged in the circumference of their indents upon each other, and opened cracks 12in. and 6in. long. No. 5 overlapped No. 2 4in., and drove the plate's fractured part in a circular form within the indents into the ship's side 4 6-10in., or beyond the plate's back. No. 10 overlapped upon 2 and 5 (the last mentioned), and broke the plate further into the ship's side, the area of the fracture being 16in. by 10in., measuring from centre of each blow, in a triangular form, 9in. at the base by 6in. each way. No. 13 was also attended with bad results for the plate's reputation, the shot striking full on the plate in its centre, near its upper edge, and breaking the metal away considerably to the upper edge. Messrs. Petin Gaudet's 5½in. plate on Wednesday was tested slowly and carefully, and came out of the trial in a most triumphant manner—in a manner, in fact, which placed it on full terms of equality with the Millwall plate tried the day previous. It received 17 shots in all. The laminations showed the same faulty welding that the 4½in. of the previous day exhibited; and the success of the plate was undoubtedly owing to the superior quality of the iron, and not to its manfacture. The trials of these French plates again prove that the production of a good armour-plate is simply a question of cost between the Admiralty and the contractors. English manufacturers say they cannot supply a metal equal to the French iron of Petin Gaudet and Co. at their present average contract price for finished plates of £35 per ton.—

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(*Corrected to 27th August.*)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Commodore P. Cracroft, C.B., 1854, Jamaica
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-Com. H. Hutchings, 1851, Shanghae
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. E. Field, 1859, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Com. T. B. Lethbridge, 1857, particular service
Ajax, 60, sc. Cap. M. de Courcy, 1852, Coast Guard Kingstown.
Alecto, 5, st. ves., Com. W. H. Blake, 1860, S.E. Coast of America.
Alert, 17, sc, Com. H. C. Majendie, 1854, Channel Squadron
Algerine, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, China.
Antelope, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O. D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa
Archer, 13, sc. Capt. J. Bythesea, V.C. (1861) Coast of Africa
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. L. J. Moore, 1860, China
Ariadne, 26, sc. Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, North America and West Indies
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. W. C. Chapman, 1855, Cape of Good Hope
Asia, 84, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Broadhead, 1855, Portsmouth
Bacchante, 51, sc. Capt. D. McL. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific
Barracouta, 6, st. ves. Com. G. J. Malcolm, 1859, North America and West Indies
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain W. M. Dowell, 1858, East Indies and China
Black Prince, 40, sc, Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, (1853) Channel Squadron
Blenheim, 60, sc. Capt. Lord F H. Kerr, 1852, Coast Guard, Milford
Bloodhound, 3, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. J. E. Stokes, 1858, Coast of Africa (passage home)
Boscawen, 20, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Southampton Training Ship
Brilliant, 16, Com. Grey Skipwith, 1842, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Portland
Buzzard, st. ves,, 6, Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, North America and West Indies
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, C B, 1855, Devonport.
Cameleon, 17, sc. Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Capt. C. H. May, (1859) Devonport
Caradoc, sc., 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Centaur, 6, steam ves. Com. J. Z. Creasy (acting) 1862, China, ordered home
Challenger, 22, sc. J. J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, North America and W. Indies
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Mediterranean
Charybdis, 21, sc. Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Pacific
Clio, 22, sc. Captain T. Miller, 1855, Sheerness
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Lieut. Com. R. M. Gillson (1855), Mediterranean
Colossus, 80, sc. Captain E. S. Sotheby, C.B, 1852, Coast Guard, Portland
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 particular service
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander J. H. I. Alexander, 1860, East Indies and China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. C. M. Buckle (1860) East Indies and China
Cornwallis, 60, sc. Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Coast Guard, Hull
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. W. R. Rolland, 1857, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 25, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., Australia
Curlew, 9, sc. Com. J. S. Hudson, 1861, S. E. Coast of America
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. H. P. De Kantzow (1863) North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. W. H. Fenwick, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dart, 5, sc. Com. F. W. Richards, (1860) Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. P. De Saussmarez, 1854 Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. J. B. Dickson, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton
Dee, 2, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymond, 1858, particular service
Defence, 16, sc. Capt. A. Phillimore, 1856, Channel Squadron
Desperate, 7, sc. Com. A. T. Thrupp, 1858, North America and West Indies
Devastation, 6, screw, Com J. W. Pike, 1860, Pacific
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. W. F. Johnson, 1855, South America
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. A. Brown, (1854), particular service
Duke of Wellington, 121, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, Portsmouth
Eagle, 50, Commander J. W. Whyte, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. R. C. Mayne, 1861, Australia
Edgar, 71, sc. Rr. Adml. S. C. Dacres, C.B., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1852, Channel Squadron
Edinburgh, 60, sc. Captain C. F. Schomberg, 1851 Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. F. A. B. Cranfurd, 1856, Rio de Janeiro
Emerald, 35, sc. Captain A. Cumming, 1854 Channel Squadron
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, Portsmouth
Encounter, 14, sc. Captain R. Dew, CB., 1858, East Indies and China, (ordered home)
Esk, 21, Capt. J. F. C. Hamilton, 1858, Australia
Espoir, 5, sc Com. S. Douglas, 1858, C. of Africa
Euryalus, 35, sc. Vice Adml A. L. Kuper, C.B., Captain J. J. S. Josling, 1861, China
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Firefly, 5, st. ves. Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean
Fisgard, 42, Commodore Sir. F. W. E. Nicolson, Bart C.B. Woolwich
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, China
Formidable, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, Sheerness

Forte, 39, sc. Rear Admiral R. L. Warren, Capt. A. Mellersh, 1856, S.E. Coast of America
orward, 2, sc. Lieut Com. the Hon. H. D. Lascelles, 1855, Pacific
Fox, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. J. C. Pullen, (1863) particular service
Foxhound, 4. sc. Com. W. H. Anderson, 1859, Mediterranean
Galatea, 26, sc. Cap. R. Maguire, 1855, North America, and West Indies
Geyser, 5, st. ves. Com. M. R. Pechell, (1856), particular service
Gorgon, 6, st. ves. Com. J. C Wilson, 1861, Cape of Good Hope. ordered home
Grappler. 2, sc. Lieut. Com. E. H. Verney, 1858, Pacific
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, East Indies and China
Greyhound, 17, sc. Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, North America and West Indies
Griffon, 5, sc. Com. J. L. Perry, 1858, Coast of Africa
Handy, 1, st. ves., Lieut. Com. W. D. M. Dolben, 1859, Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. H. J. F. Campbell, 1855, East Indies and China
Harrier, 17, sc. Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Australia
Hastings, 50, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir L. T. Jones, K.C.B., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, Queenstown
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. G. Poole, 1858 East Indies and China
Hawke, 60, sc. Capt. E. Codd, 1851, Coast Guard Queenstown
Hecate, 6, st. vessel, Capt. G. H. Richards, 1854, passage home.
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. A. F. Boxer, 1854, East Indies and China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. T. Austin, C.B., Com. R. B. Harvey, 1859, Malta
Himalaya, 6, sc. troop ship, Captain E. Lacy, (1862), particular service
Hogue, 60, sc. Captain A. Farquhar, 1849, Coast Guard, Greenock
Hornet, 17, sc. Com. J. Dayman, 1858, East Indies
Icarus, 11, sc. Com. N. Salmon, V.C. 1858, Mediterranean
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Lieut. G. R. Wilkinson, 1854, Woolwich
Immortalité, 35, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, North America and West Indies
Implacable, 24, Com. S. B. Dolling, 1856, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral T. M. C. Symonds. C.B., Capt. W. Edmonstone, C.B., 1853, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, sc. gunbt. Lieut. Com. G. Parsons, 1854, East Indies and China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Com. ——— Coast of Africa
Jackal, 4, st. vessel, Lieut. Com. H. M'Dyer 1855, Coast of Scotland
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861) Coast of Africa
Jason, 21, sc. Capt. E. P. B. Von Donop, 1855, North America, W. Indies
Landrail, 5, sc. Com. W. Arthur, 1861, N. America and West Indies
Leander, 39, sc. Commodore T. Harvey, Pacific
Lizard, 3, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. H. J. Challis, 1854, Coast of Scotland
Lee, 5, sc. Lieut. Com. P. R. Sharpe, 1854, tender to Rattlesnake, Coast of Africa
Leopard, 18, st. vessel, Capt. C. T. Leckie, 1858, East Indies and China
Leven, 1, screw gun vessel, Lt. Com. H. P. Knevitt (1855) East Indies and China
Liffey, 39, sc. Captain G. Parker, 1854, Mediterranean
Lily. 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mæander, 10, Cap. F. L Barnard, 1855, Ascension
Magicienne, 16, st. ves. Capt. W. Armytage, 1860, Mediterranean
Majestic, 80, sc. Capt. E. A. Inglefield, 1853, Coast guard, Rock Ferry, Liverpool
Malacca, 17, st. ves. Cap. G. J. Napier, (1856), Mediterranean, (passage home)
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. H. W. Burnett, 1856, East Indies and China
Marlborough, 121, sc. Vice Adml. R. Smart, K H., Captain C. Fellowes, 1858, Mediterranean
Medea, 6, st ves. Com. D'Arcy S. Preston, (1860) North America and West Indies
Medina, 4, st. ves. Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. 1855, Mediterranean
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. J. H. Allard, 1851, particular service
Mecanee, 60, Captain G. Wodehouse, 1854, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc. Com. E. Madden, (1858) particular service
Miranda, 15, sc. Capt. R. Jenkins, 1857, Australia
Mullet, 5, sc. Com. C. H. Simpson 1860, Coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 6, store ship, Mas Com. G. Reid, 1850, Callao
Narcissus, 39 sc. Rear Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Capt. J. G. Bickford, (1860) Cape of Good Hope
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nile, 78, sc. Vice-Adml. Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1859, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, sc. Com. J. D'Arcy, 1854, North America and West Indies
Orestes, 21, sc. Capt. A. H. Gardner, 1856, Cape of Good Hope
Orontes, 3, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, particular service
Orlando, 46, sc. Capt. G. G. Randolph, ,1854 Mediterranean
Osborne, st. yacht, Staff Com. G. H. K. Bower, 1863, Portsmouth
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, East Indies and China
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. W. F. Ruxton, 1861, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. F. Purvis, (1860), East Indies.
Pearl, 21, sc. Capt. J. Borlase, C.B. 1855, East Indies and China
Pelican, 17, sc. Com. P. Brock, 1859, Mediterranean.
Pembroke, 60, Commodore A. P. Ryder, 1848, C.B., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Coast Guard Harwich
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. A. J. Kingston, 1860, China
Peterel, 11, sc. Com. G. W. Watson, 1858, North America and West Indies
Phaeton, 39, sc. Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, North America and West Indies
Philomel, 5, sc. Com. L. Wildman, (1858) Coast of Africa
Phœbe, 35, sc., Captain T. D. A. Fortescue, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. W. W. Vine, 1861 Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, sc. Com. F. C. B. Robinson (acting), Australia, passage home
Plover, 5, sc. Com. the Hon. A. L. Corry, 1859, North America and West Indies
President, 50, Com. W. Mould, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.

Princess Charlotte, 12, Captain M. S. Nolloth, 1856, Hong Kong
Procris, 2, Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Lieut. Com. Hon. J. B. Vivian, 1856, Gibraltar.
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. Sterne 1854, Mediterranean
Pylades, 21, sc. Capt. A. W. A. Hood, North America and Wesi Indies
Queen, 74, sc. Captain C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean
Racehorse, 4, sc. Com. C. R. F. Boxer, 1860, China
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. Count Gleichen, (1859), Portsmouth
Ranger, 5, Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Rapid, 11, sc. Com. C. T. Jago (1860) C. of Africa
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, East Indies and China
Rattlesnake, 21, sc. Commodore A. P. E Wilmot, C.B. Coast of Africa
Recruit, 6, st. vessel, Com. G. F. Cottam, 1861, Sheerness
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Channel Squadron,
Revenge, 73, sc. Rr.-Ad. H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. Hon. F. A. Foley, 1860, Mediterranean
Rifleman, 8, sur.-ves. Mast. Commander J. W. Reed, 1857, China Seas
Rinaldo, 17, sc. Com. J. A R. Dunlop, 1860, 1858, North America and West Indies
Ringdove, 4, sc. Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1857, East Indies and China
Rosario, 11, sc. Com. H. D. Grant, 1859, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B. Capt. C. Vesey, 1860, Devonport
Royal Oak, 34, sc. Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1854, Channel Squadron
Russell, 60, sc. Capt. S. Grenfell, (1850) Coast Guard Falmouth
Satellite, 21, sc. Capt. S. S. L. Crofton, 1856, S. E. Coast of America
Saturn, Captain W. Loring, C.B., 1848, Pembroke
Scout, 21, sc. Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies and China, ordered home
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Cape of Good Hope
Severn, 35, sc. Commodore F. B. Montrésor, East Indies
Shannon, 35, sc. Capt. O. J. Jones, (1855) N. America and West Indies
Sheldrake, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. John Nott, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. R. G. Douglas, 1860, Pacific.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies and China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. A. H. W. Battiscombe, 1861, Chatham.
Sparrow, 5, sc. Com. Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, 1860, C. of Africa.
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. E. A. T. Stubbs, 1854, South America
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Mediterranean
Staunch, 1, sc., Lieut.-Com. J. S. Keats 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. Fred Harvey, 1861, North America and West Indies
Stromboli, 6, sc. Com. A. Philips, 1860, S.E. Coast of America
Styx, 6, sc. Com. the Hon. W. J. Ward, 1858, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Mast. Com. C. Bawden, 1849, particular service
Surprise, 4, sc. Com. W. H. Whyte, 1858, Mediterranean
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. J. Kingcome, Captain M. Connolly, 1358, Pacific
Swallow, 9, sur. ves. Mast. Com. E. Wilds, 1855, East Indies
Tartar, 20, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Pacific
Terror, 16, Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B. 1844, Bermuda
Topaze, 39, sc. Commodore the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, (1854) Pacific, (ordered home)
Torch, 5, sc. Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Tribune, 23, sc. Capt. Viscount Gilford, 1859 Pacific
Trident, 6, st. Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, Mediterranean
Trincomalee, 16, Com. T. Heard, (1850) Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, sc., 3, Lieut.-Com. E. F. Kerby, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Vesuvius, 6, sc. Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Vice Adml. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B. Captain Francis Scott, C.B., (1848) Portsmouth
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. W. R. Hobson, 1859, East Indies and China
Vindictive, store ship, Mas.-Com. W. F. Lew, 1857, Fernando Po
Virago, 6, st. ves. Com. W. G. H. Johnstone, 1856 North America and West Indies
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff Com. H. W. Allen, 1863, particular service.
Vulcan, 6, sc. troop ship, Capt. A. C. Strode, 1863 East Indies and China, ordered home
Wanderer, 4, sc. Com. M. C. Seymour, 1859, Mediterranean
Warrior, 40, sc. Capt. the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B. 1854, Channel Squadron
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. H. G. Hale, 1855, East Indies and China
Wellesley, 72, Captain E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Chatham
Weser, 6, st. v. Com. A. H. J. Johnstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. C. J. Balfour. 1846, Aberdeen
Wrangler, 4, sc. Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa
Wye, 2, sc. store-ship. Staff Com. V. G. Roberts, 1863, particular service
Zebra, 17, sc., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1858, Coast of Africa

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 27th August*, 1863, *inclusive.*)

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Madras, Canterbury
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, Canterbury
4th do.—Dundalk
5th do.—Cahir
6th do.—Aldershot
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Birmingham
2nd do.—Birmingham
3rd Hussars—Piershill
4th do.—Newbridge
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, Maidstone
7th Hussars—Bengal, Maidstone
8th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
9th Lancers—Brighton
10th Hussars—Newbridge
11th Hussars—Curragh
12th Lancers—Hounslow
13th Hussars—Aldershot
14th do.—Manchester
15th Hussars—Curragh
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Madras, Maidstone
18th Hussars—Norwich
19th do.—Bengal, Shorncliffe
20th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
21st do.—Bengal, Canterbury
Military Train (1st bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (3rd bat.)—Canada
Do. (4th bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (5th bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (6th bat.)—Curragh
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Canada
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (3rd bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—Portman Street
Do. (2nd bat.)—Windsor
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Wellington Brks.
Fus. (2nd bat.)—Canada
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth, Colchester
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Plymouth, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Walmer
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Limerick
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Chatham
5th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliffe, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Natal, Colchester
6th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Sheffield, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Templemore
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cephalonia, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Limerick
10th do. (1st bat.)—Dublin, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Preston
11th do. (1st bat.)—Dublin, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.) C. of Good Hope, Fermoy
12th do. (1st bat.)—N. S. Wales, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh, Chatham
13th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Fermoy
14th do. (1st bat.)—Jamaica, Fermoy.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Fermoy
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, Pembroke
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Pembroke
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia, Templemore
17th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.) Nova Scotia, Limerick
18th do. (1st bat.)—Madras, Buttevant.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Buttevant
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin, Chatham
20th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Calcutta, Chatham
21st do. (1st bat.)—Barbadoes, Birr
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Birr
22nd do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Cork
25th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Athlone
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Athlone
26th do.—Gosport, Belfast
27th do.—Bengal, Cork
28th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
29th do.— Curragh, Preston
30th do.—Canada, Parkhurst
31st do.—China, Chatham
32nd do.—Curragh, Preston
33rd do.—Bombay, Fermoy
34th do.—Bengal, Colchester
35th do.—Bengal, Chatham
36th do.—Bengal, Athlone
37th do.—Aldershot, Pembrok
38th do.—Bengal, Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda, Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand, Birr
41st do.—Glasgow, Preston
42nd do.—Bengal, Sterling
43rd do.—Bengal, Chatham.
44th do.—Bombay, Colchester
45th do.—Curragh, Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal, Buttevant
47th do.—Canada, Athlone
48th do.—Bengal, Cork
49th do.—Manchester, Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon, Parkhurst
51st do.—Bengal, Chatham
52nd do.—Bengal, Chatham
53rd do.—Portsmouth, Birr
54th do.—Bengal, Colchester
55th do.—Portsmouth, Preston
56th do.—Bombay, Colchester
57th do.—New Zealand, Cork
58th do.—Dublin, Birr
59th do.—Aldershot, Preston
60th do. (1st bat.)—Tower, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Jersey, Pembroke
62nd do.—Canada, Belfast
63rd do.—Canada, Belfast
64th do.—Aldershot, Colchester
65th do.—New Zealand, Birr
66th do.—Madras, Colchester
67th do.—China, Athlone
68th do.—Madras, Fermoy
69th do.—Madras, Fermoy
70th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
71st do.—Bengal, Stirling
72nd do.—Bombay, Aberdeen
73rd do.—Aldershot, Colchester
74th do.—Madras, Perth
75th do.—Plymouth, Chatham
76th Foot—Aldershot, Belfast
77th Foot—Bengal, Chatham

78th do.—Dover, Aberdeen
79th do.—Bengal, Stirling
80th do.—ditto, Buttevant
81st do.—Bengal, Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Shorncliff, Chatham
84th do.—Curragh, Pembroke
85th do.—Dover, Pembroke
86th do.—Curragh, Templemore
87th do.—Aldershot, Buttevant
88th do.—Bengal, Colchester
89th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
90th do.—Bengal, Colchester
91st do.—Madras, Chatham
92nd do.—Edinburgh, Stirling
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—ditto, Chatham
95th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
96th do.—Cape, Belfast
97th do.—Bengal, Colchester
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—China, Cork
100th Foot—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
101st do.—Bengal, Chatham
102nd do.—Madras, Chatham
103rd do.—Bombay, Colchester
104th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
105th do.—Madras, Pembroke
106th do.—Bombay, Birr
107th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
108th do.—Madras, Fermoy
109th do.—Bombay, Cork
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Malta, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Nassau
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—West Coast of Africa
4th do—Jamaica, Cape Coast Castle
5th do —Jamaica
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.—Chatham
3rd do.—Chatham
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Pembroke
9th do.—Colchester
10th do.—Colchester
11thdo.—Preston
12th do.—Athlone
13th do.—Birr
14th Depot Battalion—Belfast
15th do.—Buttevant
16th do.—Templemore
17th do.—Limerick
18th do.—Fermoy
19th do.—Fermoy
20th do.—Cork
22nd do.—Stirling
33rd do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Maidstone
do.—Canterbury

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

1st Hrs. Brig.—Woolwich
2nd Hrs. Brig.—Meerut
3rd Hrs. Brig.—Bangalore
4th Hrs. Brig.—Kirkee
5th Hrs. Brig.—Umballah
1st Brig.—Gibraltar
2nd Brig.—Dover
3rd Brig.—Malta and Corfu
4th Brig.—Aldershott
5th Brig.—Plymouth
6th Brig.—Portsmouth
7th Brig.—Montreal
8th Brig.—Dublin
9th Brig.—Shorncliffe
10th Brig.—Canada
11th Brig.—Bengal
12th Brig.—Mauritius
13th Brig.—Woolwich
14th Brig.—Bengal
15th Brig.—Halifax. N.S.
16th Brig.—Delhi
17th Brig.—Madras
18th Brig.—Kirkee
19th Brig.—Peshawur
20th Brig.—Kamptee
21st Brig.—Mhow
22nd Brig—Jullundur
23rd Brig.—Secunderabad
24th Brig.—Mean Meer
25th Brig.—Agra

Royal Engineers.

A Troop Royal Engineer Train, Aldershott
1st Compy.—Devonport
2nd Compy.—Kensington
3rd Compy.—Gibraltar
4th Compy.—Halifax, N.S.
5th Compy.—Bermuda
6th Compy.—New Zealand
7th Compy.—Chatham
8th Compy.—China.
9th Compy.—Woolwich
10th Compy.—Aldershott
11th Compy.—Mauritius
12th Compy.—Cape
13th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
14th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
15th Compy.—Canada
16th Compy.—Southton (survey)
17th Compy.—Curragh
18th Compy.—Canada
19th Compy.—Glasgow (survey)
20th Compy.—Chatham.
21st Compy.—Mauritius.
22nd Compy.—Chatham
23rd Compy.—Shorncliffe
24th Compy.—Aldershott
25th Compy.—Cape
26th Compy.—Chatham
27th Compy.—Gibraltar
28th Compy.—Malta
29th Compy.—Corfu
30th Compy.—Corfu
31st Compy.—Malta
32nd Compy.—St. Helena
33rd Compy.—Gibraltar
34th Compy.—Bermuda
35th Compy.—Chatham
36th Compy.—Chatham
37th Compy.—Chatham
38th Compy,—Chatham
39th Compy.—Chatham
40th Compy.—Chatham

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—George Le G. Bowyear to the Phaeton, vice Tatham, superseded at his own request.

Commanders—Thomas L Gaussen to the Formidable; A. Philips to the Stromboli, vice Henry, invalided; A. H. W. Battiscombe to the Snipe.

Lieutenants—Henry S. Sandys to the Recruit: W. C. Shuckburgh to the Snipe; John S. Eaton to the Adventure; Thomas W. Simeon to the Rattlesnake; P. Still and James A. Boxer to the Marlborough.

Staff-Surgeon—Robert William Clarke to the Saturn.

Masters—Thomas W. Harrison to the Snipe; W. H. Fawckner to the Aurora; H. D. Sarratt to the Osborn; S. Libby (B) to the Black Eagle; John Jones to the Scylla.

Surgeons—James N. Dick to the Medina; William M'Leod to the Russell.

Paymasters—John Hill to the Barron; W. P. O'Brien to the Formidable.

Assistant-Surgeons—Richard B. O'Toole to the Egmont; W. E. M'Dermott (acting) to the Forte; Edward W. Coleman to the Snipe; Robert Grieve to the Warrior; Henry F. Nathan to the Hibernia, depot ship at Malta, for service at the hospital; James W. Arnott to the Liffey; Samuel Grose to the Dauntless; Donald McIver (acting) and Joseph Whitaker (acting) to the Rattlesnake.

Midshipmen—Malcolm M'Neile to the Marlborough; Alexander M. Gardiner to the Phœbe; Edward G. F. Law to the Resistance; Arthur Kinsman to the Virago; A. F. St. Clair to the Nile.

Naval Cadets—William Billing to the Nile; John P. Pipan to the Phœbe; Victor A. Bradshaw, Richard W. Fawkes, and Edward J. Fellowes, to the Mecanee; Claude H. S. Buckle, Frederick T. Deane, and Cecil Wright, to the Marlborough; George P. W. Freeman to the Revenge; Samuel B. Kemble to the Orlando.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—Henry R. Simons, Moultrie Salt, Henry D. Barry, and Powell C. Underwood.

Master's Assistants—Arthur G. St. G. Ponsonby to the Nile, for surveying duties.

Assistant-Paymasters — John Haslar to the Snipe; John T. Farwell to the Asia.

Engineers—John Spinks (acting) to the Snipe; Robert Crosswaite to the Liverpool.

First Class Assistant-Engineers —Walter H. Brimfield to the Wye; Edwin N. Cockrell to the Marlborough; Daniel Wishart (acting) to the Brisk.

Acting First-Class Assistant-Engineers—John B. Gibson, of the Nile; John T. Kelly, of the Barron.

Engineers—Edward Brown to the Albacore; Allen Aitken to the Asia, as supernumerary; William Hardie to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; William Stacey to the Recruit.

Assistant-Engineers — William Herd and John Davies to the Hawke, J. R. Brissaker, George Murray, T. S. Blyth, Robert Ditchburn, Thomas Scott (B), F. M. C. Richards, John Barr, Joseph Hughesdon, and Thomas J. Richardson, to the Marlborough, as supernumeraries, for disposal; W. H. Sennett to the Indus, as supernumerary; William Crow and John Glaysher to the Recruit: James Elwes and James Rogers to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

First-Class Assistant-Engineers —Jonathan M. Page to the Orontes; Thomas Scott (A) to the Pembroke; William Rumble to the Wizard; Alexander Brown (act-

ing) to the Galatea; John Swainson to the Edinburgh; Peter Eckford to the Mæander; Alexander Smart to the Snipe.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers—Robert Jago to the Ajax; Joseph W. Smart to the Snipe.

PROMOTIONS.

To be First-Class Assistant-Engineers—David Wilson (acting), Kenneth M'Caskill, Andrew Kennedy, Nicholas Baird, David Sharp (acting), James M'Arthur (acting), Peter Foulis (acting), John Muir, Ebenezer Bennett, John Crichton, John Galbraith, Samuel M'Dougall, Edward M'Leish, and John Frazer.

COAST GUARD.

REMOVALS.

Chief Officers—Thomas Lapenotiere from Muchalo to Peterhead; Edward A. Deane from 31 Tower, Rye, Sussex, to Saltburn; John D. Switzer from Fowey to Morris Castle; John Rogers from Polperro to Dogmalls; William H. Selley (2nd class) from Lymouth to Fowey.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Philip le G. Berrest, as Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 21.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Ens. Arthur Chandos Arkwright, from the 84th Foot, to be cor. and sub-lieut., by purchase, vice Wm. Samuel McMahon, promoted.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. Carr Stuart Glyn to be capt., by purchase, vice Edmund Waldegrave Park-Yates, who retires; Cor. Charles Falkiner Morton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Glyn; Wm. Grenville Williams, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Morton.

7th Hussars—Cor. Francis Massy Drew to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robert Dalrymple Steuart, who retires; Edward Dean Fisher, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Drew.

9th Lancers—Gent.-Cadet Jas. Watkins, from the Royal Military College, to be cor., by purchase, vice Perceval Clark, promoted.

18th Hussars—John Fryer Chapman, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Wm Macalpine Leny, transferred to the 15th Hussars; Gent.-Cadet Henry Howard Arthur, from the Royal Military College, to be cor., by purchase, vice Francis Shirley Russell, transferred to the 14th Hussars—22nd July.

Royal Artillery—Sec. Capt. Edward Keate to be adjt., vice Sec. Capt. Joseph Nathaniel Portlock Dadson, who resigns the adjutancy only—1st July.

Royal Engineers—Colonel (with the rank of Maj.-Gen. and Col.-Commandt.) Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton to be col.-commandt., vice Gen. Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B., deceased—1st Aug., 1854; Lieut.-Col. Charles Alexander Orr to be col., vice Cotton—29th June; Capt. Charles Vaughan Wilkieson to be lieut.-col., vice Orr—29th June; Sec. Capt. Jasper Otway Mayne to be capt., vice Wilkieson—29th June; Lieut. James Gavin Lindsay to be sec. capt., vice Mayne—29th June; Gent.-Cadet Fleetwood Isham Edwards, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieut., with temporary rank, vice Lindsay—30th June. The commission of Lieut. William Sinclair Smith Bissett to be antedated to the 29th June, 1863. The undermentioned lieuts., with temporary rank, to be lieuts., with permanent rank: Archibald Henry Kildahl—1st Nov., 1860; Arthur Hill—18th Dec., 1860; Edward James Castle—18th Dec., 1863; Kellow Charles Pye—19th Dec., 1860; Ralph Rhenins Evans Brockman—19th Dec., 1860; Andrew Abercrombie Jopp—19th Dec., 1860; William Arthur James Wallace—19th Dec., 1860; James Gore Booth—1st April, 1861; Henry George Pilleau—1st April—1861; Alfred George Foot—1st April, 1861; Matthew Townsend Sale—1st July, 1861.

7th Regiment of Foot—Capt. Theodore Cartwright, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be capt., vice O'Brien, who exchanges.

13th Foot—Lieut. Allan Shafto Adair to be capt., by purchase, vice Charles Power Cobbe, who retires; Ensign Alexander Duke Simpson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Adair; Archibald Henry Swinton, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Simpson.

17th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Rochfort Hunt to be capt., by purchase, vice Norris Goddard, who retires; Ens. John Emmett to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hunt; Gent.-Cadet Matthew William Brock, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Emmett; Quartermaster-Sergt. Samuel Slater to be quartermaster, vice John Campbell, who retires upon half-pay.

18th Foot—Lieut. Richard Hillman Daniel to be capt., by purchase, vice Walter Blake Burke, who retires; Ens. John Boddington Jackson to be lieut., by purchase, vice

Daniel; Hazlewood Jones, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Jackson.

31st Foot—Gent.-Cadet Edwin Redding, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Francis William Henry Davies Butler, promoted.

36th Foot—The date of Surg. Bell's exchange from 76th Foot is 10th July, 1863, and not as stated in *Gazette* of that date.

39th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Wilton Everet to be assist.-surg., vice Robert Lindsay, M.B., appointed to the Staff.

60th Foot—Ens. Edward Digby O'Rorke to be lieut., without purchase, vice James Arthur Morrah, promoted—28th April; Ens. Francis Wallace Grenfell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Digby O'Rorke, whose promotion by purchase on 29th May last has been cancelled; Henry Adam Frederick Fergusson Coventry, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice George D. Anderson, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Francis Alexander Gordon, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Grenfell—22nd July.

65th Foot—Capt. Hugh Broke B. Leveson Gower, from the 80th Foot, to be capt., vice Ord, who exchanges.

70th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. George Nicol Irvine, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice Andrew Knox Drysdale, appointed to the Staff.

80th Foot—Capt. Alfred Robert Ord, from the 65th Foot, to be capt., vice Leveson Gower, who exchanges.

84th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Fredk. Augustus Gore, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Arthur Chandos Arkwright, appointed to the 2nd Life Guards.

Rifle Brigade—Staff Assistant-Surg. Tobias Barnwell to be assist.-surg., vice George Baly, appointed to the Staff.

3rd West India Regiment—Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Charles Napier North, from the 60th Foot, to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brev.-Col. Henry Edward McGee' who retires upon half-pay.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Capt. Cornelius George O'Brien, from the 7th Foot, to be capt., vice Cartwright, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Staff Assist.-Surgs.—Assist.-Surg. David Shorter Skinner, Super. in the 92nd Foot, vice Henry Sacheveral Edw. Schroeder, M.D., promoted on the Staff—1st July; Assist.-Surg. Andrew Knox Drysdale, from the 79th Foot, vice Wilton Everet, appointed to the 39th Foot—21st July; Assist.-Surg. George Baly, from the Rifle Brigade, vice George Nicol Irvine, M.D., appointed to the 79th Foot; Assist.-Surg. Robert Lindsay, M.B., from the 39th Foot, vice Tobias Barnwell, appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

BREVET.

Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Charles Stuart Henry, of the Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service as Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th Oct., 1858, to have the rank of Col.—9th July.

Paymaster Geo. Henry Shuttleworth, 15th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Capt.—8th June.

Paymaster David Simpson, 11th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.—15th June.

Quartermaster John Campbell, half-pay, late of 17th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Capt.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir Thos. Erskine Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 71st Foot, who died on the 5th July, 1863:—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B., Colonel of the 41st Foot, to be gen.—6th July.

Brevet-Col. Corbet Cotton, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, Unattached, to be maj.-gen.—6th July.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Henry John Shaw, Major Superintendent of the Invalid Depot, Chatham, to be col.—6th July

Major Henry F. B. Maxse, Unattached, to be lieut.-col.—6th July.

Capt. John McDonnell, of the

Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be maj—6th July.

INDIA OFFICE, July 20.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS—Promotions.

To be Majors—Capts. James Edward Thompson—19th June, 1862; William Fullerton—12th Feb.

To be Captains—Lieuts. Chas. Peter Hunter—20th Jan.; Boyle Torriano Stafford—26th April.

BENGAL ARMY—Promotions.

Medical Officers—Assist.-Surgs. Arthur James Payne, M.D., B.A., to be surg., vice Guise, retired—1st Feb.; Nathaniel David Scott Wallich to be surg., vice Crozier, deceased—8th March; Robert Parker, M.D., to be surg., vice Wilson, retired—1st April.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Surgs. Francis Pearson to take rank from 25th Aug., 1862; Wm. White, M.D. F.R.C.S, 6th Sept., 1862; Norman Cheyers, M.D., 18th Sept., 1862; Sydney Geo. Bousfield, 17th Oct., 1862; Frederick Freeman Allen, 13th Nov. 1862.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers will take rank from the dates specified:—Majors Alexander Kennedy Clarke Kennedy to take rank from 23rd July. 1861; Alexander Geo. Davidson, 14th Aug., 1861; Wm. Dacres Stanley, 24th Aug., 1861. Captains Augustus Becher Marsack, 18th Feb., 1861; Pritzler James Packenham Wetherall, 18th Feb., 1861; William Hands, 18th Feb., 1861; Frederick Montague Raynsford, 18th Feb., 1861; Samuel Galbraith, 10th May, 1861; Francis Jeffrey Millard. 7th March, 1861; James Murray Grant, 22nd July, 1861; Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, 2nd Oct., 1861; William Munro, 11th Jan., 1862; George William Playfair, 19th March, 1862.

MADRAS ARMY—Promotions.

34th Regt. Nat. In.—Lieut. Patrick Plunkett Leslie Stafford to be capt., vice Wyse, retired—12th Jan.

39th Regt. Nat. In.—Lieut. J. Shaw Stewart to be capt., vice Sweet retired—1st Jan., 1862

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley to be lieut., in succession to Nicholas, 44th nat. in. (Staff Corps), deceased — 14th Jan.; Ens. John Henry Gaussen to be lieut., in succession to Harris, late 3rd European Regt. (Staff Corps), deceased—5th Feb.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned Officers will take rank from the dates specified:—Lieuts. Arthur Wm. Leslie Anderson to take rank from the 1st Jan. 1862; Robert Francis Taylor, 3rd Jan., 1862; Robert Colvin Hutchinson, 11th Jan., 1862; George Pinckney Wood, 18th Jan., 1862; Alfred Charles Williams, 31st Jan., 1862; Wm. Macdonnell Robinson, 15th March, 1862; Henry Harrison Gordon Hands. 1st April, 1862; Henry James Nicholls, 26th April, 1862; James Graham Robert Douglas Macneill, 1st June, 1862; Henry Andrew Allen Prior, 10th June, 1862; John Forbes Pinbey, 1st Aug., 1862; Evelyn Swinton Skinner, 15th Aug., 1862; Francis Robert Berry Byrch, 15th Aug., 1862; Frederick Hole, 30th Aug., 1862; John Nicholson, 1st Sept., 1862; Alexander Molyneux Black, 31st Oct., 1862; Charles Woolley Blenkin, 10th Dec., 1862; Robert Hunter, 12th Jan., 1863.

Medical Officers—Surg. Christopher Beadnell Craske to be surg.-maj.—29th March; Assist.-Surg. James Boyd Fleming, M.D., to be surg., vice Forbes, retired—1st March.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Surgs. John Brett, M.D., to take rank from 25th Dec., 1862; Wm. Aitken, M.D.—31st Jan.; Patrick

Gerald FitzGerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I —25th Feb.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Lieut. (Brev.-Capt.) Alexander Fergusson to be capt., in succession to Grimes, deceased—26th April.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. Chas. Hay to be lieut., vice Soppitt, 10th nat. in., (Staff Corps), deceased—22nd April.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24.

3rd Regt. of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. J. Wharton Frith, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, transferred to the Colonelcy of 71st Foot—6th July, 1863.

71st Regt. of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, from the 3rd Foot, to be col., vice Gen. Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., deceased—6th July.

2nd West India Regt—Maj.-Gen. Botel Trydell to be col, vice Lieut.-Gen. J. Wharton Frith, transferred to the Colonelcy of 3rd Foot—6th July.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 21.

Cornwall Rangers Militia—Thos. Quiller Couch, gent., to be assist.-surg.

Forfar and Kincardine Militia—William Henry Kennedy Erskine, Esq., to be capt., vice Moncrieff, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capt. Herbert Jones Hugh, and First Lieut. John Gordon Davidson in the City of Edinburgh Artillery Militia.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regt. of Militia—John Joseph Walmesley to be lieut., vice Huxley, resigned.

Memorandum — 1st or South Durham Regt. of Militia—Quart.-master Edward Kent Fairless, who is incapacitated from illness for the performance of the duties of his Commission, has, with Her Majesty's approval, been struck off the strength of the Regt., from the 30th June last.

Memorandum—2nd or North Durham Regt. of Militia—Capt. William James McGrigor Dawn, having been absent from the last training of this Regt. without leave, has been struck off the strength of the Regt.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 24.

Hertfordshire Militia—Alfred Hallowell Parker, gent., to be lieut., vice William Marjoribanks, promoted.

Memorandum — Queen's Own Regt. of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Sir William Smith, Bart., in the above Regt.

Worcestershire Regt. of Militia —William Henry Allsopp, gent., to be lieut.

Queen's Own Regt. of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cor. Henry Foley Vernon to be lieut., vice Galton, promoted; Richard Wigley Wickstead, gent., to be lieut., vice Smith, resigned; John Henry Empson, gent., to be cor., vice Martin, promoted.

76th or Highland Light Infantry Regt. of Militia—Lieut. John Rose to be capt., vice Ramsay, resigned.

Prince of Wales' Royal Regt. of Renfrew Militia—Lieut. Henriquez Melhado to be capt., vice Thompson, resigned; Lieut Robert Thos. Napier Speir to be capt., vice Dunlop, resigned.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 21.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. John Grant in the 14th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Lieut. Chas. Leith Hay to be capt., vice Dampier, resigned.

5th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Garden, gent., to be sec.-lieut.

1st Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps — Alexander Montgomerie Bell to be assist.-surg.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. William Geo. Owen to be lieut., vice Day, promoted; Ens. John Brittan to be lieut., vice Butt, promoted.

3rd Isle of Man Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thornley Henry Gibson to be capt.; William Haslam to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. John George Heddle in the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers.

7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Chas. Manby, Esq, to be capt.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Robert Trimble to be capt.

23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut Edward Clementson to be Capt.; Ens. John Arthur Smith to be lieut.; Ens. Alfred Lees to be lieut; Ens. Thomas William Ousey to be lieut.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Harry Statham to be capt.; George William Gadd, gent., to be ens.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Hilton, gent., to be ens.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Booth, Esq., M.D., to be surg.

Memorandum—The 21st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps has been attached to the 8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps for Administrative purposes.

1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers —First Lieut. Alexander Bain to be capt, vice Heddle, resigned; Sec. Lieut. Andrew Gold to be first lieut., vice Bain, promoted; Thomas Peace to be sec. lieut., vice Gold, promoted.

3rd Orkney Artillery Volunteer —David Balfour, Esq., to be capt.; William Balfour, Esq., to be first lieut.; Marcus Calder, Esq., to be sec.-lieut.

4th Orkney Artillery Volunteers —William Ballanden, Esq., to be hon. assist.-surg.

20th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Moore Dunlop, gent., to be capt., vice Thom, resigned; Allan Stewart, gent., to be lieut., vice Gallacher, resigned.

18th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Bertie Thomas, gent., to be ens.

1st Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Capt. George Meek to be maj.

2nd Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Edw. Hall Gage to be maj., vice Young, resigned.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst:]

10th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Thomas Ballantine to be capt., vice Grieve, resigned.

Memorandum—2nd Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Walter Perkins.

Memoranda—10th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. the Earl of Malmesbury; Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. John Mills, jun.

Memorandum—15th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Hon. Assist.-Surg. Henry J. Shirley.

Memorandum—4th Kincardine Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Sir Thomas Gladstone in the 4th Kincardinshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The Queen has been pleased to remove Capt. and Adjt Arthur R. W. Wade from the Adjtcy. of the 3rd Administrative

Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

War Office, Pall Mall, July 24,

The Hon. Artillery Company of London—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., to be capt.-gen. and col.

2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Robson to be capt., vice Smyth, resigned; James Green Parkinson Iles, gent., to be ens., vice Robson, promoted.

6th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Venerable Robert William Browne, Clerk, M.A. Archdeacon of Bath, to be hon. chap.

26th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — The Rev. Walter Willasey Martin, Clerk, B.A., to be hon. chap.

1st Administrative Battalion Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—40th Corps—Ens. William Elley Bromley to be lieut., vice Taylor, resigned.

Memorandum—9th Berks Rifle Volunteers — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Perceval Parr in the above Corps.

Memorandum—10th Berks Rifle Volunteers — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major George Dennistoun Scott as Captain in the above Corps.

9th Berks Rifle Volunteers—John Hammond Brooks to be ens., vice Parr, resigned.

Memorandum — 1st Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by First Lieut. Charles Strathmore Moore in this corps.

Memorandum — 18th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Thomas William Thomas in this corps.

1st Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. Henry Ritson to be first lieut.; Anthony John More, gent., to be sec. lieut.

8th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Geo. Calder Potts to be lieut.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteers — Edward Downing, gent., to be ens.; James McRoe, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the undermentioned officers in the above corps: Capt. Henry Parker, Ens. Charles H. Morton, Ens. William Adamson, Ens. John Brodie.

1st Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. Richard Edward Jones to be capt., vice Drew, promoted.

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Pratt to be capt., vice Raper, resigned.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Felix John Hamel to be maj.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Montague Barrow to be lieut., vice Upward, removed.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. John Malcolm Corrie to be lieut.-col., vice Jeakes resigned; Capt. Martin Ware, Jun., to be maj., vice Corrie, promoted.

5th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—Capt. Thomas Wilson Collet to be maj., retaining the command of the 42nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—1st Administrative Battalion of Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held Col. the Hon. C. G. Scott.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. George Pilkington Blake as Adjt. of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. John Phillpotts in

the 1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Sir Joseph Paxton, in the 11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 28.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cor. and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Heneage, who retires; Thomas Henry Clifton, gent., to be cor and sub.-lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Surgeon Robert Marshall Allen, having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg.-maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st Oct., 1858—30th June.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Henry Bulkeley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Henry O'Dowd, who retires; Evan Aubrey Thomas, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Bulkeley.

5th Lancers—Major Frederick Beswick, from half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be maj.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Francis Richard Chas. Grant to be maj., by purchase, vice Beswick, who retires; Lieut. and Adjt. Edward Francis Weaver to be capt., by purchase, vice Brev.-Maj. Grant; Cor. Ludovick Montefiore Carmichael to be lieut., by purchase, vice Weaver; Cor. Godfrey Clement Kynnersley Baldwin, from the 16th Lancers, to be cor., vice Carmichael; Lieut. Frederick Sedley to be adjt., vice Lieut. Weaver, promoted.

9th Lancers—Captain Erskine's promotion bears date 10th July, 1863, and not as stated in *Gazette* of that date.

13th Hussars—Jas. Tardy Hone, gent to be cor., by purchase, vice Thomas Edward Stopford Hickman, whose appointment has been cancelled.

20th Hussars—Lieut. Elliot H. Macnaghten has been permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

21st Hussars—Lieut. Fletcher Hayes Grant has been permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

Royal Artillery—Captain and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. John Desborough to be lieut.-col., vice Brev.-Col. Murray Octavius Nixon, deceased—16t July; Sec. Capt. Charles Frederick Cockburn to be capt. vice Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Desborough—16th July; Lieut. Henry Edmeades to be sec. capt. vice Cockburn—16th July; Gent. Cadet Edwin Henry Hayter Collen to be lieut. vice Edmeades—16th July; Gent. Cadet George Frederick Darley Sutton to be lieut. vice Charles Rusher Foulger, deceased—16th July: Sec. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Andrew Hugh Bogle to be adj. vice Second Captain Alexander Hadden Lindsay, appointed Brigade Major—1st November, 1862. The date of promotion of the undermentioned officers has been altered to 10th March, 1863:—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Richard Pittman; Second Capt. Arthur Carey.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Spaight's appointment is vice Jackson, removed from the Army *consequent on* the sentence of a General Court-Martial, and not *by* the sentence of a General Court-Martial as previously stated.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. George Robert Fitz Roy to be capt. and lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Lord Eustace Henry Brownlow Gascoyne Cecil, who retires; Ens. and Lieut. Denzil Hugh Baring to be lieut. and capt. by purchase, vice Fitz Roy; Gent.-Cadet Charles Napier McMurdo, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. and lieut. by purchase, vice Baring.

2nd Regiment of Foot—The appointment as Adj. of Ensign

George Herbert Woodard has been antedated to the 12th May, 1863.

9th Foot—Ens. Robert Dillon Hare to be lieut. without purchase, vice James Edward Henning, deceased—3rd July; Gent.-Cadet Archibald Graham Wavell, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, vice Hare.

19th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Henry Walker to be assist.-surg.

20th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William Hensman to be assist.-surg —25th July.

21st Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. James Land, M.D. to be assist.-surg.—20th July.

25th Foot—Maj. Henry Torrens Walker to be lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Andrew Timbrell Anan, who retires; Capt. George Bent to be maj. by purchase, vice Walker; Lieut. Henry George Ramadge to be capt. by purchase, vice Bent; Ens. William Bigsby Brown to be lieut. by purchase, vice Ramadge; Gent.-Cadet Hans Robert Rathborne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Brown; Staff Assist.-Surg. William Armstrong to be assist.-surg.

36th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Arthur Herbert William Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Stainsby Henry Pigott, who retires; Staff Assist.-Surg. Tertius Ball, M.D. to be assist.-surg.

47th Foot—Capt. William Worsley Worswick, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be capt. vice Joseph Jones, who exchanges.

54th Foot—Lieut. Mathew W. Edward Gosset to be adj. vice Lieut. Joshua G. Jebb, who resigns the appointment.

64th Foot—Ens. Almeric George Spencer to be lieut. by purchase, vice Henry Frederick Scobell, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Frederic Buckley Cambell, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Spencer.

78th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Mackenzie to be capt. by purchase, vice Thomas Clement Belmore St. George, who retires; Ens. William Thorp to be lieut. by purchase, vice Thomas Mackenzie; Gent.-Cadet Hugh Gough Grant, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Thorp.

98th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Charles Forbes Calland, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, vice Archibald Rowan Hamilton, cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

103rd Foot—Lieut. Alexander William Bradheld Caldecott to be adj.

107th Foot—Lieut. Frederick William Leman to be Adj.—1st. September, 1862.

Royal Canadian Rifle Rehiment —Charles Harrison Hignett, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Thomas Henry Selwyn Donovan, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—Capt. Joseph Jones, from the 37th Foot, to be capt, vice Worswick, who exchanges.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Purveyor Thomas Warsop Cooper to be purveyor.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Augustus Morphew, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be staff surg.—25th June.

Surg. Curtiss Martin, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be staff surg—25th June.

Surg. Patrick Andrew McDermott, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be staff surg.—25th June.

Surg. William Skeen, M.D. from the 4th West India Regiment, to be staff surg—25th June.

Assist.-Surg. George Abraham Davidge, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg. —25th June.

Assist.-Surg. King John Parr, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg.—25th June.

Assist.-Surg. Edward James Boulton, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg. —25th June.

Assist.-Surg. John Wales, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg—25th June.

Assist.-Surg. John Greig, M.D

from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg.—25th June.

Assist.-Surg. George Cardell, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg.—25th June.

Assist.-Surg. Erskine Burnett Grant, M.D. from the 4th West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg.—25th June.

Assist.-Surg. Thomas Pattison Flynn, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be staff assist.-surg.—25th June.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 28.

Hussar Regiment of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. Charles Keith-Falkoner to be adj. vice Smith, who retires.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by the following Officer:—

1st West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cor. Edward James Bury.

Merioneth Wing of the Montgomery and Merioneth Militia—Lieut. Richard Lloyd Watkin Price to be Capt. vice W. P. Jones, resigned; Albert Brassey, gent. to be super. lieut.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. William Price Jones in the above Corps.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th instant:—]

East and North Yorkshire Artillery Militia — Yarburgh George Lloyd, gent. to be first lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieut. Francis Charteriss Wemyss, and Lieut. Henry Edwards in the Royal Wiltshire Regiment of Militia.

Memorandum — 1st or South Durham Regiment of Militia — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. John Russell Bowlby in this Regiment.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 31.

Memoradum—1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this ragiment by Captain Wilfred Dakin Speer.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 28.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Robert Bridgford to be maj.

11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Jackson, gent. to be ens.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Clarence Matthews, Esq. to be assist.-surg.

29th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Siegfried Wartenberg, gent. to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to cancel her acceptance of the resignation of the Commission held by Capt Hiram Craven Coulthard in the 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps (inserted in the *Gazette* of 21st April last).

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Maj. James Alanson Picton and Sec. Lieut. John Hartoup the younger, in the 1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Joseph Bottomley, jun. to be ens.

30th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Robert Rayner to be Capt.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following Officers:—

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ensign Thomas Haigh Bradbury.

33rd West Riding of Yorkshire

Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. John Hannan.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Spencer Price to be first lieut.; Charles Strudwick to be sec. lieut.

1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Alfred Robertson Miller to be capt. vice Bates, resigned; William Roberts Worsley, gent. to be lieut. vice Miller, promoted.

4th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers — Edward Rice Daniel, gent. to be lieut. vice Glasbrook, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Robert Macallister in the 3rd Caithness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

3rd Caithness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps — George Bain, Esq. to be capt. vice Macallister, resigned; John Mackay Sutherland, Esq. to be first lieut. vice Bain, promoted; John Sutherland Gow, Esq. to be sec. lieut. vice Sutherland, promoted; George Burn, Esq. M.D. to be hon. assist.-surg.

1st Administrative Brigade of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—Maj. the Hon. Greville Richard Vernon to be lieut.-col.

3rd Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ens. John Thomas Williams to be lieut. vice James Wilmot Rees, resigned; Richard James Davids, gent. to be ens. vice J. T. Williams, promoted.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps — First Lieut. George H. Baily to be capt.

2nd Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant William Augustus Munn to be capt. vice Hall, promoted; Sec. Lieut. Henry Shepherd to be first lieut. vice Munn, promoted.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th instant:—]

8th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Ens. George William Paine to be lieut. vice Drake, promoted.

1st Administrative Brigade of Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers—Maj.-Gen. John Campbell, C.B. to be lieut.-col.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th instant:—]

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Montagu Barron to be lieut. vice Upward, removed.

Memorandum—32nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Ens. Edward Frederick Davenish Walshe.

Memorandum—2nd Administrative Battalion of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—Adj. Gordon to serve with the rank of capt. from the 7th April, 1862.

Memorandum—13th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Allan B. Heath.

War Office, Pall Mall, July 31.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—Ferdinand Vigors to be first lieut.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — John Williams, gent. to be ens.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—James Ferrier Clarke, gent. to be assist.-surg.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut Philip Kewley to be first lieut.; Charles Bingham Paris, gent. to be first lieut.; First Lieut. Thomas Couldrey to be super. lieut. to act as paymaster.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps — Capt. Christopher Obel Ellison to be maj.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. William Henry Hornby the younger to be capt: Ens. Robert Parkinson to be lieut.

13th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Henry Walker, gent. to be ens.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer

Corps—Lieut. William Powell to be capt.

Memorandum — The title of Capt.-Commandant has been conferred on Capt. James Bowers, of the 46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The 24th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps has been struck off the records of the War Office, and will henceforth cease to hold any number or place in the Artillery Volunteer Force of the county.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Robert Forrest in the 12th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

12th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Mackie Brodie to be ens. vice Forrest, resigned.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Henry Kirke Swan to be lieut.; John Wild Thackeray, gent. to be ens.

20th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Slade Joliffe, gent. to be assist.-surg.

[The following article is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st instant:—]

2nd Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers—The 2nd Administrative Battalion of the Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers has been temporarily placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Edward Hall Gage as its major.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Dept.-Com.-Gen. Humphrey Stanley Jones, and Assist.-Com.-Gen. Henry Robinson to be ordinary members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 4.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Maj. Conyers Tower to be lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Fenwick Boyce Barron, who retires; Capt. John Miller to be maj. by purchase, vice Tower; Lieut. Clermont Hugh Costobadie to be capt. by purchase, vice Miller: Cor. *John* Lloyd Egginton to be lieut. by purchase, vice Costobadie; Arthur Bampton Donnithorne, gent. to be cor. by purchase, vice Egginton.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. Francis Lamb Philip to be instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. Daniel Moodie, who has exchanged into the 60th Foot—22nd July.

21st Hussars—Troop Serg.-Maj. Butler Goodburn, from the 15th Hussars, to be riding-master.

Royal Artillery—The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be altered to 18th May, viz.: — Captain Thomas Carlisle Crowe: Sec. Capt. Horace Seymour Kerr Pechell. The Commission of Lieut Edwin Henry Hayter Collen has been antedated to July 5.

Royal Engineers—The surnames of the undermentioned gent. cadets appointed as lieuts. with temporary rank, in the *Gazette* of 17th July last, are *Manwaring* and *Bisset*, not *Mainwaring* and *Bissett*, as then stated.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Capt. John Robert Blacker, from half-pay, unattached, to be capt. vice Robert Henry Crampton, who retires upon half-pay, on appointment as staff-officer of Pensioners; Lieut. George Faulknor Francis Horwood to be capt. by purchase, vice Blacker, who retires; Ens. and Adj. George Charles Herbert Woodard to have the rank of lieut.; Ens. Charles Grant to be lieut. by purchase, vice Horwood; Gent.-Cadet Arthur Mills, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Grant.

3rd Foot—Lieut. Charles Verey to be capt by purchase, vice Charles Melville Pym, who retires; Ens. Thomas Gordon Goff Caulfield to be lieut. by purchase, vice Verey; Gent.-Cadet Edward R. Bayly to be ens. by purchase, vice Caulfield, Paymaster, with the

honorary rank of capt.; Frank William Dundee, from 19th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Wray, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Anthony John Charles Donelan, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Thomas Carroll, who retires.

12th Foot—Lieut. R. P. Brooks, from Quartermaster, 82nd Foot, to be lieut. vice George Gibson, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase.

14th Foot—Lieut. John Donaldson Bradley to be capt. by purchase, vice Iver Mc Iver, who retires; Ens. Henry Mc Leod Hutchison to be lieut. by purchase, vice Bradley; Gent.-Cadet Robert Graham Foster Pigott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Hutchison.

17th Foot—Ens. George Augustus Cox to be lieut. by purchase, vice Hamilton Burnet, who retires; Gent-Cadet Theobald Donat O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Cox.

19th Foot—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. James Wray, from the 3rd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Dundee, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Lieut. Robert Bruce Gaskell to be capt. by purchase, vice Capt. and Brev.-Maj. John Aldridge, who retires; Ens. Edward John Butler to be lieut. by purchase, vice Gaskell; Gent.-Cadet Coper Curzon Hewat, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Butler.

27th Foot—Capt. James Moorhead, from the 92nd Foot, to be capt. vice White, who exchanges.

49th Foot — Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Cadwallader Adams to be lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B. who retires upon half-pay; Capt. Thomas Priaulx St. George Armstrong to be maj. by purchase, vice Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Adams; Lieut. Edward John Cresswell to be capt. by purchase, vice Armstrong; Ens. the Hon. John Arbuthnott to be lieut. by purchase, vice Cresswell; Gent. Cadet Byron Plantagenet Cary, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice the Hon. John Arbuthnott.

51st Foot—Lieut. Eustace Beaumont Burnaby to be capt. by purchase, vice George Hollings Best, who retires; Ens. John Vesey Nugent to be lieut. by purchase, vice Burnaby; Gent.-Cadet Arthur Singleton Wynne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Nugent.

53rd Foot—Lieut. Charles Francis Mundy has been permitted to take and use the surname of Massingberd in addition to and before that of Mundy.

60th Foot—Staff-Surg. Richard Edward Fitz Gibbon to be surg. vice George Waterloo Pennington Sparrow, deceased.

65th Foot—Lieut. Walter Higgin to be capt. by purchase, vice James Barton, who retires; Ens. Augustus Tabuteau to be lieut. by purchase, vice Higgin; Gent.-Cadet Edmund Ironside Barnewall Bax, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Tabuteau.

78th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Hinde Thomson to be capt. by pnrchase, vice Alfred Wickham Pym Weekes, who retires; Ens. John Robert Meiklam to be lieut. by purchase, vice Thompson; Gentleman-Cadet James Ficholl McAdam, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Meiklam.

81st Foot—James Wilson, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Arthur Richard Lees, promoted by purchase, in the 4th West India Regiment.

82nd Foot — Quartermaster Owen Green, from half-pay 55th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice R. P. Brooks, transferred as lieut. to the 12th Foot.

92nd Foot — Captain George Stewart White, from the 27th Foot, to be capt. vice Moorhead, who exchanges.

101st Foot — Gent.-Cadet William Henry Abbott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Charles Pakenham, promoted.

102nd Foot—Gent.-Cadet Alexander McCally, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. vice John Hampden Waller, promoted.

103rd Foot—Lieut. Edward Walter Trevor to be capt. vice John Edward Furneaux, deceased—1st February; Ens. Charles Edward Glasse to be lieut. vice Trevor—1st February; Gent.-Cadet Robert John Humphrey Wyllie, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Charles Edward Glasse.

104th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Ponsonby Alcock, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Howe Frederick Showers, promoted.

108th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Thomas Angelo Irwin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Charles James Dyke, promoted.

109th Foot—Gent. Cadet James Cochrane Hutton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Archibald Baldarston. promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Maj. Henry Pratt Gore, from half-pay late 6th Foot, to be maj. vice Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. the Hon. James Stuart, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Arthur Frederick Warren to be maj. by purchase, vice Gore, who retires, Lieut. Andrew Green to be capt. by purchase, vice Brev.-Maj. Warren; Ens. Christopher Johnston to be lieut. by purchase, vice Green; Gent.-Cadet Hugh Henry Mitchell, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Johnston.

3rd West India Regiment—The promotion of Maj. and Brev.-Col. Charles Napier North, from the 60th Foot, to be lieut.-col. and the consequent retirement, upon temporary half-pay, of Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Henry Edward McGee, as notified in the *Gazette* of 21st July, has been cancelled.

4th West India Regiment—Lieut. Thomas Herrick to be capt. by purchase, vice Charles Edward Ascough Evered, who retires: Ens. Francis Langford to be lieut. by purchase, vice Charles Ramsay Gibb, who retires; Ens. Arthur Richard Lees, from the 81st Foot, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Herrick; George Porter, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Langford.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. Thomas Roper, 47th Foot, to be instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. Thomas Rowland, 25th Foot, who has held the appointment the regulated period.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. Alexander George Montgomery, from half-pay, to be staff surg. vice Richard Edward Fitz Gibbon, appointed to the 60th Foot.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. David Arthur's Commission as Chaplain of the Fourth Class, is to bear date the 23rd November, 1858, instead of the 1st June, 1862, as stated in the *Gazette* of 4th July, 1862.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (Woolwich).

Capt. Oliver Robert Stokes, Royal Artillery, to be capt. of a Company of Gent.-Cadets, vice Brev.-Maj. Henry Terrick Fitz Hugh, who resigns that appointment—18th July.

BREVET.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Maj. George Pott Erskine, Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of lieut.-col.—1st April.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of capt. Alexander Fair, Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of maj.—7th July.

Capt. Robert Henry Crampton, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the local rank of Maj. while employed in Western Australia.

Memorandum—Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel (Lieut.-Col. on half-pay unattached) has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Charles St. John Septimus Herbert, Esq., some time commanding the Militia and Volunteers in New Zealand, to be

an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 7.

29th Regt. of Foot—Gen. Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., from the 87th Foot, to be col., vice General the Lord Downes, G.C.B., deceased —27th July.

87th Regt. of Foot—Maj.-Gen. Lord William Paulet, C.B., to be col., vice Gen. Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., transferred to the Colcy. of the 29th Regt.—27th July.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 6.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank, among the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Robert Grimes, Bombay Infantry, to be col.; Maj. William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Benjamin Hodson, Madras Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Maj.-Gen. A. Carnegy, C.B,, Bengal Infantry, deceased—2nd Aug., 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas McGoun, Madras Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Alexander Stephenson Findlay, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Richard Jones Edgerley, Bombay Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. T. Marrett, Madras Infantry, deceased—16th Sept., 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Ireland, Madras Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Clements Edward Money Walker, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. John Nisbett, Bengal Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. W. Cullen, Madras Artillery, deceased—2nd October, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Edward Every Miller, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Wm. Ashbourner, Bombay Cavalry, to be maj., in succession to Gen. G. B. Brooks, Bombay Infantry—deceased—5th Oct., 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tolfrey Christie, Bombay Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Chas. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Henry Larkins Robertson, Bengal Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Gen. D. Barr, Bombay Infantry deceased—22nd Nov., 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Knox Babington, Madras Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Charles James Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Alexander Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be maj., in succession to Maj.-Gen. J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased—12th Dec., 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Stephen Charles Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, to be col.; Maj. Sydney Joseph Hire, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Blackett Revell, Madras Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased—6th Jan.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Major Reginald Ouseley, to rank from 13th Nov., 1861.

The alteration of the date of rank of Capt. C. A. McDougal, announced in the *Gazette* of 23rd June last, is cancelled, and he will rank from the date originally assigned him, viz., 8th June, 1861.

BENGAL ARMY.

ARMY RANK.

Lieut. Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, of the late 27th Native Infantry, to be capt., by brevet, having completed 15 years' service 13th November, 1861.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 4.

1st Regt. of Royal Surrey Militia —Edward Frederick Benecke Walshe, gent., to be lieut., vice Bullock, promoted.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry — Lieut. John Nicholas Fazakerley to be capt., vice Jacson, resigned.

Royal Bucks King's Own Regt.

of Militia—Wm. Robert Clayton, Esq., to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Cor. Charles John Forbes in the 2nd Regt. Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th ult.:]

90th or Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, &c., Regt. of N.B. Militia (Highland Borderers)—Arthur Archibald Deane Weigall, gent., to be lieut., vice Geo. Scott, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Colonel Adam Blandy as Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Berks Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 7.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regt. of Militia—George Henry Lamb, late Capt. in Her Majesty's 49th Regt. of Foot and 2nd West York Militia, to be capt., vice Lloyd, resigned.

East and North York Artillery Militia—James Walter Marshall, gent., to be first lieut.

Royal Berks Militia—Major the Lord Norreys to be lieut.-col., vice Blandy, resigned.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 4.

The Hon. Artillery Company of London—Ens. Joshua Henry Nunn to be lieut., vice Robinson, deceased; Peter Gowlland, Esq., to be surg, vice Brodhurst, resigned.

13th Somersethire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edm. Cockey, gent., to be assist.-surg.

10th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ens. William Bindon Blood to be lieut.; John Cook to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Ellys Anderson Stephens Walton in the 20th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Henry Staneforth Patteson to be maj., vice Middleton, resigned; Lieut. Chas. Henry Gurney to be capt., vice Patteson, promoted; Lieut. Alfred Master to be capt., vice Croker, resigned.

1st or Grangemouth Company of the Stirlingshire Volunteer Artillery—Archibald Gault, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Denovan, resigned.

1st Company of the Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — James Maidment Morrison, gent., to be lieut.; Thomas Littlejohn Galbraith, gent., to be ens., vice Morrison, promoted.

1st Administrative Battalion of Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Alfred Heales, Esq., to be maj.

3rd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., to be maj.; Lieut. William Manwell to be capt.; Lt. John Mountain French to be capt.; Ens. Thomas Fry Reeve to be lieut.; Ens. Wm. Francis Hilder to be lieut.; Joseph Sadleir, gent., to be ens.; William Lowry, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum — 12th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Heales.

Memorandum — 10th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—The Queen has accepted the resignation of Capt. Frederick Ridge Greenhill.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 7.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Charles John Forbes, gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Maj. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., as Commandant of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens.

Otto Augustus Benecke in the 1st Surrey (or South London) Rifle Volunteer Battalion.

1st Surrey (or South London) Rifle Volunteer Battalion—Walter Jecken Stride, gent., to be ens., vice Benecke, resigned.

1st Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—George Pycroft to be hon. assist.-surg.

8th Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—James Carmichael Haynes to be hon. assist.-surg.

5th Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 34th Corps—Lieut. William John Stubbs to be capt., vice Thursfield, resigned; Ens. James Hatsell Walton to be lieut, vice Stubbs, promoted; Edward Naylor, gent., to be ensign, vice Walton, promoted.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hirst Walker, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum — 12th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—The Queen has accepted the resignation of Hon. Assist.-Surg. Edward Davies.

Memorandum—5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Joseph Lush.

Memorandum—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Peebleshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been united to and will form part of the 1st Administrative Battalion Midlothian Rifle Volunteers.

The 4th Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps has been incorporated in the Leith Rifle Volunteeer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Capt. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, R.N., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath..

August 11.

3rd Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Staff Assist.-Surg. St. John Stanley, to be assist.-surg., vice Richard Thomas Golty Catton, deceased.

14th Hussars—Lieut. Francis John Stuart Hay Newton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. Lawrence Mackenzie, who has exchanged into the 83rd Foot—1st Aug.

15th Hussars — Lieut. John Robert Heron Maxwell, to be capt., by purchase, vice Arthur Randolph Mullings, who retires; Cornet Joseph Norton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Maxwell.

16th Lancers — Cor. Richard Tomkinson has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission.

Royal Engineers—Staff.-Surg. Thomas William Fox, M.B., to be surg., vice Surg.-Maj. Francis Charles Annesley, promoted on the Staff.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. William Lewis Stucley to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Francis Wheeler, Viscount Hood, who retires; Ens. and Lieut. Henry Amelius Coventry to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Stucley; the Hon. Norman de L'Aigle Grosvenor to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice Coventry.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. John Conolly to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice William Henry Viscount Dangan, who retires; Ens. and Lieut. the Hon. Fredk. Charles Howard to be lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Conolly; Ens. the Hon. Frederick Arthur Wellesley, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. Fredk. Chas. Howard.

6th Regt. of Foot—Serg.-Maj. Robert Hyde to be quart.-mast., vice Samuel Haden, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

23rd Foot—Lieut. Wm. Jolliffe Twyford to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Maj. Bevill Granville, who retires; Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson to be lieut.,

by purchase, vice Twyford; Ens. William Herbert Adams to be lieut., by purchase, vice Thomas James Bowyer, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Charles Newlyn Teed, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Hutchinson; Gent.-Cadet Thomas Cummings, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Adams—12th Aug.

36th Foot—Lieut. and Adjt. Arthur Francis Kelsey to be capt., by purchase, vice Joshua Cunliffe Ingham, who retires; Lieut. Edw. Dorrien Newbolt to be capt., by purchase, vice James Graham, who retires; Ens. Thomas Mercer Maxwell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Kelsey; Ens. William Edwin Price to be lieut., by purchase, vice Newbolt; Gent.-Cadet Charles Frederick Weston Underwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Maxwell; Gen.-Cadet Thomas Henry Monteith Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be ens,, by purchase, vice Price—12th Aug.; Lieut. William Neal to be adjt., vice Kelsey, promoted; Lieut. Thomas Enraght Percy Tyrwhitt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Newbolt.

51st Foot—Capt. Samuel Alexander Madden to be maj., by purchase, vice John Henry Dickson, who retires; Lieut. William Chas. Edward Scott to be capt., by purchase, vice Madden; Ens. Henry Montague Trenchard to be lieut., by purchase, vice Scott; Gent.-Cadet Donald Robert Macqueen, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Trenchard.

56th Foot—The Commission as Adjt. of Lieut. Michael Clare Garsia has been antedated to the 10th Nov., 1862.

57th Foot—Ens. Arthur Cecil Manners to be lieut., without purchase, vice Thomas H. Tragett, deceased; Ens. Henry Downe Chevers Barton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Manners, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 22nd May, 1863, has been cancelled; Gent.-Cadet Robert Joseph Holmes, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Barton.

58th Foot—Quart.-mast. Patrick Hopkins, from a Depot Battalion, to be quart.-mast., vice Clarke, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Ens. Barnard Henry Davidson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Alfred Spencer Heathcote, who retires; Gent.-Cadet William Robert Green, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Davidson.

61st Foot—Lt. Chas. Hercules Atkinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Wm. Sydney Nugent, who has exchanged into the 103rd Foot—8th July.

64th Foot—Lieut. Thos. Carr Foster, from the 1st West India Regt., to be lieut., vice David Gardiner, who exchanges.

65th Foot—The promotion of Lieut. Villars Butler has been antedated to the 18th July, 1862.

83rd Foot — Lieut. Nicholas Pennefather to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Wm. Forbes Anderson, appointed to the School of Musketry—11th July.

88th Foot — Ens. Frederick Robert Wickham to be lieut., by purchase, vice William John Saul, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Henry Howorth, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Wickham.

107th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Arthur Money Fisher, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice E. T. Rogers, deceased.

108th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Fredk. East Abthorp, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., vice Irwin, whose appointment on the 4th inst. has been cancelled.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. David Gardiner, from the 64th Foot, to be lieut., vice Foster, who exchanges.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Capt. William James Anderson, 32nd Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. W. H. Peter Gordon Bluett, 10th Foot, who has held the appointment the prescribed period—29th July.

Quart.-mast. Joseph Clarke,

from the 58th Foot, to be quart.-mast., vice Hopkins, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Samuel Maitland Hadaway to be inspector-general of hospitals, vice John Robert Taylor, C.B., who retires upon half-pay.

Surg.-Maj. Francis Charles Annesley, from the Royal Engineers, to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals, vice Samuel Maitland Hadaway, promoted.

Staff Surg. Colin Matheson Milne Miller, M.D., from half-pay, to be staff-surg., vice Thomas Wm. Fox, M.B., appointed to the Royal Engineers.

Staff Assist.-Surg. Wm. Nealor Thursfield, M.D., has been permitted to resign his Commission.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sec. Capt. Charles Vaughan Arbuckle, Royal Artillery, to be captain of a company of gent.-cadets, vice Sec. Capt. Charles Hunter, who resigns that appointment only—18th July.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Ulysses, Lord Downes, G.C.B. Colonel of the 29th Foot, on the 26th July, 1863:—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William John Codrington, K.C.B., Colonel of the 23rd Foot, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, to be gen.—27th July.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander Fraser, Lieut.-Col. on half-pay, Unattached, to have the rank of Lieut.-Gen.—27th July.

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Elliot, K.C.B., Colonel of the 51st Foot, to be lieut.-gen. — 27th July.

Maj.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Colonel of the 4th Hussars, promoted a Maj.-Gen. for distinguished service, and at present commanding the troops in Madras, with local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in India, to be placed on the fixed establishment of Maj.-Gens.—27th July.

Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Wm. Clarges Wolfe, Major on half-pay, Unattached, to be col.—27th July.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Archibald Snodgrass, 39th Foot, to be lieut.-Col.—27th July.

Capt. Francis Barry Drew, Adjt. of a Depot Battalion, to be maj.—27th July.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 11.

Repton and Gresley Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cor. Henry Boden to be lieut. vice Smith, resigned.

Durham Artillery Regiment of Militia—First Lieut. John James de la Taste to be capt. vice Malley, resigned.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Thomas Fenwick Fenwick, gent. to be lieut. vice John Wood Younghusband, resigned.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. George Hollings.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 14.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Francis Charteris Fletcher to be capt. vice Byaso, deceased.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 11.

4th Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers — Edward Bowen Cooke, Esq. late Maj. 83rd Regiment, to be adj. from the 8th April, 1863.

11th Herts Rifle Volunteers—Wentworth Clay, gent. to be lieut.

Memorandum—4th Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Capt. John Pile, First Lieut. Robert Muir, Sec. Lieut. John Robert Smith, and Sec. Lieut. Thomas Pile in this Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission

held by First Lieut. D. Roberts in the 3rd Cheshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. C. E. Procter in the 8th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

8th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. George Edward Adshead to be capt. vice Procter, resigned; Ens. Robert Brodrick to be lieut. vice Adshead, promoted; Samuel Adshead, gent. to be ens. vice Brodrick, promoted.

1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieut. Matthew Folliott Blakiston to be first lieut. John Stirck, gent. to be sec. lieut. vice Blakiston, promoted; Alfred Dickenson, gent. to be sec. lieut.

Memorandum — Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers — The 10th and 11th Corps have been united into one under the designation of the Greenock Highlanders.

Memorandum—1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. David Burgers.

Memorandum—2nd Company of Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. William Smith in the above Company.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 14.

3rd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunlunteer Corps — William Minn, gent. to be lieut.

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Alexander Emmett to be capt.

10th Berks Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. Victor William Bates Van de Weyer to be capt.

10th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Heynes to be honorary assist.-surg. vice Shirley, resigned.

2nd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Duncan to be lieut.; John Morrison. jun. to be ens.

3rd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Gordon, Esq. to be capt.; Ens. William Monro to be lieut.; John Wilkin to be ens. John Robert Trail, M.D. to be hon. assist.-surg.

1st Haverfordwest Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Dow McMurtrie to be ens.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st ultimo:—]

18th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Hubert de Burgh Thomas, gent. to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following officers, viz: Lieut.-Col. James Newlands in the 1st. Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps; Lieut. Thomas Hirst in the 17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieut. George Taylor Chadwick in the 24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps: Lieut. Edward Sutcliffe in the 84th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the undermentioned Officers: — First Lieut. Henry Boys in the 2nd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps; Hon. Assist.-Surg. Charles Roberts in the 3rd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. John Maryon Wilson in the 11th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps; and that Corps has been struck out of the records of the War Office, and will cease to hold any number or designation in the Volunteer Force of the County.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 18.

North Durham Regt. of Militia —Capt. Augustus Samuel Bolton, late 31st Foot, to be maj., vice Johnston, promoted; Capt. James John Allison to be maj., vice Cockburn, resigned.

6th Regt. of West York Militia

—Francis Charteris Wemyss, Esq., late Royal Wilts Militia—to be capt., vice Alcock, resigned.

Royal Berks Militia—Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, Bart., to be maj., vice Lord Norreys, promoted.

Memorandum — 2nd Warwickshire Militia—Capt. Ogle to be acting musketry instructor.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 21.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst.]

East and North York Artillery Militia—Walter James Marshall, gent., to be first lieut.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 18.

3rd Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Henry Flynn, gent., to be adjt., from the 14th of May, 1863.

3rd Flintshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. William Wright to be capt.

1st Administrative Battalion of Durham Rifle Volunteers—The Earl of Durham to be hon.-col.

26th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard William Elletson, gent., to be ens.

34th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. John Edward Dowse to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following Officers:—

2nd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. Matthew Wilson.

21st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Ens. J. W. S. Collinson.

38th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—Hon. Assist.-Surg. C. F. Empson.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteers — First Lieut. Andrew Stewart to be capt.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Thomas Wm. Bolam in the above corps.

1st City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. George M. Ogilvie to be capt.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Robert M. Ballantyne in the 1st City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. James Hendrey to be capt.; First Lieut. John Lewis Rutley to be capt., vice Hanley, resigned; Sec. Lieut. John Wilson Pillans to be first lieut., vice Rutley, promoted; Fredk. Grove Dobbs to be sec.-lieut., vice Pillans, promoted.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Joseph Carew Hunt to be capt., vice Hamel, promoted; Ens. Harry Burton to be lieut., vice Hunt, promoted.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Davis to be ens.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Pierre Robert to be capt.. vice Ware, Jun., promoted; Ens. Daniel Cubitt Nichols to be lieut., vice Robert, promoted; Edward James Gardiner to be ens., vice Nichols, promoted.

Memoranda — The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers:—

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. Chas. Augustus Hanley.

Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps—Major William Lavis Grant.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. James Pearson.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Ens. Frederick Waterloo Jennings.

1st Administrative Battalion of Hampshire Rifle Volunteers—W. Henry Humphery to be lieut.-col.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut. W. A. Seagrove in the 2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Mansfield or 4th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Geo. Walden, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum—1st Administrative Battalion of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Alexander Watson Mackenzie as Adjutant of this Battalion.

Memorandum—1st Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Frederick William Gardiner in the above corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Francis Gimber Goodliffe in the 11th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Arthur Willis in the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. John Merrill in the 2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 21.

18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Bertie Pardoe Mathews, gent., to be assist.-surg.

14th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps — Boardman Charles Silcock to be ens.; Francis Clowes to be hon. assist.-surg.

1st or Presteigne Company of Radnorshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. James Beavan to be capt., vice Robert Baskerville Rickards Mynors, resigned.

2nd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Jabez Jacob, gent., to be ens.; David Thomas, gent., to be ens.

1st Administrative Brigade of Banffshire Artillery Volunteers—Maj. Isaac Cruickshank to be lieut.-col.

1st Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Ens. Thomas Berridge to be lieut., vice Gardiner, resigned; James Johnson Gibson, gent., to be ens., vice Berridge, promoted.

6th Company of Leicestershire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Deane, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum—2nd Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut. George Vertue in this Corps.

Memorandum — 7th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this Corps by Capt. E. F. Anstey.

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AND

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ıe Browns and the Smiths. By the Author of "Anne Dysart," &c. *l vols. (In October.)*

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Bristish Association held their meeting this year at Newcastle-on-Tyne, commencing on the 26th August with the Inaugural Address of Sir William Armstrong, as the President, and we purpose to extract, as much as our space may allow, from that learned and scientific discourse, as well as the Papers read on subsequent days, as may have a more or less direct bearing on naval or military matters—and interest the general reader.

It was just twenty-five years since the Association had met at Newcastle, and the present is considered as the most successful year that popular Society has ever enjoyed. The locality itself had, of course, much to do with the success of the meeting, for the neighbourhood of the Tyne is the most rich in mineralogical and geological associations of any in the kingdom.

Sir William began his address by showing how the railway system had arisen, by little and little, from the first rude attempts to pave the way for wheels, by laying down, first wooden, and then iron trams to enable a single horse to draw 17 cwt. instead of 3 cwt. of coals, which a pack-horse had antecedently conveyed; bnt at the former meeting of the Association at Newcastle, in 1838, the railway system was still comparatively in its infancy, though the Liverpool and Manchester line had been opened in 1830. From railways to the consumption of coal, the transition was natural, and the President states in his address, as the result of scientific researches and calculations, that if the present wasteful extravagance in working and consumption continues, the workable coal-fields of the British Islands will probably be exhausted in a couple of centuries, or perhaps less. It is stated, that the quantity of coal raised from the mines in the United Kingdom, in 1861, was eighty-six millions of tons, while twenty-nine millions of tons of this quantity, are consumed in Great Britain alone for domestic use. The waste of fuel attendant on our present form of fire-places for cooking and warming apartments is easily remediable, and it is to be hoped that motives of economy alone may, in the course of a few years, lead to the overcoming of prejudices to the extent of introducing the improved cooking apparatus with hot plates, and apertures for the saucepans, so extensively used on the continent. Instead of six or eight tons of coal per annum, now consumed in the smallest households of the middle classes in England, half the quantity would suffice by a trifling improvement in the grates; and the same applies to steam-engines afloat and ashore.

The clouds of smoke that now poison the air, are so much unburnt fuel wasted, to say the least of it, while millions of tons of small coal are annually destroyed by burning at the pit's

mouth, which ought to be made available, instead of being wilfully wasted to keep up the price of screened coals.

After going into the dynamical theory of heat, which Sir William characterises as "probably the most important discovery of the present century," the President continues: "The science of gunnery, to which I shall make but a slight allusion on this occasion, is intimately connected with the dynamical theory of heat. When gunpowder is exploded in a cannon, the immediate effect of the affinities by which the materials of the powder are caused to enter into new combinations, is to liberate a force which first appears as heat, and then takes the form of mechanical power communicated in part to the shot, and in part to the products of explosion, which are also propelled from the gun. The mechanical force of the shot is reconverted into heat when the motion is arrested by striking an object, and this heat is divided between the shot and the object struck, in the proportion of the work done, or damage inflicted on each. These considerations led me, in conjunction with my friend Captain Noble, to determine, experimentally, by the heat elicited in the shot, the loss of effect due to its crushing when fired against iron plates. Joule's law, and the known velocity of the shot, enabled us to compute the number of dynamical units of heat representing the whole mechanical power in the projectile, and by ascertaining the number of units developed in it by impact, we arrived at the power which took effect upon the shot instead of the plate. These experiments shewed an enormous absorption of power to be caused by the yielding nature of the materials of which projectiles are usually formed; but further experiments are necessary to complete the inquiry. While speaking of the subject of gunnery, I must pay a passing tribute of praise to that beautiful instrument invented and perfected by Major Navez, of the Belgian Artillery, for determining, by means of electro-magnetism, the velocity of projectiles. This instrument has been of great value in recent investigations, and there are questions affecting projectiles which we can only hope to solve by its assistance. Experiments are still required to clear up several apparently anomalous effects in gunnery, and to determine the conditions most conducive to efficiency, both as regards attack and defence. It is gratifying to see our Government acting in accordance with the enlightened principles of the age, by carrying on scientific experiments to arrive at knowledge which, in the arts of war as well as in those of peace, is proverbially recognised as the true source of human power."

On a subsequent occasion (Sept. 2) an interesting experiment was made with two twelve-pounder field-guns, one a breech-loader, and the other a muzzle-loader, but rifled on the shunt principle. The targets were placed at the distance of 1600 yards, on the Whitley sands. The targets were made of 2-inch timber, being

intended merely to illustrate the murderous effects of the Armstrong segment shells among troops lying under the cover of hills, out of sight, and apparently out of the reach of artillery. These segment shells are, of course, the successors of the "Shrapnel shells," or spherical case shot lately used with the smooth bore brass or iron guns, and which were considered so destructive to troops. On this occasion, the first target was about six feet high, and of the width which a company of infantry would occupy, or the head of a column, and it was placed in a deep gully quite out of sight. The second target was fixed on the slope of the gully about forty feet behind it, but still out of sight. The third was at the same distance behind the second, on the ridge of the descent, as a mark for the ordnance nearly a mile off, and serving to mark the line of fire which was to reach the troops represented by the targets in the hollow. The wind was strong and across the range, so that three or four shots had to be fired experimentally, in order to ascertain the range, elevation and deviation, and to allow for the strong force and rather unequal action of the breeze. When the range was got, the destruction of the targets began, and it was wonderful to see the precise accuracy with which shell after shell just cleared the edge of the gully nearest the guns, plunged down it, striking the first of the concealed targets at the base, and passed through it, exploding as it did so, and scattering its iron segments in every direction through both the second and third targets beyond, and filling the air with the noisy, rushing hum of the pieces that were hurled above them. In about 18 rounds, including the trial shots, some portion of each target was so injured, that the firing was stopped, as the gaps left in the frame work offered too wide an opening for the effects of the shells to be any longer ascertained. The inspection of the targets showed that there was scarcely a spot the size of a man's hand in which some of the fragments of the shells were not imbedded, or through which they had not been forced. There was but one opinion among those who saw the targets, which was that the companies of troops exposed to such a fire must not only have been destroyed, but literally torn to pieces, for little less than that was the case with the two-inch planking which formed the face of the targets, and men's flesh is not two-inch plank. It is said that the shunt-muzzle-loader, on the occasion, made the best practice, and that the shells from the breech-loader frequently fell short, and partly failed of their effect, which might perhaps have been remedied by a trifle more of elevation, or more care in the gunner; but another reason given, is that the breech-loader was only charged with one and a half pound of powder, while the muzzle-loader's charge was one and three quarter pound. An additional quarter of a pound of powder in a gun of this calibre, amounting to a sixth or seventh part of the whole charge, would necessarily make a very great difference, and the experi-

ment was not intended as a test of the two kinds of ordnance, but to show that although the old spherical case shot, or shrapnel shells can no longer be fired from the Armstrong, or shunt rifle guns; the latter are even more destructive to infantry, under any circumstances, than the old smooth bore artillery, and that "out of sight" with our improved ordnance, is by no means "out of mind."

On the 1st September, in the Mechanical Section, Mr. C. M. Palmer, of the Jarrow Works, read a long and elaborate Paper on Iron Ship Building, and he stated that the principal advantages claimed for ships of iron as compared with vessels of timber are briefly these: In vessels of 1000 tons, the iron ship will weigh 35 per cent less than the wooden one, the displacement of water being the same; consequently, the iron vessel will carry so much more weight of cargo, and in addition as the sides are only about half as thick, there is so much the more space for stowage. The additional strength attainable, also, allows iron ships to be built much longer, and with finer lines than wooden ones, thus insuring higher sailing and steaming properties, with greater carrying power, and therefore greater commercial results. In wooden vessels repairs of ruinous extent are frequently required, while the repairs of an iron ship are generally of a lighter character, and are only needed at long intervals. An iron ship is not liable to strain in a heavy sea, whereas the straining of a timber vessel often damages a valuable cargo.

The bilges of an iron ship can be kept clean and free from the disease-engendering bilge-water which is always found in a wooden ship. Moreover, the use of iron masts, steel yards, and wire rigging effects a very large saving of weight, and affords the greatest facilities for the application of patent-reefing sails, and other improvements, by which economy of labour is attained, and many risks of loss of life avoided. As to the form of building iron ships, and the manner of combining the iron so as to obtain the greatest amount of strength with the minimum of material, much difference of opinion exists among practical men. The angle-iron frame and plating of the iron vessel take respectively the places of the timbers and planking of the wooden ship, and it has been found by experience that plating of one-eighth of an inch is equal to oak planking of one inch, while plating of eleven-sixteenths of an inch is equal to oak planking of five inches!

As in the largest American wooden vessels, the plank is seldom more than five inches thick, so it may be argued, on the above data, that the plating of the largest iron ship need not be more than eleven-sixteenths of an inch thick, and any strength required beyond that should be obtained by means of frame-work. Many practical men, however, advocate the system of light frame-work, and the application of thicker plates when extra strength is

required. That the principle of strong framing and plating of moderate thickness is most advantageous, may be shown by many facts other than those which are derived from the most modern practice of wooden ship-building. The strength of an iron ship, as in a girder, depends on its capability to resist the buckling and tensile strains it is called on to bear. But Mr. Palmer believes that we have, in reality, only to make a ship strong enough to resist the buckling strain, and he is led to that conclusion by experiments conducted for that celebrated work the Britannia Bridge (over the Menai Straits) which proved that in constructions of wrought-iron, the resistance to the tensile strain is much greater than their resistance to buckle, and, in consequence, the upper part of the girders are made much stronger than the lower part. In Mr. Palmer's opinion, we ought to make the parts of an iron ship, in principle, like a girder. A girder is, however, always at rest, and the strains are always in some known direction; but in a ship, the position of which is ever varying, it requires to be so conducted as to resist the strains in such varied positions. If the side of a ship could remain as in a girder, always vertical, then the advocates for the thick plates and small frames might be able to show that their system was the most economical way to obtain the requisite strength; but as such side, if laid over, as it is in a ship at sea, would, without support, bend or buckle of its own weight, it is evident that the framing is absolutely necessary to keep the plating firm in position, and consequently the strength of the ship depends in a very great degree on the strength of the framing. Another fact that shows the economy of strong frames is, that a plate with a piece of angle-iron attached to its edge would bear much more before buckling than a similar plate increased in thickness so as to weigh the same as the plate and angle-iron together. But the great and most important argument in favour of moderately thick plates and strong framing is, that all the work must be put together by hand; for, though many attempts have been made to rivet ships by machinery, none seem yet to have been successful, even in a mechanical point of view. So soon, therefore, as the thickness of the plates and the size of the rivets pass the point at which the workmen with ordinary exertion can accomplish good work, then the attachment of the parts by means of rivetting is subject to the risks of imperfect workmanship. It is therefore evident, both in a practical and theoretical point of view, that we ought not to use plating in any vessel more than about three quarters of an inch in thickness.

Mr. Palmer next gave some account of iron ship-building in the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, from 1842, when the first iron steamer, the Prince Albert, left the Walker slip-way, to the present time. The competition of the railways in the carriage of coals, gave the first great impetus to the building of screw-colliers, and from 1852, when they first began to be employed in this trade,

5,212,713 tons of coal have been carried to London by them. Since its first introduction, too, the screw-collier has been greatly improved, and the facilities for loading and discharging largely augmented. The screw-collier 'James Dixon' frequently receives 1,200 tons of coals in four hours, makes her passage to London in 32 hours, there, by means of the hydraulic machinery which Sir William Armstrong invented—with many other things which distinguish his name—she discharges her cargo in 10 hours, returns in 32 hours, and thus completes her voyage in 78 hours. This screw-collier made 57 voyages to London in one year, and in that year, delivered 62,842 tons of coal, with a crew of only 21 persons. To accomplish this work on the old system, with sailing colliers, would have required 16 ships, and 144 hands to man them.

The first iron vessel for war purposes, constructed in the Tyne, was the Terror, one of the large iron-cased floating batteries, designed during the Russian war to operate against Cronstadt. This vessel was of 2,000 tons, 250 horse-power, carrying twenty-six 68-pounder guns, was built in three months and a half, and would have been finished in three months only, if the declaration of peace had not caused the work to be slackened at last. It was in the construction of this vessel that rolled armour plates were first used. The demand for forged plates was so great that the forges of the kingdom could not supply them fast enough, and recourse was unavoidably had to rolling. The Admiralty, however, objected to rolled plates; but the managers of the Jarrow works were convinced that rolled plates were at least equal to forged ones, and they invited the Admiralty to a trial of their efficiency. They built a target nine feet square, on a plan which they thought might be advantageously adopted for large vessels of war, and on the cellular principle. The cells were filled with compressed cotton, which had been found to be very effectual in stopping shot. On the target was a thin teak backing, and on the teak was bolted one hammered and two rolled plates. The target was bolted on to the side of an old wooden frigate at Portsmouth, under the direction of Captain Hewlett. The first shot fired at it missed the target, went through both sides of the ship, and skimmed over the surface of the water for nearly a mile. The subsequent firing showed that while the hammered plate was split and cracked to pieces, the rolled plates were not broken, only indented, and were superior to the hammered plates in every respect. Unfortunately, the target was not firmly bolted to the vessel, and it sprung at each shot, so that the bolts which held the armour-plates were broken, and they fell into the sea. The fact was, however, proved, that the rolled plates were superior to the forged ones, and they have since, after renewed experiments, been universally adopted. The rolled plates used in this first trial were made at the Parkgate iron-works, near Liverpool, by Messrs.

Beale & Co. The Tyne claims the honour of having first proved the strength and utility of rolled armour plates, since spoken of in Parliament as "Palmer's Rolled Plates."

A consideration of the future of the iron ship-building trade opens out a vast field for speculation; but the ultimate result is not difficult to anticipate. We have seen with what success sailing vessels have been superseded by steamers in the coasting and coaling trade, and we know that magnificent fleets of steamers engaged in the postal and other services are ploughing the ocean in every direction in almost every known sea. As commerce increases, there will be few trades in which the employment of iron steamers will not be found of advantage. Most of the carrying trade to the Baltic and Mediterranean is already conducted in vessels of that class, and the sailing ships that cross the North Atlantic are being rapidly displaced by iron steamers. Their advantages in strength, speed, and capacity are so marked that sailing vessels of timber must give way before them. Even the Admiralty, cautious and unyielding though it be, will have to abandon its wooden walls in favour of the stronger and more useful material; a material, too, that lies in rich profusion beneath our feet, and has not, like timber, to be purchased of other nations The commercial men of this country have set the Admiralty a signal example of industry and enterprise. It is they who have made the experiments and adopted the inventions that have established the maritime supremacy of this country; and it is owing to their energy that we find on every sea, in the shallow rivers of the East, and on the deep, broad waters of the West, English-built ships of commerce, diffusing the benefits of free trade, and linking nations and tribes together in the bonds of amity and peace. The true source of our national greatness is to be sought in this wonderful development of our merchant navy. Other nations are entering into friendly rivalry with us; but the larger share of the carrying trade of the world will ever be secured to that country which can produce vessels combining the largest capacity with the utmost amount of economy and expedition in construction, and that can, at the same time, navigate those vessels with the greatest degree of skill and rapidity.

Mr. Scott Russell lamented that there should be anything like a feeling of rivalry between the Admiralty and private yards; for all the dockyards of the country ought to be considered equally the dockyards of the Government and of the people. In time of war, those dockyards had rendered great service to the country by furnishing ships to the Government, and if, in times of peace, when there was no hurry, the Government would employ the private dockyards to a small but regular and continuous extent, keeping up at the same time an intelligent staff in their own yards, they would then have at their command

an enormous ship-building power. A very general opinion was also expressed by many speakers, at this meeting, that the merits of compressed-wool targets should be tested by the Iron-plate Committee.

The question of large-bore guns and armour plates, from the Federal and Confederate practical experiments at Charleston, is as yet in a very mythical and undecided state. It was at first said that Fort Sumter had been completely demolished, and was nothing but a heap of rubbish, with, as it was acknowledged, the Confederate flag still flying over it, and the destruction was said to have been effected at more than two-and-a-half miles from the walls. We are not in possession of data on which to form a correct judgment, for, on the one hand, it seems probable that Fort Sumter is, after all, a very inefficient work, with its walls entirely exposed to be battered to the very foot, from a distance, which a well constructed fort ought not to be. On the other hand, it seems the Americans depend chiefly on large-bore guns, with low velocity of shot, while we prefer a more moderate calibre with a higher velocity. Again, their armour-clad gun-boats seem to be at best but make-shifts, and speedily put *hors-de-combat*, so that as far as the warfare goes, it is hitherto of no avail towards forming any decision, and we shall probably do better to rely on our own experiments and experience from practice in peaceful fields, where we have accurate data to depend on.

In the recent meeting of the British Association there were many very interesting papers read. Among the principal we may note those of Mr. Glaisher, describing his balloon ascents to hitherto unattained heights, among the most remarkable of which is the following:

"In the year 1862, in one ascent," says Mr. Glaisher, "I was in a cloud 10,000 feet from the earth, and on another occasion, at 7,500 feet. On all the other occasions, all clouds except 'cirri' were within 6,000 feet of the earth. This year I have been in clouds to a height exceeding four miles (21,120 feet), and on another occasion the heights of clouds of a cirro-stratus character we estimated to be three or four miles, and generally the positions of the clouds have been much higher than last year. In 1862, on emerging from the clouds, we broke into bright sunlight, and always had a beautiful sea of rocky clouds, dazzling in their brightness, beneath us. This year's experience has not included any fine views of clouds at all. The contrast in this respect is very great. The colour of the sky, also, was of a deeper blue than it has been this year. On the 31st of March the sky was of a deep Prussian-blue, and on the 18th of April it was of a faint blue only, exhibiting another great contrast to the appearance of last year. Sir Isaac Newton considers this colour as 'a blue of the first order, though very faint and little,

for all vapours, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness, whereby such an azure must be reflected.' Professor Clausius considers the vapours to be vesicles or bladders, and ascribes the blue colour of the first order to reflection from the thin pellicles of water."

In reference to these opinions the following facts are important:

1. The azure colour of the sky, though resembling the blue of the first order, when the sky is viewed from the earth's surface, becomes, as observed by Mr. Glaisher in his balloon ascents, an exceedingly deep Prussian-blue, as we ascend to the height of five, six, or seven miles, which is a deep blue of the second or third order.

2. The maximum polarizing angle of the atmosphere being 45 degrees, is that of air and not that of water, which is 55 degrees.

3. At the greatest height to which Mr. Glaisher ascended, namely, at the height of five, six, and seven miles, where the blue is the brightest, "the air is almost deprived of moisture." Hence it follows that the exceedingly deep Prussian-blue cannot be produced by vesicles of water, but must be caused by reflection from the molecules of air, whose polarizing angle is 45 degrees. The faint blue which the sky exhibits at the earth's surface is, therefore, not the blue of the first order, and is merely the blue of the second or third order rendered paler by the light reflected from the aqueous vapour in the lower regions of the atmosphere.

Mr. Glaisher said, that on one occasion he only escaped falling into the sea with his balloon by descending suddenly at the rate of four miles in two minutes, which is as much as to say, at the rate of 120 miles an hour, twice as fast as ever the fastest locomotive engine could go for an experiment on the Great Western Railway. It is fortunate for Mr. Glaisher and the interests of science, that he was able to check the speed of his descent before he touched the solid ground or even the sea.

We cannot take leave of the Association without an extract from Captain Grant's experiences in search of the Source of the Nile. The Captain says:

"Between the coast and the lake district we had to traverse many little states governed by petty sultans, who were most exacting in their demands for taxes—detaining us for days palavering—never letting us get away without a row, disagreement, or threat of attack. As an instance, when I stayed with the old Sultan of Ukuni, in the Land of the Moon, providing, of course, my own food, showing him and his five wives many civilities, I became so indispensable to his amusement that, for three months, he would render me no assistance to get away, and on the day of my leaving he coolly drove away my porters with his stick and took forcible possession of one of my rifles, thinking to exact more presents from me and defeat my plans

of getting on. The presents had to be paid, and the rifle I had to wrest out of his grasp. Two days afterwards, while marching at the head of 200 laden men, enjoying the pretty, hilly country all around, a mob sprang out of the bushes, their skin coverings flying like wings on their backs, making their spears quiver, threatening us with their bows and arrows, howling and yelling. I smiled at their graceful antics over the high grass and bushes, thinking they were merely showing their delight. However, bursting in the centre of my followers they broke the line from centre to flanks, seized and ransacked every load, while I was left with only two or three followers. All the property was stolen in an instant, and had disappeared on their backs through the cover. The only redress obtained from their Sultan was the condescending permission to leave his Highness's dominions, and rejoin my companion Speke.

"This even was not accomplished till another unwarrantable exaction was made, by a drunken fellow, who frightened away some of my load-carriers by beating his war drums whenever I refused to satisfy his greed for presents. Until a rifle and a case of ammunition, with other presents, were given him, he would not allow us to move from his village, while he brought my men into subjection by prohibiting his people from selling us the ordinary necessaries of life.

"The Governor of Uzinza had next to be passed. Although he had invited us to come quickly, by sending his royal copper-rod bearer, we did not feel confident that he, also, would not fleece us, because the Arab traders had reputed him as a man whose avariciousness knew no bounds. We were ill-provided with cloths and beads, but a bold front was made to pass the extortioner's country, and we considered ourselves fortunate in paying only half our stock-in-trade without receiving any article in exchange. Crowds of his retainers wildly welcomed us, the first white men, laughing and ridiculing us as we walked along the path, generally afraid to come near, and sometimes dogging us for miles. Even in camp, under canvas, we were not safe from being stared at. Pitching water over them was found to be the most efficacious, making them run away laughing. During the night we had to fire at thieves. They became so bold, throwing stones into camp, stealing the clothes of single individuals while outside, that two or three were killed, which gave the inhabitants a wonderful idea of our watchfulness; also, that we must be magicians to have killed notorious thieves, hitherto considered invulnerable. Nothing was ever said for having killed them.

"Some instances may be given of the superstition of this country. The people having seen me visit a water-fall alone, reported it to the Prince, and the story went about that we had come to flood the country. Milk could not be supplied to us, as we ate fowls. Neither could it be supplied to those who ate the bean of

the country. The ruler feared our evil eye, and would not show us any thing, neither would he accept a revolver pistol, as he thought it had been bewitched. Our camp was kept two or three miles away from the miserable creature's abode. After ten days, we had the good fortune, one midnight, to be ordered forthwith out of his dominions; when we proceeded towards the countries ruled by the three despotic kings near the Victoria Nyanza. The first, Rumanika, proved a remarkable contrast to the rude barbarians we had seen previously. He received us with a "yambo," (how do you do?) and a hearty shake of the hand immediately on our arrival. While seated in a tiny room among his sons and brothers, he politely invited us to sit down on the matting facing him. Smiles, inquiries and welcomes, at being so fortunate as to see white men continually burst from him. "Every day do I see Arabs, but never white men." He would say laughingly, "show me that gun, the powder flask, your hat, &c." Then would he look and wonder at our shoes. "Did we think the lake big?" "How did we like the hills in his country? How did we know there were people here?" "Did the chief in Uzinza treat us well?" He said this jokingly, knowing that we must have been enormously fleeced by him. In fact, we formed the most charming impression of his gentleness, amiability and intelligence. His brothers and sons showed great attachment to him, and sympathy towards me, setting with me for hours while lying sick; bringing me flowers, birds' nests, or anything curious that might interest me. His people, also, living in the palace vicinity, had imbibed the gentleness of their king, whose greatest delight was in examining pictures of his peasanty, our soldiery, or English men and women as they dressed at home. Strangely enough, notwithstanding these superior qualities, like most Africans, any toy would amuse his uneducated mind. I made a jumping jack for his child, but this he at once appropriated to himself, and sent me a carpenter to cut down a tree, so that a life size one might be made for him. His queens and female relatives fed upon milk, and the consequence was that they became fattened to enormous sizes, and when in motion their excessive obesity obliged them to be supported on either side by a friend, the flesh of their arms hanging down in a flabby mass, like the widest of fashionable sleeves. During the five months I was laid up at his palace, we were on the most friendly and intimate terms. . . . . The next Equator king was named Metepa, a fine young fellow, passionately fond of all field sports. Very exagerated reports had come of him, *i. e.* that he would take no presents, that Speke had to shoot 100 cows daily for the king's pleasure; that my arrival there would be celebrated by the massacre of a great number of people; that he abhorred slavery; that no sick person could enter his territory, &c. I was very anxious to reach Uganda to test these wonderful reports, and soon found that he took the most

enormous presents we had yet made—daily shot a few cows, the meat of which the men got—no human sacrifices made in honour of my arrival; slaves he had in enormous numbers, and he sent me a carrying party to bring me, an invalid, up 200 miles; so that the report proved to some extent a fabrication. The first time Speke took me there to call upon him, he presided at an immense levee (the most theatrical affair) looking a perfect fop and dandy, albeit with an over-weening and contemptuous air. His clothes and head ornaments were put on with the greatest care and neatness, not a hair was out of its place, and evidently his ladies'-maids had spared no pains in his toilet . . . . . .

"He returned my call the day after my first interview. I heard the sound of a rushing mob outside the fence of our hut, when in bounded the king, bare-headed, clearing the fences, dressed in an open chintz jacket, no shirt, and loose white trousers, trimmed with red, and looking, not the swell of yesterday, but the picture of a negro blackguard. He was followed by twenty lads and boys, his brothers, carrying guns, sticks, dead vultures and other birds which he had shot. One or two were heavily ironed, feet and hands; another had a leather wide awake hat on; all were as jolly as only Africans can be. Giving him a chair outside the hut, he rapidly turned over the leaves of a sketch-book, stared wildly about, asked whether his likeness had yet been done. whether we had seen the birds he had shot, ordered me to show my head uncovered to his brothers, who squatted round him, tearing at sugar-cane in the most ravenous manner. 'You are the guest of the king, and must never pay the people for any thing, and every house must be deserted instanter on your arrival.' In fact, it was a villainous system of oppression, but no redress could be had, as these were the orders of His Majesty—to eat and take whatever you liked, but not pocket, or carry away. Payment in cloths, guns and other presents for one having thus plundered his peasantry, was made to him alone. The villages in the vicinity of the palace, being occupied by the favourites of the Court were alone exempt from this taxation."

We can only say, that we think Captains Grant and Speke may be thankful they have succeeded in getting alive out of so many dangers and difficulties, and wish they may in future enjoy their "otium cum dignitate."

MEMOIR OF GENERAL WOLFE.

"Military genius," says Sir Walter Scott, "is the highest order of genius;" of this genius, the career of the brave soldier who by the capture of Quebec conquered the Canadas, affords a pregnant example, for the short span of his life is replete with the splendor

of energy and valor, and his name will for ever be inseparably connected with the military glory of the British Army.

He was the son of Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe and his wife, Henrietta Thompson, sister of Edward Thompson, Esq., whose family belonged to Deptford and who was M.P. for Plymouth. Edward Wolfe is said to have been an Irishman, and his family was certainly of Irish origin, as his grandfather a captain, and his grand-uncle a priest, both named *Woulfe* were taken prisoners after the capture of Limerick in 1651, by the Cromwellian General Ireton, who sentenced them to be hanged. He was a veteran officer who had served in the wars of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and been present in many of their battles. He was on military duty in Scotland during the insurrection of 1715.

In 1739 he was Colonel of the first battalion of Marines, with which he served in 1740 under General Wentworth in that ill fated expedition to the West India Isles—an expedition of which we have a description so admirable, in the "Roderick Random" of Smollet, who was present as a medical officer. There, after the capture of the Castillo Grande, the fruitless attack upon Fort St Lazare, the delays consequent to the absurd disagreements of the general and admiral, together with the results of the rainy season, twenty thousand men perished; and then the fleet returned home, disheartened and all but defeated.

In 1742 he was appointed Inspector of the Marine Regiment, which then consisted of only two battalions. The sufferings endured by the corps at Cuba and elsewhere, excited a dangerous mutiny in Wolfe's Battalion, and by sentence of a court-martial held at Jamaica, Lieutenants Frye, Davidson and Colepepper were sentenced, the former to fifteen years, and the two latter to five years imprisonment in the Marshalsea prison, an award afterwards concelled. On the 25th of February, 1744, after serving in Flanders, Edward Wolfe was made a Brigadier; in May 1745 he was appointed Major-General and Colonel of the 8th or King's Regiment, and on the 20th September a Lieutenant-General, the highest rank he ever attained. Such is a brief sketch of the military career of the father of our hero.

For some years, the old general had fixed his residence at Westerham, a parish and market-town of Kent, twenty-two miles westward of Maidstone, and situated on a gentle declivity near the Durent. He rented the vicarage house, and therein his son and only child, the future conqueror of Montcalm, was born on the 2nd January, 1726, and baptised on the 11th thereafter.* Soon after his birth, his parents removed from the vicarage house, to

* "Wolfe, James, son of Colonel Edward Wolfe; baptised January 11th 1827."
The above is a true copy of the register of baptism in the parish of Westerham, in the county of Kent, as witness my hand, this 19th day of April 1859.

(Signed), Henry Charles Bartlett, Curate.

another mansion at Westerham, now known in honor of after events, as Quebec House.

The boyhood of Wolfe is involved in considerable obscurity; thus, notwithstanding the social position of his parents, and the important part he played in the great theatre of life, no detailed account of his education has been preserved; we are thus unable to trace the future warrior in the studies, pastimes or fancies of the boy. He is said to have passed some of his earlier years at Nantwich in Cheshire, and the house he occupied is still traditionally pointed out by the inhabitants.

The first developments of his character, are alleged to have been a great aptness and quickness of comprehension; a retentive memory a powerful imagination; a rapidity of decision and a steadiness of purpose combined with promptitude in action. Early in life he was destined for the honorable profession of his father, and he strove with assiduity to gain a knowledge of the science of war; and that his father, the old veteran of Queen Anne's wars, had devoted him from childhood for the service of his country, has never been disputed.

A writer in Tait's Magazine for 1849, asserts that he was a student in the College of Glasgow about the year 1739 and that he was taken from his studies there, to join the army; but we know that after accompanying his father in 1740 to Flanders, where he studied the art of war, in the best school for such study, the camp, and under the same colors that had waved on the fields of Blenheim, Malplacquet and Ramillies, on the 3rd November 1741, in his *fifteenth year*, he was appointed, as the MSS. Records at the War office bear to a second lieutenantcy in the Marine Regiment, commanded by his father, Colonel Edward Wolfe, and then serving as related on the fatal West India expedition. He does not appear to have joined the Marines but to have been travelling on the continent, as four months afterwards, he was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 12th, or Colonel Scipio Duroure's Regiment of East Suffolk Foot. His second commission is dated 27th March 1742, (*War Office Records*), and he was then at Rome.

By the scholastic attainments he was known to possess, there cannot be a doubt that Wolfe must have pursued his studies with great preseverance after his appointment to the army; and that he was master of at least two languages, his letters fully serve to prove. It is asserted in various statistical and topographical works in Scotland, that while a subaltern, he commanded the little party known as the garrison of Inversnaid. If so, this must have been during the summer of 1742, though the records of his regiment, do not bear any trace of its having been in Scotland in that year.

Inversnaid is a small hamlet near the base of Ben Lomond, and a fortlet was built there in the earlier part of the last century, and usually garrisoned by a detachment from the castle of Dunbar-

ton, to repress the outrages of the Buchanans, the Mac Nabs, the Mac Gregors, the Stewarts of Ardvoirlich and other armed tribes who dwelt near the Lowland border. It has long been deserted, and nothing remains of it now, but its ruined wall and a little cemetery wherein the mossgrown headstones and weed-covered mounds mark where many of the once abhorred Seider Dearg or Red Saxon soldiers of King George, "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

The Government having resolved to uphold the interests of the House of Austria, against the French and Bavarians, the 12th Regiment, which had been encamped on Lexden Heath in Essex, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for foreign service; and during the summer of 1745, when the army went to Flanders under the Marshal Earl of Stair, the 12th, under Colonel Duroure, formed a portion of it. On this service went young Wolfe, who was still a subaltern.

Scipio Duroure, his commanding officer, had entered the army in 1775; he was a good and brave soldier, who had served in three campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough, and been many years in the 12th, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in 1734, with the Captaincie of the Castle of St. Maws. He soon discovered the talents, energy, and enthusiasm of Wolfe, and immediately on that officer obtaining his lieutenantcy on the 14th of July, (O.S.) 1743, he appointed him adjutant on the 22nd of the same month.* Thus in his seventeenth year, James Wolfe occupied the onerous, arduous, and important post of adjutant, having to superintend the whole interior economy of a regiment in the field and before the enemy; a case we believe without parallel in the annals of the British Army!

The 12th were several months in Flanders, and in February commenced the march for Germany. For a time, the corps was encamped with the forces under Marshal Stair, near the forest of Darmstadt in the Bergstrasse, and afterwards at Aschaffenburg, where the King and the Duke of Cumberland, the future "butcher" of Culloden, joined the army, then forty thousand strong, and eager for battle against the French, who were led by Adrien Maurice, the Duc de Noailles, a Marshal who united the talents of a general to those of a statesman and scholar.

Lord Stair led the operations of the field; but the King held the nominal command, and by his ignorance and folly nearly caused the loss of the battle which ensued on the 27th of June at Dettingen, where the 12th Regiment had a brilliant opportunity of distinguishing itself, by repulsing a charge of the French cavalry, the flower of which were the Household Troops, clad in helmets and corslets of proof; and afterwards of engaging the infantry with equal intrepidity, though the corps had just endured a fatiguing march, and been many hours under arms with knapsacks, belts,

* War Office Records.

and blankets on. The charges of the British cavalry completed the overthrow of the French, who retired across the Maine with the loss of five hundred men, among whom was the Count de Boufflers, a brave boy, who in his tenth year was cut in two by a cannon ball. On this day, the 12th had Captain Phillips, Lieutenant Munro, and seventy-four rank and file killed; three officers, three sergeants, and sixty-two rank and file wounded.

The 12th passed the night on the corpse-strewn plain of Dettingen, after which it marched to Hanau, in Hesse Cassel, and for some weeks was encamped on the bank of the Kinzig, after which, in August, it began a march towards the Rhine. Crossing the river above Mentz, it was employed in various services until the end of October, when the whole army fell back to winter quarters in Flanders. The 12th formed part of the 5th Division of Infantry, under Major-General John Earl of Rothes, K.T., Governor of the Castle of Stirling; and after marching through Brussels on the 22nd of a stormy November, it proceeded to cantonments at Ostend.*

With the 12th, Wolfe served in the campaign of 1744, under Marshal Wade, and in the 23rd of June in that year was gazetted to a company in Lieutenant-General William Barrell's regiment, the 4th, or King's Own.—(*War Office Record.*)

The tone and character of the officers and men of the British army in those days, were in many respects essentially different and inferior to what we find them in the present time; for jail-deliveries, were eminently calculated to debase the morale of the rank and file of the English and Irish regiments, whose strength was often recruited from such desperate sources. Drinking, gambling, and duelling were a portion of an officer's daily routine of life; while swearing and blasphemy formed half the conversation of a "fine fellow" in the fashionable circles. Even the chaplains fought openly with sword and pistol about cards and women, and in every regiment were a club of young officers, who styled themselves the triers and provers of all who joined; and every newly commissioned subaltern, who failed to fight or out-bully those regimental bravoes, all of whom were dead shots, was hunted out of the service. "From such scandalous proceedings, these gentlemen obtained their title," writes an old Scottish officer in 1756; "but few of any of them died in their beds, for they sometimes met with their match. Thank God! I do not believe there is any of this pestilent set in the army now."†

In barrack-room parlance; the grenadiers were in those days styled the *Tow Rows*; the Battalion companies, the *Flat Feet*; the Light company, the *Light Bobs*. The company of the Lieutenant-Colonel was commanded by a captain-lieutenant, a rank long since abolished. The battalion companies wore the triple-

* Records, 12th Foot.
† Advice to Officers, Perth, 1795.

cocked hat, bound by broad white tape; the grenadiers had a high conical cap of red cloth, having a front or flap of the colour of the regimental facings, with the King's cypher and crown, the inevitable White Horse of Hanover, and *Nec aspera terrent* embroidered thereon. The pay of the privates was eight pence per diem; from this two pence was deducted for clothing, leaving the poor fellows but sixpence for food, black ball, pipeclay, and hair powder. They received, as at present, a suit of coarse uniform yearly, and the old red coats were carefully turned into long flapped regimental vests in the fashion of the day. Every regiment contributed yearly one day's pay to Chelsea Hospital.

The prices of commissions varied; an ensigncy in an old regiment cost from three to four hundred pounds, and in a new regiment, might be had for two hundred and fifty,* and the purchase was negotiated by attorneys in England, and clerks to the Signet in Scotland, like the sale of a house or a horse; and as for the morale of the service, if we are to judge of it by the fiendish barbarities of the officers and soldiers after the battle of Culloden, it would almost seem to justify the caustic remarks of the brave Chevalier Wogan, who in his remarkable letter to Swift, characterised the British army as a body, "where the least pretentions to learning, to piety, or to common morals, would endanger the owner of being cashiered." But the whole tone of morality in civil and fashionable life was then extremely debased, and of this, the novels of Smollet and Fielding, with the plays of Wycherly, Centlivre and others afford us ample proof; and yet, it was not long before this period, that Laurence Sterne, he who penned the beautiful and touching story of "poor Lieutenant Lefebre," was born, bred and reared in the tents and barracks of the 22nd Regiment.

In 1746 Wolfe served under General Sir John Ligonier at Liers, and on the 5th of February, 1746-7, was appointed Major in the 33rd, or Major-General John Johnstone's Regiment of Foot, and with this rank, would seem to have accompanied the army of Cumberland into Scotland, as a staff officer, and to have been present at the sanguinary battle of Culloden.†

That Wolfe served the campaign in Scotland has frequently been disputed; but several of his letters which were in possession of the late Mr. Southey, twelve which were published in 1849, and five MS. documents now before us, with the records of the 20th Regiment of Foot, all prove, beyond a doubt, that he did.

To the latter corps, he would appear to have been attached previous to his being appointed thereto; and must have been in the second line of infantry, under the ruffianly Major General Huske, between the 36th, or Fleming's Regiment, which was on the extreme right; and the 25th, or old Edinburgh Regiment, which formed his centre.

* Life of the Duke of Cumberland.
† War Office Records, &c.

It is related by Mr. Robert Chambers in his stirring history of the Civil War, that soon after the battle, the merciless Cumberland, whose savage inhumanity covered his victory with disgrace, accompanied by Wolfe rode over the field during the massacre of the wounded. At a place where the dead were lying thick, he observed a wounded Highlander raise himself feebly on his arm, and give a proud smile of scorn and defiance.

"Wolfe," cried the Duke, "shoot me that Highland scoundrel who dares to stare at us so insolently." But Wolfe replied,

"My commission is at the disposal of your Royal Highness; but I cannot consent to become an executioner."

This Highlander, who is avowed by another authority to have been the Colonel of Lord Lovat's Clan-regiment, was dispatched by some less scrupulous hand; "and it was remarked that the recusant officer declined visibly in the favour and confidence of his commander;" (Rebellions, vol. ii.) but for Wolfe to lose the favour of this corpulent and blood-thirsty leader, who drove to London with a human head in his coach—a head which he believed to be the unfortunate Chevalier's—was assuredly no dishonor.

The 20th Regiment had only four men killed; Lieutenant Trapaud, (a special friend of Wolfe's, familiarly styled Trap in his letters) and seventeen soldiers wounded. Its effective strength on the morning of the battle was as follows:

2 Field officers (including Wolfe)	22 Sergeants.
5 Captains. . .	13 Drummers and Fifers.
13 Subalterns. . .	412 Rank and File.

After Culloden it was stationed for sometime at Perth, and was employed in searching for arms, and harrassing all who were suspected of loyalty to the House of Stuart, or of being concerned in the late rising for King James.

About this time Wolfe was appointed aide-de-camp to the worthless Major-General Henry Hawley, the same officer who lost the battle of Falkirk, and in a paltry spirit of national spite and revenge, permitted his fugitive army to burn the magnificent Palace of Linlithgow, the birth place of Mary Queen of Scots. A troop of Marshal Viscount Cobham's Light Dragoons, (now the 10th Royal Hussars) being ordered into Forfarshire to harrass the discontented in that county; the following MS. order, which illustrates the severities to which the Jacobites were subjected, was delivered by Major Wolfe to Captain Hamilton, the officer in command, who thus became involved with the aide-de-camp in a correspondence, and in a threatened legal prosecution before the Lords of Council and Session, in consequence of his alleged outrages on the Braes of Angus.

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ORDERS.

"You are to seize the persons, arms, ammunitions, &c., of all those who have been actors or abettors in the present rebellion, and

to cause regular depositions to be made against them when secured.

"If you should have intelligence of any parties in arms, you are to draw together such a force as you shall judge sufficient, and should you meet with resistance, you are to put them to ye sword. You will receive with this a List of the Places within your cantonment, where fishing boats are allowed to be, and taking proper measures to prevent any one from going aboard them, but such as are actually employed in the fishery, you are to allow them to fish for the use of the troops and of the country; if you should hear of any fishing boats in any other harbour or creeks, but what are included in the 'bove mentioned list, you are to send proper parties to burn them. (A measure to prevent Charles Edward's escape).

"You are to cause all the ships that are already unrigged to remain so, and whatever vessels are not in yt condition, you will oblige immediately to unrig; and you will have no regard to any passes permitting ships to sail out of any port, but what bear date since the battle of Culloden.

"All ships bringing provisions to ye army that may be obliged to touch at any of the Ports, where detachments of the troops may be posted, may be allowed to proceed on the voyage, provided proper care be taken that no persons go off in them, of which the officers commanding the different detachments will be answerable.

"Given at the head-quarters of Inverness, the 29th April, 1746, By His Royal Highness' command.

"(Signed) WILLIAM P. CHABAN.

"EDWARD FAWKONER. (A true copy).

"List of Places where fishing boats are allowed to be in your cantonment.

"From Lunan Bay, including John's Haven, to rendezvous at Montrose 1
From John's Haven to Todd's Head to rendezvous at Barry 1
From Todd's Head to Port Letham to rendezvous at Stonehive 1
From Port Letham to Newburgh to rendezvous at Aberdeen 1
Along the coast from Fisherton to Lunan Bay.
Lunan Bay included to rendezvous at Arbrothe.

"You are to be punctual in executing every article of the above order.

"To Captain Hamilton. "P. CHABAN."

This document is indorsed on back "Order of march for Captain Hamilton," and in Wolfe's neat small hand, follows the date, 29th April, 1746. Complaints of Hamilton's proceedings being made to the civil authorities, he was compelled to refer on the subject to General Hawley, whose aide-de-camp, Wolfe, wrote him as follows.

"Inverness, May 19, 1746.

"Sir,

"I am ordered by General Hawley to acquaint you, yt he has

shown your letter to H.R.H., who approves of everything you have done, and desires you will continue your assiduity in apprehending such as have been in open rebellion, or are known abettors, and that you will be careful to collect all proofs and accusations against them, and deliver them to Major Chaban, and let the Major know from General Hawley, that he is to receive and keep together all such accusations as shall be sent him, from you or any other officer under his command, that they may be more conveniently had, when called for. You know the manner of treating the houses and possessions of rebels in this part of the country, the same freedom is to be used where you are, as has been hitherto practised, that is, in searching for them and their arms, cattle and other things are usually found. Those yt have conformed to his R.H. proclamation are to be registered as you have mentioned, the list is to be kept and their arms are to be taken from them. You will be so good as inform Major Chaban what concerns him in this letter, as also what relates to the possessions of the rebels, yt he and the officers under his command may make a proper use of it.

"I am Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES WOLFE, Aide-de-Camp, to Gen. Hawley."

The last sentence of this letter is written on the margin; Major Peter Chaban was then an officer of Cobham's Dragoons, the Lieutenant-Colonel of which was John Jordan. The letter is addressed "To Captain Hamilton of Cobham's Dragoons at Forfar, on His Majesty's Service," and franked in a large bold hand "H. Hawley." Fresh complaints being made, Cumberland was at last referred to, and he, of course, highly approved of all Hamilton's proceedings as the two following letters serve to shew.

"Sir,

"The General has shown your letters to his R.H., and both approve of your conduct. You are permitted to graze your troop in your neighbourhood for the reasons you assign, as the most effectual means of doing your duty; Major Chaban must be acquainted with the General's intentions in that respect, and you are likewise to let him know that he and the rest of the regiment have no right to claim any share of seizures made by your troop, when in separate quarters. The General is satisfied with what you have done in regard to the meeting house, and the money may be applied as you think proper. Young Fletcher's effects are to be secured but not disposed off till further orders. If you think the attestation of Mr. Watson's tenants be sufficient proof of his having acted in a treasonable manner, you are to make yourself master of his person, and confine him at Montrose with the rest.

"I am Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"JAMES WOLFE, Aide-de-Camp.

"Fort Augustus, 11th of June 1746."

This letter powerfully illustrates, how the people were at the mercy of the caprice, and arbitrary power of every officer commanding a troop or petty detachment at this time. The letter next is indorsed "To Captain Hamilton of Cobham's Dragoons at Forfar."

"Sir,

"General Hawley acquainted the Duke with the purport of your letter, who is very well satisfied with your conduct and you have to dispose of the effects of Brown and Watson; but nothing farther is to be done in Fletcher's affairs. The General bid me tell you that when any seizures are made of cattle or otherwise, in this part of the world, the commanding officer and every person concerned, have shares in proportion to their pay. You mention Mr. Douay to me as a person to be recommended; but at the same time say you have very little knowledge of him, as I have, much less and no more interest here than you have, I think if you have found him serviceable, you will not neglect an occasion of rewarding him; as it is not known when the troops will move from hence or what road General Hawley will go, I'm sorry to let you know 'tis impossible for me to appoint any place for you seeing him.

"I am Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"J. WOLFE, Aide-de-Camp to General Hawley."

Indorsed "To Captain Hamilton of Cobham's Dragoons at Forfar."

Then follows in Hamilton's hand. "This letter was brought to me from Fort Augustus by Bailie Douay upon Tuesday the 22nd of July, 1746." It bears Wolfe's seal in red wax, the impression apparently of a ring, being a helmetted head. The following letter, which was found with the foregoing, rehearses some of Captain Hamilton's proceedings in Angus.

"Bonnytown, 8th December 1746.

"Sir,

"You very well know, that in the month of June last, when Captain Hamilton of Cobham's Dragoons dispossessed Alexander Guthrie in Balfour, the conjunct Tacksman with me of the Parks of Coull and turned out all our beastial, we caused intimate the same to you under form of instrument, and protested against you for cost, skaith and damage we might sustain, by the loss of grass, having then purchased a considerable number of cattle to eat the same, and were obliged to dispose of them under the value, having no other grass to maintain them. This was such a loss to us that I hope you are not to think we will suffer it, and therefore expect you'll redress us, otherwise we must be excused to try how far we may have remead at law. We understand you have an action presently depending before the Court of Session against Captain Hamilton for violently dispossessing us of the said parks and for reparation of damages. We heartily concur with you in that complaint and wish you success; but by this we are not to be constructed liable for any part of the expense of that plea. In the

meantime, we observe by the Captain's answer, that he pretends he was ignorant of our being the Tacksmen of the said parks, and that he understood the Rebel David Ogilvy to have been the Tacksman, and the cattle in the park his property. This is a most unaccountable assertion, and not one word of it fact, for he had several meetings with Alexander Guthrie, Robert Adamson and oyrs concerned, before he rouped the grass, and was told by them, that we were the Tacksmen and not David Ogilvie, of which there can be a very sufficient proof. I might here condescend on witnesses, but I think it needless at present, as a list of them can be sent you when it is needful, &c.

"I am Sir,
"Your most humble servant,
"JOHN KER."

"P.S. I have sent you enclosed a note of the damages sustained. Indorsed, 'To Mr. Thomas Ogilvy of the Coull, merchant in Dundee, at Edinburgh.' "

In the papers preserved by the late Robert Forbes, D.D., Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and which relate the frightful atrocities of the King's troops in the northern parts of Scotland, we have the statement of a lady in Aberdeen, concerning the treatment she suffered at the hands of Hawley, and the zeal, shewn in the interest of that singularly brutal officer, by his aide-de-camp, was, to say the least of it a little out of place, and not quite what we might have expected from the hero of Quebec; but as the proverb has it, "when drums beat the laws are dumb." The statement of her heartless spoliation is thus given in the poor woman's narrative, and it forcibly illustrates the cruelty, rapine and open villany of the troops of George II, after a chance victory over a few Highland shepherds, (worn by the toil of a retreat from Derby, after seven days of famine, and being betrayed by their whig countrymen) had given them for a time the mastery of the Eastern Highlands.

It was on an evening in the month of February, 1745-6, she states, "that one Major Wolfe came to me, and after asking me if I was Mrs. Gordon, and desiring a gentleman who was with me to go out of the room, said he was come to tell me that by the Duke of Cumberland and General Hawley's orders, I was to be deprived of everything I had, except the clothes upon my back. After delivering this message, he said that General Hawley having inquired into my character of several persons, who had all spoken very well of me, and told him I had no hand in the rebellion, and that I was a stranger without relations in that country, he, the General, therefore, would make interest with the Duke of Cumberland that I might have any particular thing I had a mind to, and could say was my own. I then desired to have my tea.*

"But the Major told me it was very good, and that tea was

* A scarce and valuable commodity in Scotland at that time.

scarce in the army, so he did not believe I could have it. The same answer was made me when I asked for my chocolate. I mentioned several other things, particularly my china. He told me, there was a great deal of it, that it was very pretty, and that they were fond of china themselves; but as they had no ladies travelling with them, I might perhaps have some of it. I then desired to have my pictures. He (Wolfe) said he supposed I would not wish to have them all. I replied, I did not pretend to name any, except my sons. He asked me, if I had a son, where he was? I said I had sent him into the country to make room for them.

"'To what place?' said he. I answered, to Sir Arthur Forbesses. He asked, how old my son was? I said about fourteen. Said he, 'then he is not a child, and you will be made to produce him,' and thus we parted. This Major Wolfe was aide-de-camp to General Hawley."

At this time, when children were butchered in the glens for simply wearing tartan, the emotions of the poor mother when Wolfe left her, may be imagined.

"The next day," she adds, "a petition was drawn up and read to the Duke of Cumberland at his levee, by Captain Forbes, who was also aide-de-camp to General Hawley, and the Duke said, he would take care I should not be robbed. That day Major Wolfe came again, and told me that the Duke of Cumberland had sent him, to let me know that my petition had been read to him, and that he would take care that everything should be restored to me. Notwithstanding this, when I sent to my house (she had been, expelled) as, in particular I did, for a pair of breeches for my son, a little tea for myself, a bottle of ale, for some flour to make bread, all was refused me."

The inventory of her losses is astonishing, and recites all her bed and table linen, her wearing apparel, dinner and breakfast sets of china, bowls, chocolate, butter, cheese and ale, her candlesticks, books, pictures and musical instruments, the clothes of her husband and son, in short, the poor lady was robbed, as she states, of everything but the clothes upon her back. After being carefully packed in bales by the soldiers, these effects were sent by sea to London, with the plunder of other mansions, and many of her valuables found their way into the residence of a woman of the town, who was a special friend of the illustrious Henry Hawley.

In the summer of 1747, we find our hero otherwise employed, as the Records of the 20th Foot bear, that it was then encamped near Fort Augustus, under the orders of Major James Wolfe. In this camp were eleven battalions of the Line and Kingston's Horse. With these forces, Cumberland left no means untried to exterminate the people and render the country a wilderness; it was in this camp that His Royal Highness, and the equally chivalric officers of his staff, regaled themselves by stripping Highland women nude, and

forcing them to run races on barebacked ponies, for the amusement of the soldiers, and it was from thence, that he sent his detachments to hunt down the peasantry who were shot on the mountains like wild beasts, or stripped naked and then butchered, indecently mutilated and left unburied; women, often on the verge of child-bed, after seeing their brave husbands and sons murdered in cold blood, were openly violated in the light of day and almost under the regimental colours, while their children were bayonetted, or driven away to starve on barren heaths. In one place a whole family were enclosed in a barren and consumed by fire, "so alert were these ministers of vengeance, in the execution of their office," says Smollet in his History of England, "that in a few days, there was neither house, cottage, man nor beast to be seen; in the compass of fifty miles all was ruin, silence and desolation!"

Save in the studied atrocities and mad abominations of the Sepoy mutineers, the conduct of Cumberland and his troops, is without a parallel in modern times. The orthography of every human language would lack power to describe all that passed after the battle of Culloden in the Highlands, when the memory of those days of darkness may never be forgotten. Yet Scotland has not been without Whig writers and Presbyterian preachers, who have defended these atrocities; and in his own time, Cumberland was extolled as a conqueror, second only to Hannibal, to Cæsar, or Alexander, and a medal was struck in his honour. On the obverse was his head with the inscription, "Gul: Dux: Cumb: Delicœ Militum Natus 14th April, 1721; and on the reverse, Hercules slaying the Lernean Hydra with the motto "Pro Patre et Patria," and the date of Culloden.

Wolfe was one of the officers composing the general court-martial held for the trial of Colonel Durand, commander of the town and castle of Carlisle, for surrendering that place to the Highlanders. In a work entitled "Carlisle in 1745," by Mr. G. G. Mounsey, we have the proceedings at length. They terminated by the unanimous acquittal of Durand, who died a Lieutenant-General, a rank which he obtained sixteen years after the troubles of the Highlanders were over.

The officer selected to succeed Wolfe as aide-de-camp to General Hawley, was Captain John Davis of the 1st Royal Scots, (a cousin of the Duke of Norfolk) who took degrees at Cambridge in 1734, and had served in all the great battles of the German war. This veteran left the service in 1775, and died at Twickenham on the 23rd of August, 1812, in his ninety-fourth year.

Carlisle had surrendered on 15th November, 1745, contrary to the opinion and protestation of the Deputy-Governor, Colonel Durand of the 1st Foot Guards, who was shut up with a few men. The castle, which he was compelled to abandon. (*London Gazette*).

He was tried by Court-Martial, when it was proved that the Mayor and Corporation had made the best terms they could for

themselves, without any reference to him, he was therefore honourably acquitted. (*Hist. Coldstream Guards*).

Hostilities had still continued on the continent, and Wolfe embarked with the 20th regiment for the Netherlands, and was present with it at the unfortunate battle of Laffelt, which was fought near Maestricht on the 21st of June, 1747, when by the incapacity, if not by the cowardice of Cumberland, the army became disorganised, the Dutch and Austrians became clubbed and disordered, and the British arms were covered, as at Fontenoy, with disgrace, and had not the gallant Sir John Ligonier sacrificed himself in a desperate charge at the head of three Regiments of Dragoons, the fugitive Duke, with all his staff, had been taken prisoner by the Hussars of Count Saxe. The 20th was one of the battalions which manned the village of Laffelt and formed the British left wing. This point, after a whole day's cannonade was attacked by a powerful column of the French army. It came on in successive brigades, composed of the Irish, and the regiments of Navarre, La Marque, Monaco, the Royale de Vaisseaux and others, and fought with desperate perseverance. To this post the action was chiefly confined, and the carnage was horrible, for ere long, 10,000 Frenchmen and 5,000 of the allies fell.

During the battle, Wolfe distinguished himself so much, that he received the special thanks of the Duke of Cumberland; who after his precipitate flight to Maestricht, by his timidity and incapacity permitted the French to invest Bergen-op-Zoom, the strongest fortress in Dutch Brabant. They won it by storm and thus became masters of the whole navigation of the Scheldt. Thus we see what could be achieved by the "hero" of Culloden, when opposed to a soldier like the Count de Saxe.

(*To be continued.*)

CURIOSITIES OF NAVAL LITERATURE.

THE BROAD-ARROW.

"Come hither to mee, James Hambilton,
Thou art my only sister's sonne,
If thou wilt let my Beames(1) downe-fall,
Six hundred nobles thou hast wonne.
With that he swarved the maine mast tree,
He swarved it with nimble art;
But Horseley with a *broad arrowe*
Pierced the Hambilton thorough the heart."

Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton. (*Percy's Reliques*).

It is a familiar fact that Government stores are now marked with the broad-arrow, thus ↑; but when or why this mark was first adopted, appears to be unknown. It is hoped that the following

observations, if not perfectly conclusive, will at least throw some light on the subject.

First, then, it will be well to call things by their right names. Now Abernethy in one of his lectures, (we speak from memory), told his auditors that the stomach had been called an "oven" and a "stew-pan," but that in fact it was neither one nor the other, but simply a stomach. In like manner by the term "broad-arrow," we mean not, as some antiquarians suppose, a myth, not an emblem of heathen mythology, but a bona fide broad-arrow, or at least a representation of the same; premising that the "broad-arrow"* had two sharp barbs pointing backwards to the feathers, and the "*forked*-arrow," with which, however, we have at present nothing to do, "two pointing forwards." So also when Camden† tells us that "in the parish of Whitchurch, Herefordshire, *broad-arrow heads* have been found of late years," he meant that veritable heads of real arrows were literally discovered.

Now it is very probable that the mark of the "broad-arrow" was, so to speak, privately used, although, perhaps, not for the identification of property, before it was introduced into the public service. Thus a correspondent of *Notes and Queries, IV,* 371, "has always understood that the 'broad-arrow' on Government stores represented the Pheon, the well known arms of the Sydney family." And to the same purpose we are informed in one of Whyte's letters to Sydney that "yesterday a follower of my Lord Essex told me 'that he saw two letters of yours sealed with gold and the broad-arrow-head directed to two of the Maids of Honour.'"‡

Further it would seem that legal documents were formerly verified by the mark of an arrow, for in "Ivanhoe" Locksley (Robin Hood) and his confederates summon Front-de-Bœuf, when "an arrow neatly enough drawn was described as the mark of the Yeoman Locksley."

The following two quotations are submitted as it were at a venture, rather to exercise the ingenuity of our readers, than with the expectation of throwing much light on the subject.

"But give me my bent bow in my hand,
And a broad-arrow I'll let flee;
And where this arrow is taken up,
There shall my grave digged be."

Ballad—Robin Hood's Death.

"The drivers thorowe the woodès went
For to raise the deer;
Bowmen brickarte upon the bent
With their broad-arrows clear."

Ballad—Chevy Chase.

Moreover it would seem that, even for marking public property,

* Pict. Hist. of England, ii. 871.
† Britannia, p. 582.
‡ Ag. Strickland, Lives of the Queens, vii. 190.

England is not the only nation in which the broad-arrow is used, for a correspondent, A. C. M., in *Notes and Queries, No.* 180, remarks on the authority of Richardson's "Travels in the Sahara" that "the camels have all public and private marks, the former for their country, the latter for their owners; and strange enough, the public mark of the Ghadames camel is the English *broad R.*"

A. C. M. further observes in the same work, IV, 412: "I forget where it is, but remember something about a place held by the tenure of presenting the king with

——————"a broad arrow,
When he comes to hunt upon Yarrow."

In thus adducing the broad arrow as an emblem of the power and sovereignty of an English king, we think that A. C. M. hints at the true reason for the adoption of this emblem. He however, after having apparently discovered the right road, turns on one side, and proceeds to "suggest that the use of an arrow-head as a Government mark may have a Celtic origin, and that the so-called arrow may be the ↑ or â, the broad a of the Druids. This letter was typical of superiority either in rank or authority, intellect or holiness; and I believe stood also for king or prince."

Somewhat to the same effect another writer J. M. in *Notes and Queries,** "thinks that the broad-arrow might be traced back to the mysteries of Mithras. At all events the same figure occurs on coins, the symbol of Mithras as the sun, &c. "Our painted windows, and our altar cloths contain the symbol ↑, which I believe generally goes by the name of the three sacred nails, &c." He, in fact, concludes that the broad-arrow "is the adoption of a heathen symbol to Christian purposes."

Now it is of course readily admitted that many forms and emblems have been introduced into Christian worship and practice which were derived from Jewish and heathen rites. For example, the simple and comprehensive words of the "Lord's Prayer" (2) were uttered ages before our blessed Saviour commanded us when we pray to say "Our Father which art in Heaven, &c." But to presume with the above writers that because a sign or emblem was or is common to Heathens and Christians, that therefore the present existence of the said sign or emblemn in a Christian land, proves "the adoption of a heathen symbol to Christian purposes," is manifestly erroneous; otherwise we should conclude that the beautiful symbol of the cross, which tells so sad and yet so glorious a tale, was derived from Pagan superstitions, simply, because it was in use long before Christianity dawned.

We may here—*en passant*—refer to a curious notice of the "broad-arrow" in *Hackluyt,* III, 821, contained in "*The Admirable and prosperous voyage of the worshipfull Master Thomas Candish, of Trimley, in the Countie of Suffolke, Esquire, into the South Sea,*

* 31 Jan. 1852.

and from thence round about the circumference of the whole earth, begun in the yeere of our Lord 1586. *Written by Master Francis Pretty, a gentleman employed in the same action.*" At Java, "in this Canoa was the King's Secretarie, who had on his head a piece of died linen cloth folded up like unto a Turke's tuliban: he was all naked saving about his waste, his breast was carved with the '*broade-arrowe*' upon it."

We fear that the authorities whom we have quoted have not been very successful in divesting our subject of mystery; still we hope that our few remaining extracts and references may enable us to arrive at something like a definite conclusion.

We remark, then, in continuation, that Grose,* in quoting from *Ward's Animadversions of Warre*, published in the year 1639, says that the lieutenant "is to see the company provided with all kinde of ammunition, with axes, mattockes, spades, and the like, to build their hutts withall; these instruments are to have the *marke of the gallowse* set on them, in token of deathe to them that steale them."

Now it may be contended that this allusion to the "mark of the gallows" is merely an evidence of humour in the old author, akin to the sublime warning of the poet to those patriots who are probably destined "to leave their country for their country's good," which well known warning was as follows;

"He that prigs what isn't his'n
When he's cotch'd will be sent to pris'n."

But more than this, we submit that the allusion to the "mark of the gallows," tends to prove that at the above named date, 1639, there was no official mark to distinguish Government stores; otherwise, why was not the lieutenant directed to use it on the "axes, mattockes, spades, and the like?"

When then, it may be asked, was the broad-arrow first officially recognised? To this we reply that the earliest notice of the use of the "broad-arrow" for the purpose of identifying Government stores, with which we are acquainted, was in the year 1661. This notice occurs in a warrant from the Navy Board to the officers of Portsmouth Dock-Yard, issued sometime in the year 1693. The warrant was to the following effect:

"*By the principal Officers and Commissioners of their Majesties' Navy.*

"Whereas for the better preventing imbezzlements it hath been directed by several standing orders of this Board, as well as by two Procklamations, one in the year 1661, and the other in the year 1662, that all sorte of stores of their Majesties should be distinguished by markes therein exprest, namely, cordage with a white thread spun the contrary way, canvas with a blue strake in the middell, and all other stores with the '*broad-arrow*;' spikes and nails to be wrought

* Milit. Antiq. i. 254.

with five strokes upon their heads," (query hardly legible) "and the saide marke of 'broad-arrow' under them all, &c., &c.

"And for so doing this shall be your warrant."

We think then that we are justified in concluding that the first official use of the broad-arrow must date from the issue of the above named proclamation in the year 1661; for we cannot suppose but that, if any earlier authority existed, the Navy Board would have been cognizant of the fact,—and if cognizant, they would, doubtless, have referred to it.

Having thus endeavoured to ascertain *when* the broad-arrow was first introduced, let us next inquire *why* this symbol was selected in preference to others?

We remark then that the use of the bow was taught us by our gallant neighbours the French,(3) and such apt pupils did we become, that we soon beat our masters with their own weapons.

Again, the bow was not only a weapon of defence, but it was also a toy for recreation; and before a godly despotism had placed its iron heel on the neck of the people, before the Puritans insisted on the "bitter" observance of the Sabbath, the citizens and villagers practised archery on Sundays and holydays. All used the bow; youths and maidens, young men and aged veterans, roistering apprentices and staid merchants, gay students and reverend divines, all practised the gentle craft of archery. The fondness of the weapon survived its use; and the people grieved to see the gallant bow supplanted by the inglorious arquebus.

Be it further remembered that confidence in the use of the bow, tended to strengthen the democratic principle of the constitution,—for the people well knew that it was neither the belted Knights nor the proud Cavaliers, who discomfited the hosts of France on the plains of Cressy; no, the victory was, under God, fought and won by the humble infantry, the despised archers, whose serried files, firm as a wall of adamant, discharged their flights of arrows "with such force and quickness, that it seemed as if it snowed!"(4)

Neither did the Yeomanry forget that at Agincourt, the lofty Barons and their retainers, the Knights and men-at-arms, although clad in the panoply of plume and helm, and mail and hauberk, were mere envious spectators of the battle; while it was the poor Archer in his ragged jacket, "bare footed and bare headed" who overthrew "the horse and his rider," the peers and the chivalry of France. Does not all this remind us that if times are changed, facts are unaltered? How fruitless was that glorious light cavalry charge at Balaklava! how resistless was that firm "thin red line" of infantry at Inkerman!

But it is likewise worthy of remark that in merry England the bow once served to cherish the domestic and social affections,—even as the rifle is perhaps destined to do in our days,—and in after times its memory told of the forest glade and the greenwood tree, of kings and courts, of knights and damsels, of rural sports and

courtly pageants; and last, though not least, of the bold outlaw, a gentleman by profession, and somewhat of a saint in practice, the self-elected arbiter of God's justice, the self-appointed Almoner of God's bounty, who piously enacted the office of the good Samaritan by despoiling the rich, in order that he might relieve the necessities of the poor.

Lastly we are reminded that the bow, and the arrow, and the quiver, are frequently alluded to in Holy Scripture as symbols of the providence and omnipotence of God. So also,—with reverence be it spoken,—the bow and the arrow were ultimately so nationalized in the affections of the English by contributing to their safety and ministering to their pleasures, that these weapons insensibly became emblems of the power(6) and sovereignty of the king, who was the legitimate representative of the might and majesty of the people.

What then more natural than that the emblem of a nation's power and sovereignty should be used to identify the property of that nation? and this, we believe, was the reason, combined with its simplicity of form, why the "*broad-arrow*" was selected in preference to other symbols for the marking of our national property.

Notes.

(1.) "*If thou wilt let my beames downe fall.*" It would seem from the ballad of Sir Andrew Barton that the Scotch in those days A.D. 1511, had a substitute for the "dolphins" used by the ancient Greeks. These dolphins were heavy lead or iron weights, hung from the yard-arms, and let fall into the enemy's galleys. Bishop Percy observes in a note that "these dolphins are mentioned by Thucydides, and are more fully explained in 'Schefferi de Militiâ Navali.'" See also *Burchett's Transactions at Sea, p.* 83.

What these "beams" mean is not clearly understood. We subjoin a few extracts from this spirit-stirring ballad to illustrate the subject.

And first the merchant "Henrye Hunt" warns Lord Howard to be careful what he is about with the formidable Sir Andrew Barton, for

"Hee is brasse within, and steele without,
With *beames* on his topcastle stronge;
And eighteen peces of ordinance
He carries on each side along."

"Were ye twentye shippes, and he but one,
I sweare by kirke, and bower, and hall,
He wold overcome them every one,
If once his *beames* they doe downe fall."

"And if you chance his shipp to borde,
This counsell I must give withall,
Let no man to his topcastle goe
To strive to let his *beames* downe fall."

The battle proceeds, until at length "the ablest gunner in all the realm," "Good Peter Simon was his name,"

"And he lette goe his great gunnes shott;
Soe well he settled itt with his ee,
The first sight that Sir Andrew sawe,
He see his pinnance sunke in the sea."

This loss of one of his ships was followed by the slaughter of many of his men on board his own ship, and Sir Andrew exclaimed:

"Come hither to me, thou Gordon good,
That aye wast readye att my call;
I will give thee three hundred markes,
If thou wilt let my *beames* downe fall."

"Then Gordon swarved the maine-mast tree,
He swarved it with might and maine;
But Horseley, with a bearing arrowe,
Stroke the Gordon through the braine,
And he fell into the haches again."

This calamity was followed by another, the death, as before quoted, of "James Hambilton," his "only sister's sonne." Enraged at the loss of these faithful followers, Sir Andrew declares that he will "swarve," or in other words that he will climb up the mast himself, and let his *beams* down-fall.

"Sir Andrew he did swarve the tree,
With right good will he swarved then:
Upon his breast did Horseley hitt,
But the arrow bounded back agen.
Then Horseley spyed a privye place
With a perfect eye in a secrette part,
Under the spole of his right arme,
He smote Sir Andrew to the heart."

"Fight on, my men, Sir Andrew sayes,
A little I'me hurt, but yett not slaine;
I'le but lye downe and bleede a while,
And then I'le rise and fight againe.
Fight on, my men, Sir Andrew sayes,
And never flinche before the foe;
And stand fast by St. Andrewe's crosse
Untill you heare my *whistle* blowe."

"*They never heard his whistle blowe,—*
Which made their hearts waxe sore adread,
Then Horseley sayd, Aboard, my lord,
For well I wott Sir Andrew's dead."

Verily these quaint old writers were true poets, they do indeed stir one's heart "as with a trumpet."

To proceed with our illustrations. Do the following remarks

from *Charnock's History of Marine Architecture,* (i. 122), throw any light on these formidable "beams" used in the Scotch Navy?

"Among the most simple, and consequently the most ancient of these happily destructive contrivances, is the asser, or lever, the form of which is described by Vegetius in the following terms:" 'A thin long beam, not unlike the yard, was suspended nearly in the same manner with the yard, from the mast of the vessel, each end of it being shod or cased with iron; this simple engine, from the method in which it was attached to the mast, could be used as a species of battering ram, whether the enemy was grappled on the right or left hand, the starboard or larboard side. Its effects were extremely destructive; for being moved with agility and force, it swept off at one stroke all those with whom it came in contact, destroying or severely maiming both the soldiers who defended the vessel, and the mariners who worked it; on some occasions also, it extended its mischievous efforts even to the perforation or staving of the vessel itself.' "

But the most important machine was that which was invented by Duilius; it was called the corvus, and so formidable did it prove, that it served to establish the naval supremacy of Rome over Carthage. "Le succès fut dû à l'invention que Duillius fit du corbeau. Par le moyen de cet instrument, avec lequel on s'accrochoit, les batailles navales *se changèrent en actions de terre,* où Rome étoit accoutumée de triompher," B.C. 260. *Sainte Croix, Histoire de la Puissance Navale de l'Angleterre,* i., 7.

The reader may derive a tolerable idea of the nature of the corvus from the following extract, from which and from other authorities we infer that this machine possessed the following characteristics; —

1st. It formed a stage or bridge by which to board the enemy.

2nd. It was a grapnel, by which to hold the enemy.

3rd. It was a species of artillery, causing by the fall of a heavy weight the destruction of the enemy's ship.

In commenting on the contrivance of Duilius, the Chevalier Folard, in his admirable commentaries on Polybius, says that "the corvus was a machine that bore a strong resemblance to the crane which is now used for lifting heavy weights. It had a mast, or upright beam, four fathoms in height, and three palms in diameter, which stood on the prow or forecastle, and served at its top as an axis for the long piece of wood which in cranes is called the arm, (query jib), and to which the corvus or cone of iron was suspended. This arm turned with facility on every side, and was properly secured by means of the ropes which were fixed to it. At the end of the arm there was a pulley for the passage of the cord which suspended the corvus."

The author observes that 'the iron was pointed, wherefore it could not have been made in the form of a pestle, as the original Greek word implies, but rather of the reversed cone or pyramid.' "This cone was of cast iron, and exceedingly heavy, so that falling by

its own weight it might pierce the deck or prow: but, as it might have returned through the hole by which it entered, and thus released the vessel, it was furnished with moveable hooks of iron, attached by hinges, to the end that, when the corvus had pierced the deck, the hooks or grapples, which yielded to the previous resistance, might open of themselves, and lay hold of whatever should be within their reach. It is obvious, too, though no mention has been made of this particular by the author, that to the end of the rope was added an iron chain. As soon as a vessel thus furnished approached another within reach of this machine, the rope was loosened to permit the elevated end of the arm to fall down; the instant the corvus had made its stroke, the bridge was dropped, and at the outer end were claws of iron to secure its hold."

"An engraving of the corvus is given by Rollin in his *History of the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients*, (ii. 129). M. le Roy has published a curious memoir in the *Mémoires de l'Institut National*, 1798, in order to recommend the adoption of the corvus to French privateers."—*Locke's History of Navigation.*

But in so far as grappling irons were modifications of the ancient corvi, we might multiply examples of their use in modern times; thus

Edward III defeats the French fleet off Sluys, A.D. 1340; "they had large grapnels and iron hooks with chains, which they flung from ship to ship, to moor them to each other."—*Froissart*, i, 211.

In a battle with the Spaniards off Winchelsea, 29th August, 1350, the King said, "'Grapple my ship with that, for I will have possession of her.' His knights replied, 'let her go her way, you shall have a better than her.' That vessel sailed on, and another large ship bore down and grappled with chains and hooks to that of the King."—*Froissart*, ii, 261.

So also in a naval action between the English and Flemings, in Edward III's reign; "the ships were grappled together with chains and hooks, so that they could not escape."—*Froissart.*

Richard I besieges Acre. "The English defeated the enemy, taking most of their ships, and in them two hundred and fifty grappling irons."—*Burchett's Transactions at Sea*, p. 330.

And in that "sore and deadly fight, by the Centurion against five Spanish gallies, in the Strait of Gibraltar, A.D. 1591: six gallies had borded them, yea, and with their grappling irons made their gallies fast to the said shippe called the Centurion; the gallies were grappled to the Centurion in this manner, two lay on one side, and two on another, and the Admirall lay full in the sterne."—*Hackluyt* ii, 169.

So also in the *Lusiad*, book viii,

"Casteel's proud war ships, circling round enclose
The Lusian galleys; through their thundering rows,
Fierce pressing on, Pereira fearless rides,
His hooked irons grasp the Ammiral's sides."

Among the *State Papers of King Henry VIII*, Part 3, there is an ancient map of Ireland, dated 1567, in which is represented an action between two ships. Each ship has iron hooks, (like modern fire ships), at her yard arms, and one of them has an immense grapnel hung by a chain from the bowsprit end. A man on board holds one end of the chain, that he may, when opportunity serves, let the grapnel fall into the enemy.

Lastly, we submit a curious extract from a curious book, showing how a ship's anchor may be used as a weapon of attack.

"If any shippe hath layd you aboard about your bowes, and if you would sincke him, then let your ancker next unto him hang a cockbill with a strong painter or rope, that the crosse or floukes may hang a little vnderneath the water, and then by the meanes of the heauing and settling of both the shippes with the sea, the ancker will rent or plucke out the plancke of the ship's side with ancker floukes, and yet it will doo your owne shippe no great hurt, for that still the ancker hangeth leuell but at one heigth, and the most hurt that it may doo unto your own shippe, it will pike but a hole, but for the other shippe, she falleth downe uppon it with her whole weight a fadome long together, which must needes with two or three plonges rente out the plancke of the ship's side." From *Inuentions or Deuices, very necessary for all Generalles and Captaines, or leaders of men, as wel by sea as by land. Written by William Bourne, An.* 1578.

(2.) "*The simple and comprehensive words of the Lord's Prayer.*" We learn from Dr. A. Clarke's commentary on Matthew vi and 13, that "The very learned Mr. Gregory has shown that our Lord *collected* this prayer out of the Jewish Euchologies, and gives us the whole form as follows:

"'Our Father who art in Heaven, be gracious unto us! O Lord our God, hallowed be thy name, and let the remembrance of Thee be glorified in heaven above, and in the earth here below! Let thy kingdom reign over us now, and for ever! The holy men of old said, remit and forgive unto all men whatsoever they have done against me! And lead us not into the hands of temptation, but deliver us from the evil thing! For thine is the kingdom, and thou shalt reign in glory for ever and for evermore.'—*Gregory's Works, 4to.*, p. 162. *See this proved at large in the collections of Lightfoot and Schoettgenius.*"

(3.) "*The use of the bow was taught us by our gallant neighbours.*" "At the battle of Hastings the Normans had long bows and arrowes, which of the English at that time, were not at all in use."—*Baker's Chron.*, p. 30. And Grose states that before the Norman invasion, "the bow was used in the chase, but not in our armies."—*Milit. Antiq.*

(4.) "*It seemed as if it snowed.*" At the battle of Cressy, "the Genoese set up a loud shout in order to frighten the English, but they remained quite still, and did not seem to attend to it. They

then set up a second shout, and advanced a little forward; but the English never moved. They hooted a third time, advancing with their cross bows presented and began to shoot. The English archers then advanced one step forward, and shot their arrows with such force and quickness, that it seemed as if it snowed!"—*Froissart*, v. 163.

Froissart compared feathers to snow; some two thousand years before, Herodotus compared snow to feathers, for he says that a district near Scythia cannot "be discovered on account of the *feathers* which are continually falling," ii., 357, "*Melpomene*," vii.

The Greek and Trojan heroes were so undignified as to pelt each other with stones, in allusion to which Homer says,

"As the *feath'ry snows*,
Fall frequent on some wintry day . . . .
So thick alternately by Trojans hurl'd
Against the Greeks, and by the Greeks return'd,
The stony volleys flew."—*Iliad*, xii, (*Cowper*).

(5.) "*Barefooted and bareheaded.*" "When the English saw Sir Thomas Erpingham throw up his truncheon,"—the signal for battle—"they set up a loud shout, to the great astonishment of the French." "The English archers amounting to at least 13,000, let off a shower of arrows with all their might, and as high as possible, so as not to lose their effect. They were for the most part without any armour, and in *jackets*, with their hose loose, and hatchets or swords hanging to their girdles; some were *barefooted*, and *without hats*."—*Monstrelet*, iv, 176.

The *Jacket* appears to have been the usual dress of the archer, for "the Franc archers from Caen were clothed in jackets, on which was embroidered the word Caen; those from Alençon, dressed likewise in jackets, with the words, 'audi partem' embroidered on them."—*Monstrelet*, x, 398.

(6.) "*Emblems of the power and sovereignty of the King.*" Field of the cloth of gold. "At this interview, King Henry caused an English *Archer* to be embroidered on his tent, with this sentence under him, 'he shall prevail with whom I side;' which says the judicious historian, was not only his motto, but his practice as long as he lived."—*Abrégé de l'Histoire de France, par Mezeray, Tome* iv, p. 494, *quoted in Lives of the Admirals.*

RECRUITING UNDER DIFFICULTIES AMONG THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(*Concluded*)

II.

The state of agriculture in the Virgin Islands is, as it seems ever to have been, of the most unrefined and profitless description; for

while there are valleys of high natural fertility, and slopes on the adjacent hills where such implements could be employed to the greatest advantage, there is not a single plough or horse hoe within the Government. The rude and inefficient implement handed down to the negro labourer by his slave progenitor is still regarded as the 'summum bonum' on the sugar estate, and when to this primeval tillage is added the almost entire disregard of the fructifying influence of manure, it is scarcely to be wondered at, if the crop of a favourable season do not exceed what would be considered an average crop for a first-class estate in Barbadoes or British Guiana.

Virgin Gorda, an island surpassing in beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate, lies a waste. The people reside on the seashore, and depend upon wrecks for a precarious and questionable livelihood. Yet in this very island is one of the best, if not the safest, harbours in the West Indies, or even the world.

Nelson said it was superior to that of Trincomalee—and he is no ignoble authority on such matters. Fifteen fathom of water close to the shore point to the practicability of a coal wharf, so much wanted by the Mail Company. Then again, it is an English Island, and the revenues which now accrue to the Danish Treasury would with more reason and justice flow into the coffers of our Exchequer; and see what a change in the affairs of the Islanders it would produce. Six thousand idle inhabitants would get employment from their natural protectors. The lands of Tortola would be cultivated by enterprising immigrants. Sugar would once more crown the mountain tops and luxuriate in valleys. Cotton would cover the slopes, to enrich and beautify the scene. The copper mines of Virgin Gorda would be opened. From the quarries of the Island a granite-built town would arise on its shores, whither would resort capitalists, and the depot of the West Indies hitherto monopolized by St. Thomas, would be transferred to the safe, healthy and beautiful roadstead of Virgin Gorda.*

Much of the land in the Virgin Islands is in the hands of chancery, the consequence of which is, that the creole settler is reluctant to engage in the purchase of property to which his title cannot be proved beyond question.

Hence immense tracts of land are over-run with bush, utterly useless to the proprietor—utterly useless to the State, but containing resources of the highest value to both. Nor is there any hope of improvement except under such a combination of circumstances as I have mentioned.

Meanwhile the proximity of St. Thomas with its never-failing market offers ample employment to small cultivators, to fishermen and to the charcoal burners. Thus, as I have before said, although there is undoubtedly much room for improvement, no industrious

* Since the foregoing was written, Antigua has been fixed upon as the most central port of resort for the inter-colonial steamers.

man may ever want in the Virgin Islands. But there is one portion of the inhabitants—one class, who are excluded from these advantages, and are consequently forced to other and more profitable means of gaining a livelihood—I allude to the petty tradesmen and artisans. With little local element for mercantile abilities or mechanical genius they drive but a sorry trade, and in general are in the most indigent circumstances.

Even gentler callings are unrewarded or so ill paid, that frequently on the death of the professional gentleman, his family is reduced to great pecuniary straits, if not absolute poverty. Thus it was that the son of a medical gentleman, who had once occupied the Vice-Regal seat in the Assembly, but whose untimely death deprived his numerous family of support, came to me one morning and requested to be enlisted. I was reluctant to close with the offer, and gave him time for due consideration as well as advice to consult his relations; but he returned with their consent, and a few days after the enlistment took place; for I had few doubts but that his colour and ability, with a due regard to steadiness of conduct, would soon raise him to his proper position under a colonel who never allowed an opportunity to pass of befriending a spirited effort. Yet it was a grave responsibility to plunge this young man, white, educated, and by birth a gentleman into the society of the ranks of a black regiment. It was, therefore, only conditional on the promise of his uncle to purchase his discharge (should matters turn out unfortunately), that I consented to take him.

Although number one idea was ever fixed upon, how and where a recruit could be secured, with the consequent exposure to sun and rain, I was not above or entirely careless about the round of gaiety which the good people of Tortola lavished upon me. A dance had not been thought of since the ill-omened time of the occupation of the Island by troops in 1853. Thus the fifteen young ladies who formed the community, exulted at the idea of a stranger's arrival, and excited their parents to the unusual dissipation of an entertainment.

Well do I remember my entrée to the first of these revivals. As usual I had been dining with His Excellency the Governor, and he, whilst prompting me to warlike deeds in the expected meeting of fifteen high-spirited, wild and jolly young ladies, plied me with such stimulating incentives, that I felt equal to any encounter, and perfectly capable of resisting the loveable attacks of any body of marriageable virgin!

Unfortunately Tortola cannot boast a band of music, and its two violinists and one clarionet player are but poor substitutes. Still worse, there exist but two pianos in the whole island; nor was the house whither we went, one favoured with the instrument in question.

I had accordingly lent my drummers as a decided improvement

on the fiddlers aforesaid, who greeted our arrival with the National Anthem, and the lanky host with smiles and bows ushered us into the room—and such a room!

Around the walls which were studded with sconces of flaming candles, the fifteen young ladies and their respective mothers and aunts were seated.

One corner of the extensive apartment was blockaded with a cake and wine-covered table, which in turn was blockaded by a cohort of fathers and brothers; whilst in the distant verandah stood an omnivorous levy of children, gloating over the idea of a secret attack on the viands as they passed out!

All stood to attention as we entered, and I became the uncomfortable cynosure of all eyes. I know no more unpleasant sensation than the being subject to the stare of an assembly; but when that assembly is composed principally of ladies, then I say it is terrific.

Thus for a moment aghast I stood, while the Governor formally introduced me to the company; but then I am an Irishman and an officer. Can two more audacious elements be united?

At once I proposed a game of forfeits, and condemned the delinquents to spell *opportunity* with me in the verandah, and very pleasantly was I getting through the orthography of that difficult polysyllable with a rather pretty young lady, when a gentleman who had entered by the front door at the moment rather unceremoniously, tried to dispart us as I was in the act of rendering the last kissing accompaniment to the last letter. "What the d—l are you doing, sir?" were the first words the infuriated old gentleman could articulate.

"Kissing this young lady," replied I coolly, and returned to the assault, which was easily accomplished as my partner was now in fits of laughter. The noise brought out the hostess, the Governor, and a crowd of (shall I say?) jealous young ladies.

The scene becomes indescribable; for amid the noise, confusion, explanation and retaliation, I at last discovered the angry old gentleman to be the virtuous, and kissing-condemning papa of the frolicsome young lady!

It is almost a rule in human nature to go from one extreme to another; and as it is with individuals so it is with States.

Now scarcely two years after the very serious émeute which occurred in the Island, not only were the troops wholly withdrawn, but not even was there a single policeman left or raised to assist the action of Government in the important discharge of its duties consequent on such a rebellion. The only civil conservators of peace which Tortola can boast of, are a few special constables sworn in by the Governor; but it is very rarely that even these can be brought to secure a delinquent, when that delinquent in nine cases out of ten may be a near relation or beloved friend; when therefore the commitment of a criminal is made, the law of Tortola is

especially severe, and examples thus furnished are erroneously considered to deter others.

Nor does the Newgate, in which the unfortunates have to expiate their offences, fall short in fulfilling the object of Tortolan legislature, viz.: to inspire the greatest amount of terror into the greatest amount of punishment. It not unfrequently also happens that sentence of death is passed upon prisoners who in England would only be liable to penal servitude. Such was the case with a man who about this time was found guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner had flung a stone out of a window, which falling by accident on his cousin's head, killed him. The deceased and the prisoner were proved to be on the most friendly terms; yet sentence of death was pronounced, it being argued that death was caused by the prisoner when in the commission of an unlawful act, and *ipso facto* he was guilty of his cousin's murder!

The Governor commuted the sentence into imprisonment for life; but on my earnest entreaties consented to allow me to enlist him on condition of perpetual expatriation.

Having by this time several recruits to despatch to headquarters, and the day of departure having been announced, the town was early filled with a crowd of relations and mothers anxious to see the last of their children.

The women of the African settlement were especially loud in their wail, and implored the moon to take their sons, and the stars to prevent their departure!

However, (as it was allowed me) I paid half the bounty to each recruit, who in turn handed the amount to his mother, and this efficacious styptic soon healed their affections, and checked their welling tears.

Apprehensive lest any of the troops should attempt escape on arrival at St. Thomas, I embarked with them myself, and remained on board in the harbour of St. Thomas all night, to the no small risk of health, if not life. One man, however, escaped our vigilance by slipping overboard and swimming ashore; but I evidently paid my gallant Africans a poor compliment thus to mistrust them, for this man returned at daylight and asked my pardon!

The following day having transferred the recruits on board the windward-bound steamer, we embarked in our tiny yacht, and receiving three hearty cheers from the poor fellows as we passed, sailed once more for the shores of Tortola.

Our return passage was of slow progress, and as night fell we were compelled to come to an anchor off an island called Jos-an-dike; a volcanic-looking excrescence, thinly cultivated, and still more sparely inhabited. It forms one of the group of the Virgin Islands, and is indeed an integral portion of that Government; but the remnant of the Danish element which exists in the Island, alienates it to a considerable degree, and confines all intercourse to the distasteful periodical visit of the presiding magistrate or the

tax-gatherer. The people in fact make no secret of their treasonable principles, and boldly assert their allegiance to the King of Denmark.

We had a passenger on board the yacht who was on his return from the Danish Island of Santa Cruz to his native place in Tortola.

He expressed his satisfaction at our misfortune in having to put into at Jos-an-dike. "For," said he, "I have a curious message to deliver to a gentleman on shore from a friend in Santa Cruz." I enquired its nature. "It is too long a story to tell in detail," he began, "but about three years ago at a ball given in Basse-Terre, a Barbadian gentleman danced once too often with a pretty girl, the sweetheart or wife of this gentleman here. In the morning his body was found under a prickly-pear bush, with a knife plunged in its side! There was signs of a struggle, and an open razor was discovered near the spot. The knife was the well-known property of Mr. Dezmaze (as he is called), but the authorities failed to secure him or winked at his escape; for the Barbadian trick of using the razor was thought to have provoked Dezmaze into stabbing his antagonist. No investigation took place at the time, and the girl who was the occasion of all, disappeared until the affair blew over. A few months ago it became known that Dezmaze was living here safe on British ground, and as I happened to be coming in the direction I was asked to carry the message. That is all."

"But what is the message—and from whom?" I asked impatiently.

The Santa Cruz man smiled grimly, looked knowingly from the corner of his eye, and answered slowly. "I am to tell him to look sharp or he'll die before the whale fishing's due. He was a great whale-fisher, you must know, *and the season is coming on now.* His wife sent the warning."

"Danish Creole, too bad for true, officer," remarked the Captain, who had been listening; "this man no live, him followed!"

The bay in which we were anchored was a winding indentation on the rock, and from this iron-bound coast, arose to a considerable height tiers of bush-covered hills crowded with the graceful cabbage palm. The village capital stands on the loftiest ridge, which from that point shelves away in a gradual slope towards the sea on the opposite shore. At daylight, after some delay from difficulty of landing, we ascended the precipitous path that led to the town, and having installed myself in a hut on the outskirts, and desired the old woman to bake the cassada cake I found her kneading, I directed my servant (who was in uniform) and sailors to invite from the village any eligible recruits, while my Santa Cruz friend proceeded to deliver his ominous message.

I enquired of my garrulous hostess in what way Mr. Dezmaze was conducting himself since his arrival in the Island; but she was evidently ignorant of his antecedents. "Mr. Dezmaze schoolmaster and preacher for we. He write letter, and read book, and make

we find peace; good man dat; my husban' much with him; and he lub we." Such was the degree of his intimacy with the household; and from more minute enquiries, I easily discovered that his influence in the Island of Jos-an-dike was supreme. That he was a dangerous, political, robbing, cowardly scoundrel was equally evident; enriching himself at the cost of the benighted inhabitants, and exciting the already dissatisfied people into open resistance against the taxes and ill-use of the publicans of that office.

Wearied by the early walk and long story, I lay down on a bench to sleep; but a confused sound of voices aroused me, and I sat up to listen.

"Oh! ladies," said a tremulous voice outside, "did you hear the news? the sojeers have landed and are pressing every one; no young man will be left in the Island. They will take me even, if they catch me, and they want to bring us away to India, the other side of the world, to fight against black men, who were slaves and want their freedom."

"Oh! massa, oh! sir; too bad, too bad, and 'Gustus come home to old modder to see she, and he be take now!" "Luke down on the shore, and the sojer take him too," chimed in another. "But," interrupted a male voice, "they are English, for I saw the red coat in the boat, and got down to the shore in time to stop Luke from going off for them, so I don't know how they landed, but here they are, the most of them in disguise. One was up at my house looking for me, but I told Antoinette to say I had gone to the other side of the Island." The conversation now grew indistinct, but its tenour was to excite the good 'ladies' to hide their husbands and sons, and to try to send off the red-coats without an addition to their numbers.

Another voice now joined in, and I had scarcely recognized it as that of the old woman, my hostess, when a volley of self-condemning curses on his folly for remaining so near dangers was uttered by the male voice, and I opened the door in time to see the retreating figure of Dezmaze. I called on him to stand, but no sooner did he hear my voice than he started into a run down the hill.

I followed him a few steps, and as he increased his speed I gave a true Irish yell to add to his velocity, which certainly was not lost upon him, for he seemed to fly from rock to rock in the perilous descent.

At the moment I observed my men in the distance toiling up the hill, and gesticulated to them to stop the runaway, and he was accordingly seized in his wild career. On my way to the spot I was joined by the Santa Cruz gentleman, who was returning from his unsuccessful visit. We found Dezmaze struggling violently in the grasp of the "Ugly Creole,"* who rather enjoyed the operation of holding him down, although threatened in screams of defiance with law and actions for assault and battery. "I seize you," I

* As one of the crew was christened.

said quietly, "not as a soldier, but as a man guilty of high treason. I heard all you said, and how you endeavoured to baffle a recruiting party in the lawful execution of its duties." The discomfited schoolmaster fairly howled, while he writhed and wriggled on the ground under the tightened hold. He begged to be let off and he would show the officer where two fine young men could be found.

"I don't want to press men as you said, nor would I take you if you offered yourself, so go, but remember to be more cautious for the future, and don't humbug the old women of this Island." He was released, and my Santa Cruz friend now took the opportunity of drawing him aside and whispering the strange warning into his ears. At first the fellow grinned dubiously, and asked the other to which regiment he belonged; but when he perceived the continued seriousness, yet careless tone of the Santa Cruz man, he bent his head to hear the words a second time. We had moved up some distance, but I could see a livid yellow creep over his features, and fixing a blood-shot look on his informer, he turned and dived into a bush. * * * * * *

"What say you to a day among peacocks?" asked the President of me one morning a few days after our return to Tortola. It was a startling proposal, but in reply to my queries it was explained that a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago had long since been stocked with domestic animals and birds whose progeny had become wild, and now afforded no easy prey to the sportsman's gun. It was agreed to weigh anchor for this 'happy hunting ground' that night.

As soon, therefore, as we could escape from a ball given by one of the Tortolan officials, and I had danced the 'very last polka' with the daughter of mine host, I sallied forth to our rendezvous on the beach.

It was a bright beautiful night, and the moon-lit waves rippled pleasantly at my feet while I awaited the arrival of His Excellency. In the tropics there is no silence in the night. Nature is alive, and the voices of a thousand insects sound strangely on the unaccustomed ear and fix the attention. In this way I became suddenly aware of the plash of oars, and looking up perceived in the distance a small boat occupied by a solitary figure approaching.

In a few minutes the oarsman ran his craft up on the beach close to where I stood half-hidden by the shade of a cocoa-nut tree.

The man disembarked, and stood with his back to me for some time in contemplative silence. I advanced to speak, when turning round sharply at the step, I at once recognized the black and cowardly features of the Jos-an-dike schoolmaster.

"Well my man, what brings you to Tortola, at this time of night too, in that small boat?"

"I'm not bound to answer, I think," he replied with an air of insolence, yet in a certain nonplussed tone of voice; "what does the officer want to know for? I'm free to come and go."

Not wishing to bandy compliments with the fellow, I walked away, and soon after met the Governor accompanied by his crew, who lost no time in hoisting sail, and with a *ventus a puppi* we stood out to sea. I mentioned my rencontre with Dezmaze, and related the story of his life. "He has come for something else than escaping his avengers," I said in conclusion; "there is something diabolical about the man's looks." "Perhaps so," returned the President; "he has given me trouble before now, but I have always granted him a fool's pardon. Tom," he continued addressing the Captain, "remind me to send for Bridges; this fellow must be looked after." "Aye, aye, sir!" and there was a knowing pleasantry in the sailor's reply; for this Bridges was the Governor's spy and man of dirty work requisite in a community without a police officer, and Bridges was the "Ugly Creole."

Strange and almost unsportsmanlike work we had on arrival in this animal Utopia. Barn-door fowl perched upon high trees crowed and flapped their wings with delight. The stately peacock spread out its starry tail in conscious triumph of superior beauty. Goats looked down on us from distant crags, and startled pigs grunted a welcome as they skedaddled into the bush around. But feelings of compunction soon yielded to a desire for sport, and our bag was quickly made. It is only at certain intervals that access to this island is at all possible, owing to a dangerous ground sea which encircles it, and this fact may account in a great measure for the rapid increase of the undisturbed inhabitants.

For many days after our return I strove hard to raise recruits, parading the men with fife and drum and offering every inducement; but somewhat unaccountably the people did not appear to regard our allurements. The military music had lost its charms, and our cloth was evidently at a discount. I could not help associating our want of success with the arrival of the Jos-an-dike schoolmaster, although it seemed unreasonable. The sequel will tell.

To the south-west of Tortola lies an island belonging to the Danes, called St. John's. It is somewhat larger than Virgin Gorda, and has a population of 8,000. Here there is a system of apprenticeship which compels every native of the labouring class to bind himself to a master for one year, under the penalty of being treated as a vagabond. The consequents of an absolute government follow; harsh measures from the proprietors, angry resistance on the part of the tenantry.

In point of fact it is slavery in all its severities, and none of its advantages. As Tortola is so close at hand, it not so unfrequently happens that a body of these serfs seize a boat, and if they manage to elude the coast-guard, betake themselves to the free soil of a British colony. In this manner quite a settlement has been made at a place called Carrot Bay, and thither I determined to go in search of recruits. Accordingly my men marched in all martial

array by the high road, while I leisurely rode across by a mountain path.

I had reached the summit, and stopped to admire the surrounding scenery, when in the distance I descried the well-known figure of Dezmaze. Wishing to avoid him, I struck into a bye-path, but had soon to dismount to pilot my progress through the dense prickly pear and cacti. Suddenly a bush was rudely torn aside, and the man confronted me. I felt inclined to say, "Have I met thee oh mine enemy?" but before the thought could have been expressed, he had pretended to stumble, and rolling backward, precipitated himself over a steep bank, and disappeared.

On reaching Carrot Bay, I found my men surrounded by a gaping crowd of women and children, but no man was in view. The Sergeant told me with a long face that the people even refused them a room for a dance, and received their attentions with distrust and contempt. I remained all day without success, and it was late at night when I returned to Road Town, yet to my surprise a crowd was assembled in the streets.

Inquiry soon explained the cause. The body of a woman had been found in the mountain foully murdered, and the assassin was in the hands of justice.

The extraordinary circumstance in the tragedy was that both culprit and victim were unknown.

On reaching Government House I found the prisoner (whom I easily guessed to be Dezmaze) before the President. There he stood sullen and silent, handcuffed and manacled, and beside him stood Bridges, the "Ugly Creole!" The case was concluded, and as the prisoner turned to pass out, he stopped short and fixed a look of fiendish hate on me, and exclaimed, "You bring me here—you send her, yet you think I have no revenge—go get recruit! When I meet you to-day what made me not kill you too? I must now go die myself, for *the whale fishing's due.*"

The circumstances of this murder were sad, but not unusual in African communities; where, however, poison is the readiest avenger. The jealous vindictive wife had fallen a victim to her own terrible vengeance, and produced a threefold destruction! The husband had killed the paramour, the revengeful wife, when at last she tracked her husband to Tortola with the object of stabbing him, failed in her attempt, was seized by Dezmaze, thrown to the ground, and received in the abdomen the same accursed knife which had slain her lover! while in turn the gallows claimed *its* victim as the last act of this Island tragedy!

I have little more to add with regard to my stay in Tortola. A recruit who had long hankered after the shilling at last let me into the secret of my late failures. A calumnious report had got abroad that I was a Government agent sent to obtain men by any means to work in the recently discovered gold mines of Cuyuni!

The evil had gone too far. No amount of assertion to the

contrary could prevail, and I was compelled at last to bid adieu to this primitive home of innocent and antediluvian manners, a spot unreached by innovating philanthropy, and opposed to the influence of scientific advancement. In Antigua, whither next I tended my way, I had renewed success; but the idea of ordering the West India regiments for service in India having been abandoned by the authorities, so also was the recruiting.

Since that period another Zouave battalion has been raised, and now a 5th West Indian Regiment is on the cards. What, therefore, recommends itself as the most feasible plan for maintaining the continued strength of the West India regiments? The question is of no easy solution, and yet requires a comprehensive, reasonable and withal immediate answer. To raise a regiment with the stroke of a pen may be a *fait accompli* to the believers in the Arabian Night's Entertainments. Even Americans have learned during their unnatural war to regard impossible numbers as facts, but *credat Judæus*. We want not paper regiments. Our exigencies are too real, and our *modus operandi* too practical for such results. We feel that we must be up and doing, or content ourselves with a diminution of our Colonial Empire.

During the past half year our settlements on the west coast of Africa, from the Gambia to the Bight of Benin, have been the scene of continued native warfare; sometimes involving us, and always detrimental to our interests, social and mercantile.

The theatre of war has now been transferred to the most ancient of our West African dependencies. For the second time in this half century the curtain rises, and we behold an overwhelming force of fanatic savages bearing down upon that fraction of English pluck concentrated at Cape Coast Castle. Promptitude and the courage of despair may save the colony, although we are very much mistaken if the game be worth the candle. But if we would retain our ultra-marine possessions, we must garrison them with a sufficient defensive force of acclimatized troops; for at present we are only conspicuous in disparity. To enable this to be done a 5th West India Regiment is announced as raised.

Where in the name of wonder are eight hundred and fifty men to come from? Are they to spring up Minerva-like, armed and ready? Will Jamaica, exhausted by filling up the ranks of the 4th West, be prepared to furnish the full numbers for the 5th? Of what physical capabilities will recruits of this perfunctory enlistment consist?

We have before suggested to raise the bounty for men indigenous to the African soil; such an expenditure would be economic in principle. We would have faithful, obedient, honest rank and file, more stupid perhaps, and less plastic than their Creole brethren, but by nature and nurture, warriors 'from the shell.'

It has been said that only a few tribes would condescend to encourage enlistment in the ranks of the British, and look down

upon our Zouaves as in some sort slaves. This is an erroneous idea. Even the aristocratic Mandingos of Senegambia have lately flocked to our standard and begun to nibble at the bait. Several have enlisted, but still more would do so were the inducements slightly increased.

A native will do any thing for "a copper." He is poor, but proud, and might say with the Mantuan apothecary, 'My poverty and not my will, consents.'

It is to be supposed the Government foresee the difficulties they have to encounter; a whole regiment to be raised, and the remainder to be kept up to strength. If the Creole element be preferred, it will be necessary that all the regiments should have recruiting representatives throughout the islands of the CaribbeanSea. The ten year act is a sad decimator, and it is a well-known fact that a re-engagement is seldom or ever entered upon.

But why not give our Zouaves a tour of Mediterranean service? Superior men of colour would join them there. Brigading them with Line Regiments has always done them good, by raising a spirit of emulation, and in the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta more than the mere routine of duty would be practically learned.

Broken up into detachments as they ever have been, these corps naturally fail to be efficient in the mass.

Again, the officers from the most part are waifs and strays from all the regiments in the service, and not (as has been recently communicated) 'native and to the manor born!'

It cannot be expected that *esprit-de-corps* will induce such men immediately to identify themselves with these scattered interests, while those in remote commands have to be entrusted with arrangements before they have learned system.

Such strict garrisons would therefore be of incalculable advantage in welding the mass and raising the military tone of our Zouaves. This tour of Mediterranean service should follow that of African duty. On the latter station, double pay should be granted to the officers as well to compensate them for enduring the hardships and horrors of that notorious climate, as also to serve as an equivalent for the loss of African leave of absence. And thus all officers of colonial corps would come within the action of the revised warrant, which grants home leave only on completion of seven years continuous foreign service.

We have before advocated the justice as regards additional pay, of placing the executive on a par with the civil branch of the service who are contemporaneous on the coast, and we urged it on grounds that claim consideration. Were an Inspecting General to be appointed for the coast of Africa, we are quite sure that much which has been thought exaggerated would be amply corroborated in his confidential reports.

One other suggestion, and we have done. In raising the new regiment, especial care should be taken in the characters of the

European non-commissioned officers selected as pay sergeants; for upon their industry, sobriety, and integrity the discipline of these corps in a great measure depends. We also think that volunteering from the Line with a view to promotion in the Zouaves should be more encouraged, and that of instead of allowing the St. Helena Regiment to be absorbed as is intended, the non-commissioned officers should be induced to attach themselves to the fortunes of the superseding battalion. These men dispersed throughout the West Indies might in a short time raise a goodly number of recruits in the aggregate, and thus prove by their successful efforts that it is possible to recruit without difficulties among the Virgin Islands.

OUR ACTIVE ADMIRALS.

When steam began to usurp the place of wind, and our men-of-war were first propelled by paddles instead of by sails, fears were apprehended by some persons, whose opinions were highly prized, that as steam navigation gradually increased, the employment of our old seamen would be materially interfered with, and a stop would be put to the growth of young ones. A writer of considerable influence mourned over the change which was then being effected in words which might, at the time perhaps, have appeared to be prophetic. "Alas! for the mutability of human affairs," he wrote, "and the wonderful changes effected by human invention! A boiler of water converted into steam impels a ship through the sea with a greater and more constant velocity than the winds can do, and the ship so impelled requires but few or no seamen. She is navigated by engineers, gunners, blacksmiths, and coal stokers, who usurp the place of seamen. What then," he exclaimed, "is to become of our brave sailors? and what is to become of our superiority of seamanship, of the glorious result of which we have just given so splendid an instance? It may be said we, too, can steam equally with others; true, but the naval superiority of England, which has been asserted and maintained for the last three hundred years, admits not of equality." Twenty years have passed since these words appeared in one of the most noted Quarterly periodicals; and during the interval, steam has entirely superseded canvas, paddle wheels have given way to the screw, and iron has partially taken the place of wood; but engineers, stokers, and coal trimmers, have not altogether occupied the position of seamen. On the contrary, seamen are as much required and as diligently sought for as they ever were, more of them are employed in the ships in commission, more of them are held in readiness at the ports for active service, more of them are enrolled in the Reserve, than at the time of the prophecy quoted above.

The cry of 1843 is, nevertheless, the cry of 1863; as we were

then told that the use of sailors would be nullified by steam, so we are now informed they will be rendered valueless in consequence of the introduction of iron. Only a few months ago "a man of the people," one whose words have great weight with the bulk of the £10 householders, and with those who in reality carry the elections in most of the large boroughs, actually went so far as to recommend the reduction of the *personnel* of the Navy to the extent of 30,000 men, solely on the ground of what he called the absurdity of having the Warrior, Black Prince, and the remainder of the iron fleet, manned as they are at present; a reformer, *par excellence*, he taunted the Reform party in the House of Commons with a want of good faith to their constituents, and a total absence of consistency in supporting a Minister who does not deem it expedient to send our ships to sea in a state of inefficiency. The fact is, that as science advances and improvements in the construction of our ships are effected, the number of seamen required for the fleet will increase rather than diminish, and it would be sheer madness, after using superhuman efforts to obtain a supply of men trained to gunnery and accustomed to the discipline of the Navy, to turn them adrift because the material of the vessels in which they are employed consists of wood and iron combined, instead of wood alone. The days may, perhaps, be fast approaching when some of "our wooden walls" will be considered as obsolete; but the time when we shall be able to dispense with our "hearts of oak" is as distant as ever it was.

These theorists, who are always presuming to lecture practical people on naval matters, and who are constantly thrusting their opinions on questions relating to sailors and ships before Naval officers, would do well to remember that the position which England now holds in the scale of nations is derived as much from her having gained and maintained the sovereignty of the seas as from any other cause, and that she would not have obtained the command of the ocean if her kings and queens had not been guided in the hour of danger by those who could not only give advice, devise plans, and propound theories, but who could also carry out their schemes and bring them to a successful end. Had Queen Elizabeth, for instance, followed the counsels of her courtiers instead of being guided by that brave, honest, and faithful servant, Lord Charles Howard of Effingham, the Spanish Armada might have rode victorious in the Channel, and England have become a province of Spain. There never was a period in the history of this country in which the Navy more clearly proved to be the great and first line of defence than when Philip endeavoured to subjugate the people of these Islands, and to compel Protestant England to re-assume the yoke of Papal Rome; and there never was a reign in which British admirals showed greater ability, daring, and skill, than when the throne was filled by the younger daughter of Henry VIII. She did not, however, rejoice in a long list of officers of that rank and title like the Royal

Lady who now rules this great Empire; for, with the exception of the Lord High Admiral, none of those heroic men who commanded the fleet which humbled the pride of Spain retained the rank of flag officer, a rank which was conferred upon them on that important occasion, and for that particular purpose.

It has frequently been a matter of dispute as to when the term "Admiral" was first used. According to one author it was first employed in the reign of Edward the first; the first Admiral of England being the Earl of Arundel, who received the appointment in 1386. The late Sir John Barrow, who possessed greater facilities than any other writer for arriving at the truth on a question of this kind, considered that "the name was first introduced into England by Richard the first on his return from the Crusades; a name that was probably derived from 'ameer,' a chief, or leader. The commander of every expedition, whether fitted out by the Government or by private individuals, was styled admiral or general." Sir William Monson says, "there have been often disputes whether the title of admiral or general was more proper for a sea commander; and though I dare not to presume on either, yet I think it is as improper to call an admiral, general by sea, as to call a general, admiral by land." The two titles were, however, sometimes applied to the same person; the Earl of Essex was termed "Admiral, General, and Commander-in-Chief of Sea and Land Forces;" and Lord Howard of Effingham was appointed by "good Queen Bess" to the sole and supreme command both of the fleet and the army, with the high and rather extraordinary title of Lord Lieutenant-General of all England.

After the death of Elizabeth, the Royal Navy gradually assumed the character of a more permanent institution; and during the reigns of the Charles's and James's it increased both as regards the number and size of the ships, and the number of officers. Passing by Sr William Monson, who obliged the French and Dutch men-of-war to pay due honours to his flag while he held the command of the narrow seas, Sir Robert Mansel who commanded the expedition fitted out in 1620 to obtain redress from the Algerines, and the Earl of Lyndsay who hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the fleet of forty sail sent out to operate against the Dutch and French in 1635, we come to the time of the naval war of the Commonwealth, and the achievements and triumphs of Blake, Ayscue, and Montague. However strongly opposed we may be to the conduct of Cromwell and the Regicides in assuming the power of which they had deprived their lawful sovereign, it cannot be denied that during the period the monarchy was in abeyance, the Navy was raised to a state of efficiency that had not been before known. When the Protector commenced his sway, there was but a very small fleet, the seamen were unskilful, and the officers were unpractised in naval tactics; when he died, England possessed the sovereignty of the seas, a position from which she has never since retreated.

Holland was our great naval enemy in those days, and most of the actions recorded in history during the reigns of Charles II and James II were fought against the Dutch. The Duke of York with a fleet of 114 ships of the line, and 28 frigates and bomb ketches, defeated Obdam off Southwold, and George Monk, Duke of Albermarle beat off the united forces of France, Denmark, and Holland, consisting of 91 ships, carrying upwards of 2,700 guns and 22,000 men, and commanded by De Ruyter and Van Tromp.

These actions with the Dutch were the means of a considerable change being effected in naval tactics. Hitherto a battle depended upon a series of individual combats of one ship against another. Blake and the admirals of his day made the battle depend upon the action of squadron against squadron; an alteration which required greater skill and ability on the part of the Commander-in-Chief. When William and Mary ascended the throne, the Royal Navy had almost ceased to exist; so low indeed had it fallen in use and importance that the fleet which escorted the Prince of Orange from Holland to Torbay was not opposed or interfered with by any English men-of-war. The alliance which was formed with Holland, in consequence of William III becoming King of England, tended greatly to raise the Navy to its proper position; Russel, Earl of Orford, aided by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir George Rooke, Churchill, Aylmer, and Carter, maintained the honour of the flag at the glorious battle off La Hogue in 1692, and at the suggestion of Mary, Greenwich Hospital was established as an asylum for seamen disabled by age, or wounded in the service of the country. The reign of Anne will ever be memorable in the Naval annals of England; Benbow was deserted by his captains, and Rooke, supported by his seamen, captured Gibraltar; Shovel took possession of Barcelona, Byng was successful against the French privateers, and Prince George of Denmark was made Lord High Admiral.

George the first found the Navy in a state of efficiency, and superior in every respect to that of any other power in Europe; and although the period during which he sat on the throne is not one in which our admirals attained high honours, the Naval chronicles of England are full of gallant deeds performed by her seamen; by Jennings, Jumper, Baker, Wishart, and Sir George Byng. The same may almost be said of the reign of George II, celebrated rather for the judicial murder of the unfortunate Byng, than for the successes of Vernon, Anson, Pocock, Boscawen, and Hawke. After this the real history of the Naval supremacy of England commences, and her Admirals take their proper place in the annals of their country. The glories of the preceding reigns sink into insignificance when contrasted with those of the time of George III. While Anson and Cook opened the road to those vast maritime discoveries which have been the means of extending the Colonial possessions of Great Britain, Rodney and Howe, Duncan and Hood,

Jervis and Nelson, Collingwood and Exmouth, gained those glorious victories which can never be mentioned by any of Britannia's sons without pride.

At the commencement of this period the bottoms of our men-of-war were not coppered, and the system of breaking the enemy's line introduced by Rodney, and carried out so successfully by Lord St. Vincent and Lord Nelson, was not known; water was carried in casks, and "royals" were not introduced. All improvements were looked upon as innovations, and those who brought them forward were considered as radicals and destructives. Fees were allowed to be taken by almost every one employed under the Admiralty, and the sum given as full pay formed a very small part of a commanding officer's public income. Reform in the administration of Naval affairs was really necessary, but was never attempted; there were then no Select Committees of the House of Commons to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to puzzle First Lords and Secretaries of the Admiralty. There were, however, many gallant and able men holding high commands in His Majesty's fleet who, had they lived in other times, would, doubtless, have done as much to improve the state of the Navy as they did to promote the honour of the British flag in every quarter of the globe.

Even at that time we had squadrons stationed at different parts of the globe, pretty much as we have at present. There was one in the Mediterranean under the command of Admiral Saunders, Sir Edward Hawke commanded another in the Bay of Quiberon, Rear-Admirals Stevens and Cornish were stationed in the East Indies, Sir James Douglas and Rear-Admiral Holmes had their flags flying in the West Indies, and Lord Colville was Commander-in-Chief in North America. There were also several ships engaged on "particular service," and two or three small squadrons employed as circumstances required. One of the latter was under the orders of Lord Keppel, and was engaged successfully against Belleisle; another was commanded by the gallant Rodney, an officer who has been justly described as "having been actuated by the most distinguished zeal for his country's welfare and the most exalted patriotism." After defeating the Spanish fleet under De Yardi, destroying the admiral's ship, and capturing five sail of the line, he relieved Gibraltar, which was besieged by the combined forces of France and Spain. His great and crowning victory, however, was that gained over the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse in 1782, and in which was inaugurated an entirely new system of naval tactics. Instead of keeping his ships at two cable's length distance, he formed his line much closer, and successfully carried out the now well known manœuvre of breaking the enemy's line, wearing, doubling upon the enemy, and placing between two fires the ships which were thereby cut off from the rest.

We will not stop here to discuss the much vexed question of the

originator of this movement, which was practised with so much advantage in all the great naval battles during the long war. Rodney's biographer gives him the credit of it, and goes so far as to assert that Sir Charles Douglas "disclaimed all share in it, nay, confessed that he had objected to it;" others attribute the idea to a civilian; and Mr. Fullom in his recently published, well written, and interesting "Life of Sir Howard Douglas" maintains that Rodney caught at the suggestion made to him by his Captain of the Fleet. This action not only preserved Jamaica and the other West India Islands to the crown of England, but paved the way to the peace which occurred shortly afterwards.

For ten years after this no opportunity was afforded to our active Admirals to add to the lustre of the British arms. England enjoyed the blessings of peace until 1793, when war was declared against France, and Lord Hood took possession of Toulon. At this juncture the number of officers on the Flag List consisted of 17 Admirals, 19 Vice-Admirals, and the same number of Rear-Admirals, with 15 on the retired list. It will be observed how much larger the proportion of Admirals to Vice and Rear-Admirals was in those days than it now is, also that the total number of all grades was only 55 against 446 Post Captains.

Of those who then held flag rank none was more deservedly respected than Sir Samuel Hood, and no one did more to raise the tone of the profession. "Bred in the old school of Anson and Hawke, he added to great bravery, great seamanship; he also possessed promptitude of decision, coupled with extraordinary coolness and judgment." The fleet which he commanded in the Mediterranean, soon after the commencement of hostilities, was composed of more flag ships than any which had before been employed; for in addition to the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief, there were Sir Hyde Parker, Vice-Admirals Hotham and Cosby, and Rear-Admirals Goodall and Gell, making six flag officers in a fleet composed of twenty-one sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops; Lord Howe however fought his action with the French fleet on the 1st June in the year following with twenty-six sail of the line, having on board one Admiral, two Vice-Admirals, and four Rear-Admirals; and in the operation against Corsica in 1794 Lord Howe's squadron of thirteen sail of the line had no less than eight flags at the main, fore, and mizen. As the war progressed the proportion of officers of high rank employed afloat gradually increased, as also did the total number of flag officers to the number of captains. This will be seen from the following table extracted from James' "Naval History."

Year.	Admirals.	Vice-Admirals.	Rear-Admirals.	Total. Flag officers.	Captains.
1793	17	19	19	55	446
1794	17	16	22	55	347

Year.	Admirals.	Vice-Admirals.	Rear-Admirals.	Total. Flag officers.	Captains.
1795	21	36	31	88	425
1796	29	40	36	105	466
1797	24	38	35	97	483
1798	24	36	44	104	518
1799	21	36	42	99	547
1800	38	41	47	126	515
1801	46	39	59	144	516
1802	45	38	55	138	544
1803	45	36	51	132	668
1804	41	32	50	123	673
1805	50	36	63	149	639
1806	55	56	56	167	617
1807	52	57	50	159	693
1808	48	55	58	161	700
1809	46	59	71	176	689
1810	49	61	60	170	765
1811	65	60	56	181	753
1812	62	65	60	187	777
1813	64	69	68	201	802
1814	65	68	76	209	798
1815	70	73	76	219	824

In six years the number of Admirals was doubled, while the number of Captains had increased only one-eighth, and at the end of the war we were left with 219 Flag Officers and 824 Captains on the active list.

Attempts were made in those days, as now, to render the proportion of Admirals more in consonance with the absolute requirements of the Navy, and at the same time to expedite promotion from the lower to the higher ranks; but still the upper list continued to swell in size, and much disappointment was felt at the tardiness of reward for hard work and long service. When Lord St. Vincent took his seat as First Lord of the Admiralty he was looked upon as the great reformer of abuses, and the proper man to make advancement in the Navy dependent on worth; but when he retired in 1807 he could not help telling the King that "the Navy was then so overrun by the younger branches of nobility, and sons of Members of Parliament, and they so swallowed up all the patronage, and so choked the channel to promotion, that the son of an old officer, however meritorious his services may have been, had little or no chance of getting on." This reminds us of the evidence given by some of the senior witnesses examined before Admiral Duncombe's Committee on the Board of Admiralty, and before Sir John Hay's Committee on Pay and Retirement.

In the victory of the 14th of February there were an Admiral, two Vice-Admirals, a Rear-Admiral, and a Commodore, with fifteen ships of the line; while in the battle fought off Camperdown

in the same year with fourteen ships of seventy-four and sixty-four guns, Lord Duncan had only one flag ship besides his own; and at the Nile in 1798 Lord Nelson's was the only flag over thirteen sail of the line. We thus see that the increase in the number of officers on the Admiral's List was not commensurate with the demands of the service, and that as the Navy grew stronger year by year the relative proportion of flag officers in the several fleets became less. Even at the great victory off Cape Trafalgar when Nelson commanded twenty-seven sail of the line, four frigates, and two smaller kinds, he had only Lord Collingwood and Lord Northesk over the divisions of his fleet; a vast difference from the number which Lord Howe commanded with a fleet of about half the size.

After the battle of Trafalgar, the naval power of France and Spain seemed to lie dormant, and the efforts of our enemies on the ocean were conducted on a very limited scale; there are consequently no great events to which we would call attention until the attack on Algiers in 1816. No opportunity was afforded for great successes, for by the skill of our Admirals, the ability of our Captains, and the bravery of our seamen, England had obtained a supremacy of the sea so universally acknowledged, that our fleets scarcely knew the sight of an enemy's flag, and even Bonaparte never afterwards gave us the chance of reaping fresh laurels on the ocean. Nevertheless, it was necessary to maintain a large force afloat, and to keep a great part of that force together on the home and Mediterranean stations, so that until peace was proclaimed in 1814, all our officers were well versed in the manœuvres which had been practically tested at the end of the last and the beginning of this century; and there were several Commanders-in-Chief who had been accustomed to handle fleets consisting of from 10 to 30 ships of the line. When, however, the Powers of Europe by common consent put by their armour, and the nations were allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace, our fleets were reduced to squadrons, and save in the Mediterranean, we seldom had more than a few line-of-battle ships in company. Navarino and the Syrian affair were indeed exceptions, but even then there was no opportunity afforded for the display of the ability which an admiral would be expected to exercise in the presence of an enemy's fleet on the open sea. Nor was the Russian War different in this respect; for although we had a large fleet in the Baltic, and a larger one in the Black Sea, neither Sir Charles Napier, nor Sir Richard Dundas, Sir James Dundas, nor Lord Lyons were enabled to give an account of the enemy's ships, which never ventured to meet us at sea.

It therefore becomes a question whether, in the event of our being at war with any of the other great maritime powers capable of sending to sea fleets ready to cope with our own, our active Admirals will have had sufficient, or even any, experience in the all important and difficult duty of properly managing and skilfully

manœuvring fleets composed of several squadrons; in other words whether, if war were declared with France to-morrow, there are many amongst the "Flag officers on the active list of the Royal Navy," who have practised at sea the plans which they would put into execution on meeting a powerful force bearing the enemy's flag. The substitution of steam for sailing ships has no doubt changed the tactics which should be adopted in a naval engagement, and the rules which were good in the days of Rodney, Howe, Jervis, or Nelson, would not apply now; the art of separating and weakening an enemy's fleet without disorganizing our own, cannot be learnt entirely from a study of the naval history of the last century, and the days of imitation have been superseded by those of invention and improvement. In order to maintain the superiority at sea which England has so long possessed, our Commanders-in-Chief would have to inaugurate and carry out some new system, just as Rodney had to do eighty years ago; and to enable them to be prepared to do this, they must have ample opportunities afforded them of trying experiments with several ships in company; just as the General officers in the Army have of handling large bodies of troops at reviews and on field days. The establishment of camps at Aldershot and the Curragh for the instruction of the Army, may be taken as a good practical example which might be advantageously followed by the Navy; instead of keeping the largest squadrons employed on detached duties, we would have them united occasionally for the purpose of practising any evolutions which would be likely to be useful in time of war. The Channel Squadron added to the Mediterranean fleet would form a respectable specimen of what we could send to sea to face an enemy in case of war, and the ships would be sufficiently numerous to enable the Admiral in command to try any experiments which he may wish.

In order, however, to have our fleets well handled, it is necessary that the officers who are to command them should be active in mind and body, and able to cope with any difficulties which may arise however great they may be. Much has been said in favour of keeping on the Active Admiral's List such only as have not reached a certain age, and compelling the others to accept retired rank and retired pay; in theory and on paper this may appear to be very excellent and desirable, but when we come to the practical application of the plan, what do we find? That many men who have reached sixty years of age or more, are much more competent to occupy important posts, and to discharge efficiently important duties, than several of their brother officers who are considerably their juniors in years. Take the present list of Flag officers in Commission, and it will be seen that no less that eight out of the fourteen employed are above the age we have mentioned, and will any one possessing a knowledge of these eight officers who have passed three score years venture to affirm that they are not equal to their work, or ready to meet any demand that can be thrown on their energies

and abilities? The test of age is in fact not a true one, either in the Naval, Military, or Civil department of the State; and those who would apply this test indiscriminately must be aware that in so doing they would deprive the country of some of its brightest ornaments.

A glance at the Naval history of England will convince the most devoted advocates of the compulsory age retirement scheme of the soundness of these opinions. True it is that Blake was only in his 55th year when he encountered the Dutch Fleet under Van Tromp in the Downs, that Albermarle was not more than 45 when he met De Ruyter in Solebay, that the Earl of Orford was 40 when he fought the battle of La Hogue, that Rooke had only just reached his 54th year when he took possession of Gibraltar, and that Boscawen was only 48 at the time he defeated the French Fleet in the Mediterranean, but on the other hand Rodney had attained the age of 64 at the time he conquered the Count de Grasse in the West Indies, and when Lord Howe gained the victory of the 1st of June he was in his 69th year. Again, Hood took possession of Toulon when he had passed 60 years of age, Sir John Jervis was 63 at the time he shattered the naval power of Spain off Cape St. Vincent, Duncan fought the battle of Camperdown when he was 66, Nelson died in the arms of victory at Trafalgar at the age of 47, and Lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers just before he reached his 60th birthdry. The great battles (except Trafalgar) fought during the French Revolutionary War, were gained by Admirals who had passed the age at which it has been proposed that officers of the present day should be put on the shelf, and compelled to vegetate on retired pay; and were any scheme of this description to be adopted, the country would be deprived of the service of some of the very men to whom we should look in case of emergency.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied but that there are many officers on the so-called Active List who are considerably in advance of the age we have been considering. Putting on one side the three venerable Admirals of the Fleet whose united ages amount to more than two hundred and fifty years, we find that the Admirals are (with one exception) above three score years and ten, the oldest being about eighty-seven, another eighty-two, two seventy-nine, one seventy-seven, two seventy-six, three seventy-five, the same under seventy-four, seven from seventy to seventy-three, and one sixty-eight. A veteran of seventy-seven bows the list of Vice-Admirals, and is followed by five above seventy, six from sixty-five to sixty-nine years, nine above sixty and under sixty-five, two of fifty-nine, one of fifty-eight, and the remainder of fifty-seven years of age; the oldest Rear-Admiral is seventy-two, there are two others over seventy, seven are from sixty-five to sixty-nine, the same number range from sixty and under sixty-four, between fifty-five and sixty there are eight, nineteen are above fifty and less than

fifty-five, and the remaining seven are under fifty. Many of the eldest of the full admirals have done good service to their country, and their advice is sometimes eagerly sought and advantageously followed; but they are only nominally Active Admirals, and we doubt whether there are half a dozen of that rank who would care to have under their orders twenty or thirty sail of the line and iron frigates. At present, but one of them has his flag flying, and when his term of service expires this autumn, he will most probably be succeeded by a Vice-Admiral. Of this last named rank there are but two officers employed, both of them holding shore appointments at the ports; and of the eleven Rear-Admirals in Commission, three are serving with the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

In the course of a few weeks* we shall perhaps know the result of the investigation which took place during the last session before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed at the recommendation of Sir John Hay, and it will be a great advantage if that result should prove to be the simplification of the various lists running through all the letters of the alphabet now in existence, as well as the satisfying the demands of those who hold high rank with low pay; but it will be a much greater benefit if it clears the active list of those who do not desire to be employed afloat, without outraging or offending their feelings, and if it leads to the employment of an increased number of Flag officers more commensurate with the large force now maintained on the Home and on Foreign Stations. In the Duke of Somerset the Navy possesses a minister who has the ability to devise, and the power to carry out any reform having for its object the benefit of the profession and the good of the country, and we believe that the great questions of Pay, Promotion, and Pensions may be safely left in his hands.

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN FORTIFICATIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON OUR COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

From the accounts recently received from America, it appears that it is the intention of the Government of the Northern States to erect strong forts immediately facing our provinces of Canada, indeed one is reported as being already finished, most likely equipped and manned. This is at an important point upon Lake Champlain, hitherto known as Rouse's Point, now called Fort Montgomery; it is said to be capable of maintaining 500 men as a garrison, and stores of all sorts for the service of 10,000 men. The other places most particularly mentioned, are a large fort at Detroit, and the increase and strengthening of the old work, Fort Niagara, at the embouchure of that river into Lake Ontario. As these are

* This paper was written in the beginning of September.

most important points if any aggressive movements are made by the Americans towards our Canadian possessions, a few remarks upon these different localities and the effect they may have, with the best means of meeting any aggression on the part of our *uneasy* neighbours, from a person who has served in Canada as an officer of Artillery, and has a good knowledge of these places, may be the means of drawing attention to the subject.

At present, our neighbours seem to have enough to do at home, without troubling themselves further, at the same time they feel much dissatisfied with our Government, and would, perhaps, not be sorry to have a good *casus belli*, in the hopes that should the Southern States effect the end for which they have been so long struggling; the Northern States would no doubt like to annex our provinces in lieu of those they might lose, and it is not at all improbable but that, from having a large force of trained men who will be out of employment, they would like to give them something to do, and promise them some reward by grants of land in Canada, besides the small things they might pick up in the way of plunder, &c., as it is not likely that they would be very scrupulous about taking whatever they might find in their way.

It has been said that Fort Montgomery on Rouse's Point is intended to cut off the communication between Upper and Lower Canada. A depot such as they have there would be very likely to effect such a purpose. It is situated at the southern end of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, a place well-known in the war of 1814, when the troops under Sir George Prevost retired rather precipitately after the failure of our fleet on the Lake, our troops might have taken the works at Plattsburg even though the fleet was not successful, as the Americans were actually preparing to evacuate, when much to their astonishment, the British troops marched away without molesting them any further.

This fort is in the State of New York, but not more than an easy march from our boundary line; after they cross over to Vermont State, they would not be above thirty miles from the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, or if they chose to go to the westward, they would come upon the Chateau-gai river which falls into the St. Lawrence above Montreal. In the winter they could march over the ice from La Prairie, or any other point along the river.

From their having possession of Rouse's Point, they can easily establish a dock-yard for building ships to navigate Lake Champlain, and if they got the superiority there, they could convey troops by water through the river St. John to the St. Lawrence, coming out at Sorel, about half way beteen Montreal and Three Rivers.

However, this might not be so easily done, as we have a strong work at Isle aux Noix. During the last war we had a small dock-yard upon this island, which might easily be reinstated and set to work again if necessary. The fort at this place was considerably

strengthened towards the close of the war, it could contain a full regiment, besides a proportionate force of Artillery.

Isle aux Noix lies at the head of the river St. John which flows from the Lake, and is entirely on Canadian soil; the river is navigable for vessels of about 50 tons, so that if we had gun-boats sufficient in the St. Lawrence, a few might winter at the Island and be quite ready when the navigation would open; whereas the Americans would have to build vessels for the Lake, while we might have them ready and better built from England direct.

At the mouth of the Chateau-gai we have a work upon Nun's Island, which secures the embouchure there, and even should this passage be forced, we might have a considerable fleet from the Ocean in the river near Montreal, under the guns at St. Helen's Fort, which is upon an island just in front of the city, as large ships can get up the St. Lawrence so far direct from Quebec.

The line of demarcation between the Upper Province and the States is along the centre of the water communication, till the line of 45° North Latitude strikes the St. Lawrence at St. Regis, and from thence due East till it comes to New Hampshire. So that one side of the shore from the River Niagara on Lake Ontario, to St. Regis belongs to the State of New York. While from that point the boundary is only an imaginary line along part of New York State, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, these all bound upon the French settlements of Lower Canada, where there is nothing to prevent any number of men from crossing over, and it is not possible for us to have sufficient force to repel any body that might attempt it. They would at once get into the French country, but the inhabitants there are not of a very warlike habit; at the same time they dislike the Yankees, and would not willingly submit to their rule, for they are fonder of their own laws which they still possess, and are more attached to them and their religion than they would be to any thing Brother Jonathan might wish to introduce; they are very primitive in their manners, and quite under the control of their priests, and would be greatly guided by them, so that it is not likely any Americans would be tolerated, and that they would be staunch to their present governors. What they might be, were the French substituted for Americans, is another consideration.

In order to prevent Fort Montgomery from doing the mischief which is proposed, and which would be of most serious consequences to us, it is necessary that in the first instance we should have the mastery of the Lake, so that we could transport troops, &c. from Isle aux Noix, to enable us to become masters of Montgomery at the earliest opportunity. As Isle aux Noix is already established, and has store houses, naval yard and barracks, &c. upon it, with plenty of room in the fort, and sufficient space to encamp a considerable force, the island being about one mile long and three quarters wide, a very good encampment might be

established in the summer, and a disposable force kept which could move in any direction.

To read the American papers, one would be led to imagine that there was only one side to a question, so that if they chose to establish a force at Rouse's Point, they would have it all their own way, and give us no credit for Isle aux Noix, or being able to have as good vessels as they may, or to consider that our troops are to be quite inactive while they may do what they please; they talk of sweeping our commerce off the Ocean, never considering that two may play at the same game, and that because they please to send out a few ships that we cannot do the same. Let us therefore show them that *they are not the finest people in creation,* but by at once getting the command on Lake Champlain and taking possession of Montgomery, let them know that we can strike a blow as well, and hit as hard as they can; but if we delay in doing all this and not striking the first blow, they will give us much trouble and do us much injury, which it would take years to remedy.

The next great point which they propose, is strengthening and enlarging Fort Niagara. This is one of the oldest forts in the country, it was built in early times by the first traders as a depot for the fur trade. The original building still stands, the walls are very strong and thick, and would stand some battering; previous to the last war the Americans constructed some earthworks round it, and made a very respectable fortification, however, we managed to get possession of it by stratagem, and held it till the close of the war, it was capable of containing a 1000 men, the officers were quartered in the old building, part of which was also used for stores; the men were disposed of in log-barracks round the fort, it had a face of three bastions towards the land, another commanding the Canadian shore across the river, one also looking over their own side, while the old building was on the bank above Lake Ontario, and closed in the fort. The bank above the lake may be about forty feet high, and the same may be said of that along the river, all the way up for six or seven miles where the navigation closes. This gives a general idea of the fort, there is plenty of room to enlarge it on the land side to any extent, and most likely the old building would have to be strengthened, for though it stood the firing from our guns at Fort George during the last war, it would not afford much resistance to the heavy guns that would be brought against it now.

On the British side, within range of the guns of this fort, is the town of Niagara which has no defence in itself, but is quite open on every side; at the mouth of the river on the lake shore we have Fort Mississagua to correspond with that of our neighbours, it consists of a strong stone tower with guns on its top and some below in the barrack, the magazine of the fort is below all in the tower. This tower is square with rounded corners, and is so placed that only these corners are exposed to the fire, that if they were struck

the shot would fly off without doing much injury; it is surrounded by a respectable earthern fort, which commands the lake and mouth of the river more effectually than the American one. The entrance of the river being under the control of both these forts, it would be useless to either party as a harbour of refuge, as no vessel could enter, as one side or the other would be sure to fire at it, it is therefore necessary that both forts should belong to one party; then this important river would be of some use, especially to the Canadians, as they would require a place to land supplies for the troops on the Niagara frontier. The Americans have an advantage over us, as the canal runs down inland and can always forward supplies to their fort, while we must depend upon the shipping on the lake bringing them up from Kingston; so that it is imperative for us again to strike the first blow, and get possession of their fort.

The river from the mouth to Queenston, where the navigation ends, is about 800 yards across, it is rather rapid, but no broken water, there is a good road all the way, so that field guns could easily act for the defence of the river, as there is nothing else to prevent its being crossed at any point; a battery stationed at Queenston would be ready to move at any time, as they would get immediate intelligence of any movements from the heights above the town, commonly called "The Mountain." This is a range of table-land which runs along the south side of Lake Ontario, rising about 400 feet; upon this land is Lake Erie, which enters the Niagara river and passes over the celebrated Falls; no doubt the Falls were once, above where Queenston is now, but in the course of ages have worn their way to where they are at present, as there are many instances of pieces of rock falling within a few years back.

The defence of the Niagara frontier is a most important subject, as the country between the two lakes is about the best part of Canada West, not only from the superiority of its soil and climate, but also its mineral productions and having the Welland Canal passing through it, joining the two lakes together, and forming a line of communication for vessels from Lake Superior to the Ocean.

There is a great similarity in the banks on both sides of this river from the mouth to the mountain, a fort on both sides, a road leading along the banks to a small town, Queenston on the British, and Lewiston on the American side, then a few miles in the rear is a canal, the Americans have a town called Lockport where the canal descends by locks to the level below the mountain, and we have St. Catherines. Nearly opposite our town of Niagara, is theirs of Youngstown. Neither party can move along the banks of the river without being seen from the mountain, which dominates over the plain below with a good view over the lake for miles, so that every vessel approaching on the lake can be discovered and notice given to the troops or forts below. The navigation of the

river and the waters on the level of Ontario ceases as the rapids and falls intervene. The level of Lake Ontario is estimated at 236 feet above the sea, Lake Erie 564, Lake Huron 595, Lake Superior 627.

The river does not become navigable again for seven or eight miles, when vessels from Lake Erie can go down two or three miles, but smaller boats may go as far as Chippewa Creek, otherwise known as the River Welland; at this small village another field battery should be stationed to keep off intruders who might cross the river from Blackrock to below for Erie. We built some fine schooners last war on Navy Island for service on Lake Erie and those connected with it above.

In order to defend this frontier properly, there ought to be a large depot about the Short Hills, or Beaver Dams; this would be about the centre of the district between the two lakes, at a distance of not more than fifteen to twenty miles from any part, so that troops and stores might be easily forwarded in any direction, to the Niagara River in front, or Lake Erie and Ontario on each side, forming a defence for the canal and support to the works at the Naval Depot, at the mouth of the Grand River and canal.

Lake Erie and the others above swarm with small vessels from 150 tons down to any thing, of all shapes and construction, which would greatly annoy us by running small parties into our settlements and committing all sorts of depredations; they greatly exceed in numbers anything we have on our side, but if we keep the canal open we can send gun-boats through, which would be able to compete with anything they might have. But it is a maxim to be observed, that, *if we wish to preserve Canada we must have full command on the Lakes.*

The next point which it is said they intend to fortify, is Detroit.

This city, the chief of the Michigan State, is situated on the bank of the river of the same name. It was settled about the same time as Montreal, by French inhabitants on both sides of the river. The town was given up by us in 1791, according to treaty, as well as all the land upon the same side of the river, which forms the boundary between the two countries, it is without falls or rapids, and glides down about a mile an hour; this is easily accounted for, as the difference of level between it and Lake Huron is not above 30 feet. The banks rise perpendicularly about 20 feet on each side; there is a fort upon a rising ground a little way back, which like that of Niagara was constructed as a defence against the Indians, but not so formidable, as it was only an earthwork surrounding a wooden block house, which last has long disappeared, and there only remains the common parapets of a small square fort, with log barracks for the garrison. As it stands back from the river, it cannot do much injury to vessels passing up or down except at some distance, and then the inhabitants of the city would have to pray for deliverance from their friends, as the shot fired at a

vessel coming down, would have to pass over, if not through the town.

During the last war, General Hull capitulated with upwards of 1000 men to General Brock with one wing of the 41st and a few undisciplined Canadian Militia. Two guns under Lieutenant Felix Troughton of the Royal Artillery were posted at one side, where the town of Windsor now stands; the river here is about 800 yards across, and runs so for some distance from Sandwich to above Moy, where it widens considerably.

From what has been stated above, the site of the present fort is not very well adapted for either defence or aggression, though of course Windsor might be destroyed; but with a few guns on our side, Detroit might also, as it is mostly built of wood it would burn quickly, as it did once before, from accident.

There is an Island (Hog Island) about three miles above the town, which belongs to an American citizen, though by the Treaty of Ghent it was brought within the British territory, from having a good ship channel on both sides, and the wider one furthest from the British shore. The treaty specifying, "The centre of the water communication." This would be the place for the Americans to fortify as it would command both channels; but it would do equally well for us, as it would be a protection for the mouth of the Thames, though perhaps a fort on the main land would answer better in this locality, as a fort on our side near Sarria, on Lake St. Clair, would effectually stop the passage down St. Clair River, and protect our valuable petroleum works, minerals and railway in that neighbourhood.

From the advantageous position we hold on this river, we could, if things were done in time, have perfect command over all the Detroit frontier.

The river from where it falls into Lake Erie at Amherstburg to the lower end of Lake St. Clair may be 36 miles. Immediately opposited Amherstburg is the Isle du Bois-blanc; this, though not a mile long, is a most important point, it is about half a mile across from the town of Amherstburg, where we had a fort, there is a good channel down close past the town with plenty of water for the largest vessels that can navigate the lake; there is also a channel on the outside which is navigable, but though the river is very wide as far as the surface of water is concerned, yet the deep channel runs close to the island, and every vessel passing through either channel must go quite close to it, so if we wish to secure the navigation of these waters we must erect a good fort at each end of Bois-blanc to catch vessels going either way; there is plenty of ground to erect good barracks on the island, and they could draw all their supplies from the town, as it freezes across in winter and can be passed at any season, except for a few days in spring. Having this island well fortified would give us the power of preventing vessels passing up from Lake Erie, or down from the upper

ones. The old fort is well placed on the bank of the main land, and could cross its fire with those on the island, so that if we fortify this island, and had another strong work at Sarnia, we would render nugatory all the works that they might erect in the immediate vicinity of Detroit, with the proviso nevertheless, *that we had the naval superiority on the Lakes*, for without that it would be a hopeless case to attempt to defend Canada.

Another place which it is proposed to fortify is Portland in the State of Maine, on the Ocean, which though it is not in the immediate vicinity of our territory, yet it may have considerable influence over our Canadian people, as the great railway which is to run all through our provinces, has its ocean terminus here, and leaves all the traffic of our Western country at the mercy of the Americans; for no doubt if there should be a war, the part of the line running through Maine would be cut off, and we shall have to wait till one is opened having Halifax for the ocean terminus, thus giving a direct communication in our own provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As it is, we have a communication for the conveyance of troops from one place to another along such part of the railway which is complete, but we have a most extensive frontier to defend, against a people that may invade us at many points simultaneously, so diverting the attention of our Generals and the small body of troops spread through the country and stationed so far from each other that it would be difficult to concentrate any number at one point. It is true we held our own with a much smaller force than is in the country now; but then we had a different class of men to contend with, they were awkward and undisciplined, quite unaccustomed to warfare; it is not to be imagined that they are much improved in the two first points, but they are in the latter, as they have had many opportunities of smelling powder, and must have learnt something of military duty, enough to make them formidable enemies, though to the eye of a regular British officer they would appear little better than rabble, yet they would fight when it came to the point, as they have shown on several occasions during the last two years.

The present contest going on in America has been of some use to parties who are not belligerents, as they have shown *practically* the effects of iron clad ships, and that of the heavy cannon against stone walls, for it appears that Fort Sumter near Charleston has succumbed to the weight of metal thrown against it, while the earthern works at Vicksburg were but, comparatively speaking, little damaged, as the shot buried itself in them; this will show the necessity of strengthening all our ramparts by adding to their thickness, also the superiority of earth to stone, as the latter by being fired at for some time must crack and fall, so that a breach can be more easily made on stone than earth, this of course must have been well known; but it shows that from the great weight of metal and the distance it can be thrown, that works which were

capable formerly of withstanding the shot of old guns, will not stand against those of modern times at double the distance. As we are informed that Fort Sumter was reduced to ruin at 3380 to 4500 yards, ranges that a few years ago would be thought impossible, as it is about equal to the extreme range of our heaviest cannon in use a few years back.

It is not intended here to enter into discussion as to the former range of Artillery, yet this digression may show in the erection of new works, how necessary it will be to bear in mind that the force employed against them will be much greater than formerly.

There is evidently something brewing in Canada, or why should the Parliament be assembled at such an unusual time, and does the visit of Lord Lyons to Quebec portend nothing; one would imagine he might find enough to do at Washington during the present crisis. Besides, there are some ugly rumours afloat which appear rather treasonable, though let it be hoped that they may be checked in time and not be of any consequence, yet we had some trouble in 1837, and it is incumbent upon our Government to be on the alert. Straws show which way the wind blows.

The state of society in Canada must be a very extraordinary one at present, there is such a strange mixture of all sorts; there are first the families and descendants of the old settlers who went there about the end of the American War, they may be considered truly loyal; then there are many officers and soldiers who emigrated and settled there after 1814, they also will belong to the loyal party; next are emigrants of the better class, who went out about the same period, took their lands and settled down, they for the most part purchased their land and would not be likely to give it up, and their families in most of the above cases have succeeded them, there were also many Americans who took up land and became good and loyal settlers. After the war in 1814 many settlers arrived from the old country, but chiefly from Ireland most of these settled about Perth, which was a military settlement, as many officers and men of the regiment disbanded after the war were located about here. All these may be considered as true and loyal subjects.

Then again comes another class, such men as caused the disturbance of 1837, mostly discontented radicals who would do anything, having followed no useful employment. No doubt as the population has increased, so have the numbers of this class, at the same time the quiet folks have in the same proportion, but they have gone back upon their lands and do not trouble themselves much about politics, while the *uneasy lot* have congregated about the towns and have had opportunities from meeting so easily together, to concoct all sorts of mischief; to these again have lately been added a fresh set of *uneasies* in the number of *Skedadlers* who have run away from their own country to avoid the conscription; these may be considered a most dangerous class, as they

cannot go back, and most likely have but scanty means of support where they are, must do something to obtain a living; and in order to gain some little credit at home, will give all sorts of information to their government, in the hopes of currying favour should they ever return to their native land, by shewing how useful they have been during their exile.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian Legislature will do something more towards improving the Militia act. Ten thousand men are all they would give, and these are widely scattered and not all on the frontiers, for the settlements have gone very far back from the St. Lawrence, so that it would not be easy to bring them forward at a short notice. It is gratifying, however, to see by the Governor's address to the Parliament, how readily volunteers offer themselves, it is to be hoped something may be done to encourage them, as they will make good soldiers and from their knowledge of the country will form a most excellent auxiliary force to the regular troops. If they are required and become embodied for any length of time, both they and the Militia should be rewarded, and have something to look forward to at the close of the war. No troops could behave better than the three regiments of "Incorporated Militia," they served every where they were required the same as regular troops, and when no longer wanted, the officers got half-pay and pensions for wounds according to rank, the same as the regular army, the non-commissioned officers and men got grants of land, 100 acres each, and the officers more. If this plan is resorted to again, there will be no fear but there will be plenty of candidates. Last war there were no Volunteer Corps, as at present, but now they should be put on the same footing as the Militia; after they have been embodied and served in the field on actual service, for a certain period, they and the Militia should be on equal footing, then as these men would have something to fight for besides the expulsion of invaders, the Government would have a good hold of them and feel sure of efficient soldiers, who are fighting not only for the hope of reward, but in defence of all they hold nearest and dearest; truly may it be said, "*pro aris et focis,*" for if the American troops should establish themselves, the scenes that have been enacted in Virginia and other places which have been the seat of war, would be renewed in the happy land of Canada, and general destruction, rapine and plunder would devastate that hitherto pleasant and peaceful country.

Another class of society which has not yet been alluded to, may be found the worst of any. The lower class of Irishmen who have gone in such numbers to fill the ranks of the Northern Army expressing the most decided hatred to the British Government, forfeiting all allegiance to their mother-country and vowing vengeance to all connected with it; the real born Americans may be treated as enemies, but the army does not contain many of them, unless the late conscription may bring them out, but they would be

at best only luke-warm soldiers whose hearts are not in the business, they might be treated as prisoners of war; so might the Germans and other foreigners, for they owe our government no allegiance, whereas the Irish who may invade Canada are all traitors, having been born British subjects they have no right to wage war against their real sovereign, and every Irishman found in Canada with arms in his hands ought to be strung up to the first tree they come to as traitors to their lawful king and country.

Besides these who may be taken in the ranks of the enemy, are many of the same class who have gone to Canada, and having the same feeling as the others, will be more likely to assist, than oppose their countrymen, these characters who are to be found about all the towns in great numbers will be difficult to deal with. They know the country and can point out the places most worthy of notice and most eligible for plunder, though they may not actually be in arms themselves, yet they may aid and abet those who are.

It would be desirable if any of the evils alluded to above are likely to take place, which must be pretty well known to the ruling powers in Canada, if they would apply to the Home Government to send out with the least possible delay, before the winter may set in and the navigation closes, all the gun-boats they can spare, they might winter in the Ottawa and be ready to move as soon as the ice breaks up in the Rideau Canal, proceeding from thence to Lake Ontario, leaving a certain number there, forwarding others by the Welland Canal to the Upper Lakes to be ready to commence operations with the least possible delay, for it is a point that cannot be too strongly urged, *that who ever has command on the Lakes commands Canada.* C. S.

GREENWICH CHARACTERS.

XIV.

"Your recollection of our Captain in the H— is not very vivid I suppose," remarked Morgan to me, when seated in my cosy parlour at L—. We had been regaling ourselves with what my landlady called "a comfortable cup of tea," and were now enjoying a social pipe.

"Not so vivid as yours," I replied, "for your memory seems unfading. I remember him only as an austere, ungenerous man, who never cared a rush for his officers, and never seemed to have a civil word for any one in the ship except the Purser. He and the Purser were great friends."

"You are right, he was all that.

"Soon after joining the ship you may remember the Master, a

fine old north countryman, fell ill. Not one of the Lieutenants nor any of the Master's Mates had ever given themselves any thought or trouble about navigation. Whatever they knew in that way they chose to keep to themselves. The Masters' Mates were all chary of having any thing to do with a rank which they dreaded as a bar to getting on in the service, and when I was found working the reckoning with old Mr. Patrick, and busying myself with lunar observations to which I was very partial, I was taken notice of in more ways than one.

"There were a great many Midshipmen on board, and both berths in the steerage were crowded. I was ordered to join the starboard one, that being not quite so full as the other. They were a jolly set, and I was well received by them. The second Master, Tom Roberts, a Scotch assistant-surgeon, old Mr. Wilson a bald-headed Captain's Clerk, and half a dozen Midshipmen and Volunteers with myself had barely room enough to dine together, in fact we should not have had room but for those belonging to the watch on deck."

"You must have found it a great change after leaving the comfortable cuddy of the free-trader," said I.

"I more than half repented of my change before I had been on board two days," he replied. "The H— was very low between decks, not much over five feet on the lower deck, which to one standing six feet was uncomfortable; and as I bundled down into the dimly lighted steerage, I wished myself back in the barque.

"Our berth, you may remember though you messed with your father, was illuminated, after a fashion, by two tallow candles, and the poor dirty boy was getting a kind of tea ready when I was introduced. Every thing looked snug enough but the reverse of comfortable. I, however, took my seat on the locker, and endeavoured to stow away my feet under the table, but found some difficulty in doing so owing to certain bags and jars."

"'What have we here?' I asked of my next door neighbour, looking under the table.

"'Our sea stock of potatoes and butter,' replied Teddy Ross.

"'Why don't you put them in the hold?' I asked innocently. Half a dozen reasons were immediately ready, and I found my best way was to ask no questions, and take things as they came.

"I was well provided with clothes, but wanted a chest; this the Carpenter soon manufactured for me, and the ship's tailor, a marine, quickly transmogrified my plain blue coat and jacket into uniform. I was not badly off for money, having about thirty pounds clear of the world after paying an entrance of three pounds and a month's mess money in advance; and when we reached Malta I ordered a stylish suit of uniform, cocked-hat and sword, and became rather a person of consideration.

"But, as I said just now, Mr. Patrick, the Master, fell sick. We had just left Malta bound to the coast of Catalonia. It was my

first Mediterranean cruize, and I had never seen a chart of the sea. We had a chronometer on board, but it had been allowed to run down, so that it might as well have remained at the maker's. The Master was seized just as we were taking the sun at noon; and I should hardly be believed if I said that I was the only observer, although the midshipmen were on deck with their quadrants, a matter of form, who had got the meridian altitude, but it was so, and as poor Patrick was too ill to make a report to the Captain, and as no one but myself had ascertained the ship's position, the First Lieutenant asked me to prick the ship off on the chart, and take it into the cabin.

"Captain —— was very civil, and asked me what I knew about navigation. I told him I had always kept the reckoning of every ship in which I had served, and thought I knew what I was about. The second Master I should say was a capital hand at stowing a hold, and in taking care of the grog tub, and always kept the berth well supplied with rum; but had scarcely ever had a quadrant in his hand, and certainly had no idea how to use one. The result was my receiving an order to navigate the ship during the Master's illness, and as that terminated in paralysis and death, I found myself Acting Master of a frigate before I had been three months in the service.

"After cruizing off the Spanish coast for some time, we proceeded off Toulon, and fell in with the fleet. Captain —— proceeded on board the flag-ship to pay his respects to the Admiral, and shortly afterwards a signal was made for myself. The noble chief, Nelson's second at Trafalgar, had a great respect for merchant officers, and after questioning me as to the time I had been at sea, asked me if I considered myself competent to take charge of the ship. I told him I did, upon which he made the signal for two Masters, and I was forthwith examined, and about an hour afterwards left the ship with an acting warrant which was in due time confirmed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Navy. I little knew at the time what a net I had fallen into.

"I was barely twenty-one, and many thought me fortunate, but I had reason to repent ere long. We were sent away soon afterwards in charge of the Smyrna convoy, with orders to proceed to Gibraltar. This service performed, we were on our way to rejoin the Admiral, when, if you remember, we were engaged in a desperate affair with a coasting convoy under the protection of heavy gun-boats."

"I remember it well," said I, "and that some one distinguished himself on the occasion. I was to small too be allowed to go in the boats, and felt my dignity not a little hurt."

"It is better you were not there," he replied, "for it was no boy's play. We had taken two valuable prizes, and two of our Lieutenants had been sent away in charge, so that there was only the first Lieutenant, Williamson and some midshipmen and myself on

board to take charge of the boats. Williamson was most desirous of going, but the Captain declined. He knew that if anything was reported very favourable that he might lose his First Lieutenant, and men so good were not always to be got. Captain —— looked to one thing only—making prizes. We were becalmed in sight of the land, when the mast-head man reported a fleet of merchant ships close in shore.

"'Mr. Morgan,' said the Captain, addressing me, 'I think we may do a little business in that quarter,' pointing to the convoy in sight. 'I am going to give you a chance of distinguishing yourself.'

"'Very well, sir, I am ready for anything.'

"'You shall have the boats at nine o'clock, and try your hand at cutting out.'

"'I am ready to obey orders, sir, but if I may be permitted to suggest, I would say that the First Lieutenant—'

"'Oh! the First Lieutenant; then you are afraid to undertake it,' with an emphasis on the word "afraid."

"'Afraid, sir,' said I, my Welsh blood rising. 'I don't understand you, sir. Will *you* tell me the meaning of the word, perhaps *you* know.'

"I had hit him very hard, and he felt it, but had not the courage to reply. He stammered out something about impertinance, then putting on one of his most insinuating smiles, said, 'don't be so hasty young man, the First Lieutenant cannot be spared, as we shall have to stand in and cover the boats; you shall have all the glory to yourself.'"

"At two bells in the first watch I went down the side and took command of the pinnace which was armed with a twelve pounder carronade, and I had with me the two cutters, one commanded by the Second Master, a brave, hard old fellow nearly forty, and the other by a gallant young Midshipman of nineteen—poor Teddy Ross. We had counted from the mast-head before dusk twenty sail of tartans and polaccas, and as soon as night closed in all sail was made before a light air of wind hoping to near the land, but it fell a stark calm, and at the time we left the ship we were still seven or eight miles distant, and had not gained sight of the convoy. After pulling in for about an hour, the moon rose from behind a bank of clouds, and we caught a glimpse of a white latteen sail on the starboard bow. Very soon we saw a second, and soon afterwards heard the splashing sound of sweeps, which proved that there were gun-boats among the convoy. The light was in our favour, for the strangers were under the moon's rays while we were invisible to them.

"A nearer approach enabled us to count twenty sail, at least two of which were gun-boats. The latter were in the centre of the irregular line, and I determined to capture them as a beginning. Calling the two cutters along side, I directed Roberts, the Second Master, who was in one, and Ross who commanded the other cutter,

to attack the head-most of the two gun-boats, which by this time were clearly distinguishable from the merchant vessels, while I undertook to deal with the sternmost, which proved to be the largest. I had a splendid crew in the pinnace, fourteen as fine seamen as I ever saw, and the coxwain was, as you may remember, a long backed, but a strong backed fellow named Sampson."

"I remember him well, he was quite a Hercules."

"Sampson was a fine seaman, and if kept clear of the grog was most trustworthy. Besides the crew, I had a gallant fellow a midshipman, a white haired lad, rejoicing in the name of Paddy. He was oftener called Mr. Paddy than Mr. Malone. He had volunteered to go with me, for he had a great idea of my judgment. We had also a corporal and six marines. I always made a point when on service of a dangerous kind to impart my plans to those who were to work with me, and on this occasion I held a regular consultation, though a brief one, with Paddy and Sampson. I arranged that we should pull steadily down upon the weather quarter of the gun-boat no matter how much we were fired at, and before boarding, discharge the carronade depressed as much as possible into the quarter of the vessel, and board in the smoke. There had been some terrible instances of slaughter on the station, and my object was to bring the struggle to a speedy close by sinking my adversary at an early stage. I had had the gun loaded with a round shot, as well as grape, for the purpose of giving the enemy something to do besides fighting.

"Having rowed down as noiselessly as possible with muffled oars, we were not noticed until we had approached within five or six hundred yards. There was then a great disturbance. The sweeps were rigged in, and we were greeted with a volley of musketry; but having got in the wake and astern of the gun-boat, she could not bring the long gun to bear on us. The other two boats dashed away in gallant style, and I had the pleasure to see them one on each quarter of the enemy.

"I had great difficulty in keeping my fellows quiet; but with the exception of the marines who returned the enemy's volley, we never pulled a trigger until within boat-hook's length of the Frenchman. The carronade had been cleared away, and thinking that a great deal depended on the moment of firing it, I stepped forward and stood by the captain of the gun. At this time, however, I am sorry to say we had already two or three poor fellows in the bottom of the boat wounded. Watching the gun-boat as she lifted with the swell, I touched the man who held the trigger line, the signal for firing, and he discharged the gun. As was her wont, the carronade incontinently kicked over as if conscious of having done enough.

"'Give way my lads,' and our fellows with a few lusty strokes brought our boat under the larboard quarter of the enemy.

"'This way my lads,' exclaimed little Paddy, pistol in hand as he jumped on the traffrail of the gun-boat, only to be piked by a Frenchman.

"The brave little fellow dropped into the boat, but next minute was at my elbow on the deck of the gun-boat. There were only a few of the gun-boat's crew on deck, and those few were easily mastered. The bulk, however, were below in ambush ready to pounce upon and slaughter us the moment we thought ourselves safe in possession of the prize. They were, however, disturbed by an unexpected foe—the water. The vessel was sinking from the effects of our round shot which had entered below the water line, and the crew came rushing on deck, not so much with the view to take our lives as to save their own, and finding us ready to receive them, surrendered after a trifling opposition.

"Finding that the head-most gun-boat had been captured, I hailed and directed the second master to drop along side to take out our crew as we were sinking. He did so, and we soon had the crews of both vessels under hatches in charge of poor Ross with the marines, where we left them and went in pursuit of the convoy. We had boarded and taken possession of six of the largest, when our attention was called to the gun-boat, on board which there had been an attempt at recapture. At this time I was on board a large polacca ship; but I immediately jumped into the cutter and pulled alongside the gun-boat, and arrived in time to recapture our prize. The Frenchmen who had been nearly suffocated under the closed hatches had forced their way up, and in the skirmish Ross was killed and two of his party badly wounded.

"A breeze in the meanwhile had sprung up, and we had the pleasure to see the frigate close to us. Other boats coming to our assistance the whole convoy were captured, loaded with guns and military stores for the French army, on board some of which prize crews were placed. Our loss was poor Ross; but we had seven wounded, one or two badly. The Captain gave me great credit, which, by the way, was all I ever got. The affair was reported to the Commander-in-Chief, but in such a way that no mention was made of it in the *London Gazette*. The fact of its having been achieved by a Master was sufficient to render a Gazette notice uncalled for. There was, however, a little episode not mentioned in my official report to the Captain.

"Having boarded a fine polacca and while engaged in taking a general inventory of her cargo, my attention was called to a noise in the skipper's cabin. Dreading some violence from the boarding party, the master had placed two of his ship's company under close arrest; had, in fact, locked them up in a very small cabin abaft. These were no other than his wife and daughter. As it was now twilight, and the fighting had ceased, the ladies had become clamorous to be released, but my boat coming alongside gave him additional reasons for continuing the lock up. But neither did this either suit Senora or Senorita, for on my entering the cabin they set up an unearthly scream.

"'What animals have you got on board?' I asked.

"'Animals, Senor, I have two locked up in that cabin.'

"'Open it, they may be contraband.'

"He obeyed reluctantly, and out rushed two of the most beautiful women I had ever beheld. The Senora was not above five-and-twenty in appearance, although ten years older than that in reality, of warm Castilian blood, the very opposite to her cold, dull, phlegmatic husband, a Genoese of fifty. The wife was a fine woman, but the daughter was beautiful, a girl of seventeen. On seeing me they drew back, but a glance or two encouraged them to reappear. I asked for a cup of coffee or chocolate. The request quite convinced them that I was not quite a savage, and had no very evil designs upon them. And one of the most agreeable half hours of my life was spent in sipping some delicious chocolate. Senora was quite overwhelming with her civilities, but seemed much better pleased with me when I was not addressing myself to flirting with her beautiful daughter.

"'What is your name, Senora?' I asked in I am rather afraid bad Italian. She enumerated about half a dozen long high sounding names ending with Maria.

"'Maria then I suppose you are called, and your's, Senorita?'

"'Leonore.'

"'Fighting on board the gun boat,' said Sampson, the coxswain of the pinnace unceremoniously shoving his great head into the cabin. The summons was very unwelcome for more reasons than one, but could not be neglected, so bidding a hasty good bye, bestowing glances of admiration on the pair, scarcely knowing which came in for the largest share, I left the cabin and jumping into the boat, pulled off with all speed to quell the outbreak. Turning, however, to take more particular notice of the polacca I observed a white handkerchief fluttering from the cabin windows."

"A fine mess truly you must have got into. A flirtation between a hot-blooded Castilian mother and a charming daughter, something quite distressing."

"You are right and so I found it. Having been so long out of the society of women, I looked upon them as two beings of a superior creation, and without intending to do so made a deep impression on both.

"While running down with our prizes to Gibraltar I asked leave for a boat to go on board one of the prizes to try if I could get a good Spanish chart, and to see what spare stores I could find suitable for the ship. The day was beautifully calm, and old Sampson who I had got made quarter-master, went in the boat in lieu of the coxswain.

"We shoved off, and Sampson perching his long back on the quarter took the tiller, and steered directly for the polacca.

"'Where are you steering,' I asked?

"'To the Jose Maria, the polacca with the ladies on board, in course.'

"'In course,' said I, 'what do you mean by in course, who ordered you to do so?'

"'Don't you want to go there?' then I turned and looked at him and I saw the time of day.

"'You have been cook of your mess to-day,' said I, 'Sampson.'

"'That's as much as to say I'm drunk I suppose.'

"'Sampson,' said I, very quietly but firmly, and looking him full in the face, 'I am not a man to be trifled with, just hand me the tiller and do you sit down and take the stroke oar.' The calm steady order was too much for him. He quailed before my look, and was as quiet as the most sober man could have been.

"I did direct the boat's head for the Jose Maria, but of course quite accidentally, and no sooner had I reached her deck than I was received with welcome from two pair of eyes, which peered from two separate ports or windows looking on the deck. The cabin, as you may know, was built on the upper deck. The skipper viewed my approach with very different feelings, for he had, as I afterwards learnt, much private treasure on board, and when I made known to him that my principal want was a recent Spanish chart of the Mediterranean, he seemed better satisfied, but evidently suspected that my visit had another motive. Without waiting for a pressing invitation, I went into the cabin to examine the Captain's supply. Maria greeted me with the ardour of an old friend, and immediately set before me a choice bottle of fine Malaga wine and some cakes.

"'Senorita is unwell I fear,' said I, 'we frightened her with our guns last night,' for we had been exercising at night-quarters.

"'You cannot see,' said she, with a fascinating smile, 'she is behind you,' and there in a dark corner of the cabin was the fair Leonore, very busily plying her needle, and of course taking no heed of me.

"The skipper produced his charts, one of which I selected and offered to pay for.

"'No senor you are most welcome, the vessel will be condemned and sold, and all in her.'

"'Is she your property?'

"'No the property of my wife's father, but he had insured her heavily, or if not he, the French commissary has given a bond in case of capture.'

"'She may be bought in at the sale, can I be of any assistance?'

"'You can, I have on board a casket of valuable jewels, it belongs to my wife, but when the prize-agent's men take possession, they may say it is a part of the cargo. Will you take charge of it? You are a British officer and British officers can be trusted.'

"'You may trust me, but,' said I, 'why do you carry these things about with you. Would it not be better to convert them into money and lodge the amount in a good bank.'

"'This is it, when we left Toulon on our last voyage, we meant to go to Leghorn and settle there, and my wife took all her property

with her; but you catch us, and now we go to Gibraltar and then we go to Malta, and find our way to Leghorn some how.'

"'But, perhaps,' I said, 'you may buy the polacca, and then you can go to Leghorn in your own ship.'

"'Well, Sir, as you will go to Gibraltar with us, you can take charge of this until it is decided.'

"'But what am I to do if the casket is left in my charge after that?'

"'Leave it at —— Strada Reale, Malta.'

"'Good,' said I, 'but now you must let me see the contents, because I do not want to be troubled with, or made responsible for an empty case.' Senora brought the key, her hand trembled as she unlocked the casket. It contained a splendid set of brilliants, and a miniature of a young man the counterpart of Maria.

"'That was or is your brother,' said I, 'but hearing no answer and turning my head, I saw Maria had left the cabin. The silent Leonore sat still, occasionally only raising her eyes; but on each occasion when our glances met, it was evident to me that love of admiration was one of her qualities.

"Swallowing my wine, I rolled up my chart and took possession of the casket, but not before I had given a receipt for it in this form. 'Received for safe custody a casket containing jewels, and a miniature, the property of Jean Guiseppe Camarilla. John Morgan, Master of H.M. Ship H——'

"Maria did not reappear; but as I got into the boat to return to the ship, Sampson, who by this time, was perfectly himself, with a knowing kind of half smile said, 'here's a billy dux for you.' Sampson had a peculiarity, a curt way of speaking. He rarely ever said "Sir" to any one. His forelock which was kept conveniently long, did all the respect part.

"'How's her head?'

"'South-east and by south half south,' and a pull of the forelock.

"'Go below and tell Mr. Brown he is wanted.'

"'Aye, aye,' and a pull at the forelock.

"Such was Tom Sampson, and when handing me the small note which he called "a billy dux," he merely said, 'this here is for you,' with a drag at the forelock.

"On returning on board I exhibited my chart, but it was evident its merits were not appreciated by any one but myself. On entering the ward-room, however, a rather fierce fire of badinage was opened upon me. The doctor, old Macfarlane, laying down the flute with which he had been torturing his messmates for the previous half hour, commenced.

"'You're o'er young to begin them pranks, Master!'

"'What pranks, pray?'

"'Oh that's all vara fine, dinna ye ken we have een as well as yoursel'? Didna we see the leddy aboard the polacca?'

"'Yes, and she waved her little white handkerchief out of the port,' chimed in young Suter the marine.

"'Have a care of the husband's stiletto,' gravely said the purser. 'These fellows don't like young sprigs like yourself dangling after their wives.'

"'Say on, say everything, gentlemen, has any one else anything to observe? what do you say, Williamson?'

"'Why if you ask me,' he replied, 'I think you had better request the respected members of the ward-room mess to mind their own affairs.'

"'But I have none to mind,' said the Lieutenant of Marines.

"'More's the pity.'

"However, I did not get off quite so easily, for every half hour a stray shot would hit me somewhere. When on deck, with my telescope in hand, there were always fellows close to me to note what direction it took, and I am afraid that it was very often seen to turn to the polacca as the needle does to the north."

"But the 'billy dux' that you talked of, you have not told me what it contained; something very mysterious no doubt."

"Yes, you are right. I kept it for a long time, and having read it a great many times, I have a good recollection of its contents. It ran pretty nearly as follows, it was written in correct Spanish. 'You are the possessor of a treasure, the value of which is greater than my husband supposes, and to no one but yourself would I have allowed him to entrust it. The jewels which are of precious value were the dying gift of my mother, the miniature is that of my only brother. The hope of seeing you at Gibraltar whither we are bound, and the chance of our meeting not as strangers, caused me to persuade my husband, for whom I have no love to charge you with the safe keeping of the to me invaluable treasure. Maria.'"

"Phew! an invitation to take the two together."

"No doubt it was," returned Morgan, "but I was quite a novice in such matters, and that and my then total ignorance of Spanish were the reasons why I did not immediately return the casket. Besides if I could comprehend the impressions made by the two women upon my too susceptible nature, that made by the young one was decidedly the deepest."

"We arrived and hauled inside the Mole of Gibraltar, and I had too much to do without looking after my fair friends. The lower and top mast rigging required setting up and rattling down afresh. The hold was cleared out and the ballast shifted upon my recommendation to improve the sailing of the ship, and I was literally up to my eyes in work.

"One forenoon, Tom Sampson who was my right hand man, pulling his forelock, whispered 'them women are ashore at the —— Inn, and one of them threw this out of the window at me, last night, when I was ashore on liberty, I guess it is for you, but I can't read.'

"I took the note and put it in my pocket, and when the men went to dinner I retired to my cabin and read as follows, this time in bad English, 'John Morgan.' (This I suppose she copied from the receipt I had given her husband), 'one lady wish see you ten o'clock,' naming a place which, as I had not been on shore, I did not know. Suffice it to say, I did not keep the appointment, but on the following day being on shore on dock-yard duty I strolled out in the direction of the inn, and met the skipper of the polacca coming out of the house. He saluted me apparently very cordially, but I thought suspiciously, and on my enquiring for my two friends, he gave me to understand they had left for Spain, I turned back and walked with him towards the Mole, where his vessel was lying and considered my flirtation at an end; but I had scarcely parted company with the skipper when a messenger tapped me on the shoulder, and asked me to accompany him back to the inn. There I found the mother and became exposed to a heavy cross fire of eye artillery which might have taken dangerous effect had not Leonore promptly come to the rescue and diverted my thoughts to a better channel."

"A fine mess truly, and pray how did you escape?"

"You shall hear in time. Finding how matters stood, I determined to act the man of principle, and gave Maria to understand that I loved her daughter and not herself.

"Then the devil was unmasked, and those features which five minutes before had been glowing with smiles, became changed into those of a demon. I beat a hasty retreat, but not till I had been cheered by a soft glance from Leonore.

"On returning to the ship, I decided on renouncing my charge of the jewel casket; and had it conveyed to the master of the polacca, demanding the return of the receipt which I had given him. Sampson undertook the commission, and returned in due time, with my acknowledgment, and thus for a time I shook off a very complicated and dangerous affair, but only for a time."

"'I tell you what it is, Master,' said our young Lieutenant of Marines, 'I am glad my name is not John Morgan.'

"'You are easily made glad in that case; but why so? it is as good a name as Peter Suter.'

"'Oh no doubt; but when a fellow's name is given to a bravo, it is not pleasant. I was coming off to the ship last night, and just before crossing the drawbridge, two fellows muffled in cloaks accosted me, and after wishing me good night, one said in broken English, 'you John Morgan.'

"'No, thank you, but why do you ask?'

"'Pass on—was all the answer I received; but it is my belief that had you been there, you would have said 'I am,' and that you would never have had another chance for it. What have you been up to? flirting with some Spaniard's wife I'll wager.'

"I thought the conclusion very natural, and considered that as

there would be no honour in dying with a stiletto in my heart, it would be as well to remain on board the ship particularly after sunset.

"We left in a day or two afterwards, and went I think to Minorca. My time passed agreeably enough for nearly two years, and we were thinking of being relieved. I was on very fair terms with the Captain, in fact was considered by him a valuable officer. At length we were ordered up the Archipelago, and for some months our rendezvous was Smyrna, but we occasionally visited Salonika and the Greek islands, where we got a little shooting, in one of which as my evil genius would have it, I met domiciled in a small country house my late friends of the polacca. Maria had separated from her husband, but had her daughter Leonore still with her.

"I could not resist the fascination of their company, and played a double part; for to enable me to see the daughter occasionally, I made myself agreeable to the mother. Still my attentions were only what I considered civil. Availing myself one afternoon of a few minutes to ourselves. I induced Leonore to make an assignation to meet me after dark. She readily assented, and promising to return to the ship before midnight, I went on shore in plain clothes at dusk, and in a shore boat.

"Our place of meeting was near an out-lying farm-house, and Leonore was true to her appointment. Our stolen interview had lasted nearly an hour, and we parted after interchanging such vows and promises as young people do on such occasions. I then made for the beach, where I hoped to find a shore boat, and to my agreeable surprise found one waiting for me, in which were two men, one more than was necessary as the distance was not considerable, and the boat small.

"I pointed to the frigate, and they appeared to understand me well, but we had not got many hundred yards from the shore when the man pulling the after oar, suddenly laid it in and sprang aft at me like a tiger. A broad stiletto or knife, like a Malay crease, glistened in his hand, and in an instant it had laid bare my skull. So rapid and unexpected had been the attack that I had no time to draw my pistol, and no power of resistance. I gave myself over for a dead man, and after receiving several stabs in my body, I was thrown overboard for the water to finish what little life remained in my body."

GAMBIA COLONY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

In a few months after the treaty of peace was signed in March, 1861, between the Colonial Government and the king and chiefs of the Kingdom of Baddiboo, the fine inflicted by the Governor was sent down to Bathurst by instalments, the hostages remaining

in custody. The indemnification was paid in kind, and consisted of bullocks, horses, and ground nuts to the value of £600. It then occurred to the Governor and the merchants of the town, that a favourable opportunity presented itself for making a trade treaty, and at the same time of showing to the river chiefs an act of clemency on the part of the British, especially as the entreaties to free the old hostages were most urgent from every neighbouring chief. Accordingly a treaty was framed, presenting advantages to the trader of some consequence. It set forth that on receiving a further instalment of £300, which would amount to one third of the whole fine inflicted, the balance would be cancelled on the treaty being signed by the king and his head-men. At the same time, the Governor's agent was directed to use his discretion, that he might set free the hostages, provided the king loaded the deck of the "Dover" with horses and cattle; that all the river might see the Baddiboo people were still paying their fine; that it was the example of submission, which was of more consequence than the money, and that the customs would be withheld till the balance of the fine was paid. The "Dover" returned with an instalment of twenty-two bullocks and five horses, together with the new Trade Treaty duly signed, and the hostages were allowed their freedom.

This policy showed the people of the interior that the British were not actuated either by cupidity or hostility, that they only resented injuries after much provocation, desiring only the friendship of the natives for the sake of legitimate trade, tending so manifestly as it does to obliterate the trade of human beings.

The war showed them that the confidence in their gree-grees or charms was misplaced, and that it was useless to contend against the white man. The effect left behind was wholesome, the force was of magnitude, its blows were heavy, yet tempered with mercy. From the day of the storming of Sabba to the present time, the goods of the white man have been untouched along the banks of the river, although a terrible civil war has taken place. At first the revolution could only be compared to a rivulet like the Alma,* unknown to fame, until by the concurrence of events it is converted into a swollen torrent, resembling the mighty river we are now gazing upon, gorged to excess in its ebb by the heavy rains of this season of the year, carrying canoes on its bosom far into the ocean, while vainly attempting to gain the opposite shore.

* "Tho' now ungraced in story, scant altho' thy waters be
Alma, roll those waters proudly, roll them proudly to the sea,
Yesterday unnamed, unhonoured, but to wandering Tartar known,
Now thou art a voice for ever to the world's four corners known,
In two nations' annals written, thou art now a deathless name
And a star for ever shining in their firmament of fame
Many a great and ancient river, armed with city, tower, and shrine
Little streamlet knows no magic, has no policy like thine
Cannot shed the light thou sheddest around many a living head
Cannot lend the light thou lendest to the memories of the dead."

Early in May of 1862, the good people of the town of Bathurst were surprised to learn that a revolution had taken place amongst the Aborigines on the right bank of the river, likely to affect the trade and prosperity of the settlement. Before detailing the events of this unlooked for change, it will be necessary to explain the difference between the rival parties of Sonninkee and Marabout, who without any apparent warning, were suddenly engaged in a most cruel and vindictive civil war.

In the Sene-Gambia, the natives consist of two nations, the Joliffes and the Mandingoes; the former do not profess to have embraced Mahomedanism, remaining in the primitive religious darkness of their ancestors; the Mandingoes are all born Mahomedans, but divided again into two sections, Marabouts and Sonninkees; the former tell their beads, are careful in their public devotions, abstain from drink, are crafty, ambitious and sensual, besides being given to slave labour and dealing; the latter, again, are lawless and dissipated, plundering when they have an opportunity from the European trader, or from the Marabout; warlike drones in fact; yet from this wild unthinking people the kings had been hitherto elected, the Marabouts being afraid to give power to one of their own class, who might use it for his own ambition, instead of for the good of the community.

To such an extent did the Marabouts carry this fear of each other, that they suffered for years many cruel exactions, imprisonments and torture from the Sonninkees about the person of their kings in silence. The example of the security of life and property in Bathurst had the effect, many suppose, of leading the Marabouts to resent their own laws, and appeals were made from time to time to the Governor, Colonel D'Arcy, and his predecessors in office to interfere morally. This intelligence was given, and especially to our neighbour, Demba Sonko, the old king of Barra, who was often cautioned that a time would come when the more devout of his subjects would rebel against the exactions of his idle Sonninkee retainers or courtiers. The two adverse parties cannot be called castes, as in India; a Mandingoe at birth is circumcised, and brought up by the village fodery or school master, as a Marabout, but on arriving at years of discretion, he decides whether he will renounce the Mahomedan faith and its strict observances, by proclaiming himself a Sonninkee, abandoned into indulgences of every kind.

Such was the state of things in the Bavia and Baddiboo kingdoms on the right bank of the River Gambia, when a Joliffe named Maba, a converted Mahomedan and Marabout, had a quarrel with Herry Bah, the King of Baddiboo. The king had determined on killing Maba and sent a prince on the deadly mission to the town where Maba lived. The boy in a state of intoxication revealed the object of his visit to his "lodging man." On Maba being informed of the plot, he determined to anticipate events by the

death of the king's son. This was easily effected, as the boy was sleeping off his intemperance. Directly upon this act, before the king was prepared, Maba assembled his immediate followers, and proclaimed the war, one of extermination, against the Sonninkees, and with a rapidity unknown before in African warfare, burnt town after town, killed the king, and ended by driving every Sonninkee out of Baddiboo. About six hundred fugitives, with a number of women and children, were crossed over by our traders to a town called Tenderbar, on the left bank of the river. But the Governor proceeded in Her Majesty's ship "Dart" to render assistance to the Sonninkee women and children, who were still in the mangroves, begging to be crossed over. Three delegates from the army of the victorious Marabout paid the Governor a visit. They promised in the name of their master not to kill women or children, but it was subsequently learnt that many women had been cruelly massacred.

The lives of the prisoners were spared, provided they consented to undergo the ceremony of having their heads shaved in public; they also promised not to invade the neighbouring kingdoms of Bavia and Salem, and went on to state that Maba was about to return to his farm on the banks of Swarra Cunda Creek; disbanding his followers, and refusing the title and duties of king with this declaration: "That the office of king was maintained by plundering the property of others; that henceforth in Baddiboo the title should be dispensed with, and that every man should work by the sweat of his brow."

On the quarter-deck of the "Dart," the Governor warned the delegates from Maba's army to keep their revolution to themselves, and not to attempt to carry the war beyond the confines of the Baddiboo kingdom; that Barra was under the British, and Salem under the French protection; any ambitious effort to spread his policy into either of these countries would surely bring him into collision with the white man. Our little settlement was not without its own anxieties; owing to an earnest requisition the December previous for one hundred bayonets, who proceeded to Lagos, the loan of this force reduced the garrison of Saint Mary's to not more than eighty combattants, but it was not expected that the victorious Mahomedan would venture to cross the creek which divided Barra from Baddiboo. The "Dart," however, had scarcely left the river, when the rumours of war arrived that a large body of warriors, chiefly of Baddiboo cavalry, had actually crossed into the Barra kingdom. Old Demba having died about this time, the Regency applied at once to the Governor for assistance, as they did not feel able to cope with so great a warrior as Maba.

The Governor advised them to break through their old customs, to elect a king at once, and to make a determined stand at their strong stockaded capital of Berringding against the invader. But he declined to espouse the cause of the Sonninkees, further than protecting refugees, unarmed men, women and children, who might

run to the British territory for protection; yet at the same time he crossed over to Fort Bullen to be in a position to watch the progress of events, as news rapidly arrived of the destruction of the Sonninkee stockaded towns in marvellous rapidity, so different to the usual tedious style of Mandingo warfare. As I before remarked, just at this period the old King of Barra died; according to native custom a considerable time must elapse before the election of his successor can take place. Taking advantage of the lapse of all lawful authority, a Marabout chief of Barra, named Amarfall, assembled all the bad characters of the country, and with some warriors of Maba's disbanded army, destroyed the Sonninkee town of Darsilamin, the capital of Jacardoo, shaved the king's head, took his wives into slavery, and marched on to Barra, plundering as he went, declaring war against the king; electing Sonninkees of the rich towns of Berringding and Essow. His purpose was seen through by the whole country; plunder alone was his object, not policy, his character being bad, whilst Maba up to that period did not appear to be ambitious, or anxious to spread his opinions beyond his country.

The Alcades of the various Sonninkee towns appealed to the Governor to use his influence to stop this Spartacus. At Banjancouta, about twenty-four miles from Barra Point, the Governor's agent, Mr. Primet, the Major of Militia, met Amarfall at the head of seven hundred men. He received the Major with respect, but repeated his determination of sacking all the Sonninkee towns up to the walls of the British fort at Barra Point. He yielded, however, so far, that if all the inhabitants consented to become Mahomedans by allowing their heads to be shaved in his victorious presence, he would disband his followers. As the Major returned to the fort, he gave this answer to the different Alcades of Berringding and Essow, who joining the suite of the Major, presented themselves before the Governor of the fort, with the assurance that they would make a stand at the former town; but as Essow was within the one mile from the river, and might be considered British according to the treaty of 1826, they begged the Governor to hold it, for the sake of the number of fugitive women who had fled there on the first rumours of war.

The Colonial Government of Bathurst had never attempted any jurisdiction beyond Berwick Town, although from Jinack to Jacardoo Creek, the one mile inland is British territory. Yet the Alcades were so far correct, Essow is, strictly speaking, on British ground. But much as the Governor would have liked for the sake of humanity to save this town, yet he felt in a better position to treat with both parties by strictly retaining a neutral policy, reserving to himself the right of protection when the fugitives arrived at Berwick Town, a liberated African village situated between the fort and Essow.

There was, however, a danger that the women, who were for the

most part slaves, would not have been allowed by their Alcades to retreat to British ground, fearful lest they should avail themselves of the far-famed right of proclaiming themselves free. The Governor promised that to save life he would on this occasion take upon himself the responsibility of suspending the law, knowing at the time that the Alcades would even prefer the slaughter of their families to their freedom.

In the meantime a mission arrived from the Regency of the Barra kingdom, begging the Governor would, according to an old treaty, send an officer to crown the new King of Barra. His Excellency sent Major Primet on this occasion to Baccandick, where the ceremony was to be performed. During the absence of this officer, the Governor learnt without doubt that Maba in person had been persuaded to cross the Swarra Cunda Creek, joining Amarfall at Bajancouta with many men. His arrival was inaugurated by an engagement at Cassava Creek, in which many Sonninkees were killed. The alarm in the country now became universal, and the Governor was urged again by the Alcades of Berringding and Essow to interfere. This he consented to do, as far as he was able, without allowing himself to be thought a partizan of either party. The "Dover," with Major Primet on board, was despatched down the Cassava Creek with an Arabic letter to the invader, protesting against the war.

The inhabitants of Berwick town, (British), at their earnest request, fearful lest the bad characters which always follow a native army, might be tempted to plunder, were armed, and formed themselves into night patrols. Early in the morning of the 23rd of May, the newly elected King of Barra, Buntoo Gamey, arrived with a small number of mounted followers at Berwick Town, and begged the Governor to grant him refuge. This chief was immediately crossed over to Bathurst in the "Dover."

Also on the morning of this day, Major Primet returned from the camp of the invader, with the reply from Maba, who had now joined Amarfall; that he was compelled to continue the war, but that he would save the lives of the warriors of Berringding and Essow if they would become Mahomedans by their heads being shaved in his presence. This they indignantly refused to do, and prepared to make a final stand at Essow, having deserted their capital, Berringding, after but a feeble defence. In the evening, seven hundred Sonninkee women and children took refuge in the fort. The females of the British village of Berwick Town thought it prudent to do likewise.

It was also very gratifying to learn that the Governor saved the lives of about two hundred women who were on Dog Island in the mangroves, by sending canoes to their assistance, manned by the liberated Africans of Berwick Town. A desperate battle was then hourly expected at Essow, the last stronghold of the Sonninkees. By thus allowing British territory to be a refuge, the Governor

endeavoured to alleviate the miseries of a cruel war, in which, according to African custom, women, children, prisoners, and unarmed men are invariably and ruthlessly sacrificed.

On the morning of the 24th, the Sonninkees were at the point of burning alive a Marabout spy at Essow. This ill-fated man was, however, delivered up at the request of the Governor, and passed over to Bathurst. Thus was a life saved from a terrible death by British humanity, and on the birthday of the sovereign. Events at this time appeared sufficiently grave to warrant the Governor's requisition on Captain Willcocks, the officer commanding the troops at St. Mary's, for the defensive occupation of the British territory of Barra Point.

The best description that can be given to arrive at a correct idea of our territory on the right bank of the river, is by making a comparison to Gibraltar; the same small peninsular of ground appears, with only a few feet above the level of the sea, joined to the mainland by a narrow strip of marsh ground, having the river on the east and west sides. Essow is situated about 1000 yards inland, hidden from view by a magnificent cotton tree, particular mention of which is made in Mungo Park's Travels in this parallel. Essow takes the place of the Spanish lines, and the strip of marsh the neutral ground.

The camp consisted of eighty bayonets of the 2nd West India Regiment, and eighty gunners of the Gambia Militia Artillery, with 1 six-pounder field piece, 2 four two-fifth-inch howitzers, and 2 rocket guns. It was pitched on a rising ground about four hundred yards to the rear of Fort Bullen, the picquets of the liberated Africans extending about the same distance inland, covering Berwick Town, and commanding the neutral ground, which was recommended to be held against all comers, the town being at that time an asylum for many hundred women, children, and unarmed Sonninkees, for whom there was no room in the fort, besides all their moveable property, consisting of boxes, numberless flocks of sheep and cattle, and some valuable horses.

Knowing that the left flank of the invader's army rested upon the native town of Albreda, partly inhabited by Marabouts, whose hopes were naturally all with Maba, a requisition was made by the Governor on Captain Symons, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Lee" to proceed up the river to protect British Albreda, situated only a few yards from the native town of the same name.

Captain Symons arrived just in time, the English and French residents requested he would take charge of the settlement, the "Dover" was placed by the Governor under his orders, and conveyed to Bathurst the property of the European merchants; to this officer all were much indebted for his zealous assistance and sympathy at a time of unusual trouble.

The week following was one of great anxiety, the Sumar of Essow proved himself a bold, clever, determined man; late events

have placed him in a very prominent position in the country. He offered the British large tracts of land if we would afford him military aid in the coming struggle. The natives imagine that the white man covets ground in Africa; the Governor assured the Sumar of the sympathy of the Colonial Government, that the Sonninkee kings of Barra had been friendly to the Colony for fifty years, that we did not require territory, and that it was contrary to our policy to mix ourselves up in the quarrels of the natives; but that we were determined to defend to the last Barra Point, on which the Sonninkee women of so many ruined towns had taken refuge. Directly it was known that the troops were about crossing over to defend British territory, the Sumar declared that he would die in his town of Essow behind the stockade. The Governor parted from him with deep regret, expecting never to see him alive again. Surrounded by five hundred devoted followers, all dressed in their death garments, he sternly abided by his decision to make head against the hitherto victorious invader.

On the 26th ult., Maba invested Essow with able strategy; his flanking parties of Baddiboo horse drove sheep and cattle away within seven hundred yards of our sentries, and he was observed through our telescopes holding palavers under a tree on a rising ground above Essow. On the 28th he sent three Marabouts down to the stockade, repeating the same humiliating terms to the Sumar, who ordered these men to be seized as spies and killed, but the Governor demanded, and succeeded in obtaining their prompt release.

On the morning of the 29th, a poor old Sonninkee shepherd had ventured beyond our lines to look for stray sheep, he was desperately wounded and left for dead on the ground by the Marabouts, yet he managed to crawl back to the lines, and from thence was sent across the river to the able treatment of Doctor Sherwood, the colonial surgeon. Wonderful to relate, this poor man recovered! although the muscles of the chest were shot away, and the lungs so exposed that the very pulsations of the heart were seen! Many of the Doctor's friends were desirous that he should send a detail of the case to the *Lancet*, as a more favourable result of successful science could scarcely be recorded. During the events which followed, the Colonial Hospital became the receptacle for the wounded of both sides, and it would be pleasing to the benevolent statesman who founded this institution, if he could know that no less a number than forty cases of gun-shot wounds were received into this asylum, and most ably treated. Nearly all recovered and returned to their friends, the only deaths were those who had delayed too long before availing themselves of the skill and kindness gratuitously afforded by a Christian government; it is by such acts that the coast will be civilized, and in this is the reward slowly reaching the British Government and people for retaining these Coast Settlements, "pest houses," as they were perhaps not

untruthfully called by a Member of the House of Commons in his able speech on the Colonies during last Session.

On the 14th June, Maba set fire to Berringding, the capital town of the Barra kingdom, there was not a breath of wind, and as the distance was only six miles from the British camp, a large pillar of smoke was seen towering aloft. Simultaneous with this event, he sent a message to the Governor to the effect that, out of respect to his wishes, he had spared Essow! But it was reasonable to come to the conclusion that the desperate stand of the Sonninkees under the Sumar of Essow, all dressed in the death-colour, yellow, and sounding their fetish bell behind their formidable stockade, was an insurmountable difficulty to encounter, by an army encumbered by the spoil of the Kingdoms of Baddiboo and Barra.

It was reported at the time, that the young warlike Jolliffe, King of Salem, had invaded Baddiboo, to punish Maba for daring to set himself up as a king-destroyer. From a reliable source, the Governor learnt that Tamba Sera, a son of the late King of Baddiboo, procuring some horsemen from the King of Salem, burnt Kinour, a Marabout town in Baddiboo, killed many hundred Marabouts, at the very time when Maba was burning Berringding; this was probably another reason for the invaders' retreat. During this day, when the flames of several other Sonninkee towns added to the conflagration of Berringding, the Marabouts resident in Bathurst assembled on the beach, and were observed to gaze with evident signs of delight on the success of their great co-religionist and prophet, as he is now termed. By the zealous assistance of Mr. Colonial Secretary Robertson, and Mr. Police Magistrate Brown, it was so arranged that Marabouts or armed men were not allowed to cross the river.

On the 16th, the Governor followed Maba's retreat, accompanied by Lieutenant Edwards, of the 2nd West India Regiment, to see what amount of damage was really done, and what hopes remained for the next year's cultivation.. At the same time he was desirous of communicating personally the good intelligence of the invaders' retreat to Captain Symons, who had moored his ship with a spring within a hundred yards of the factories at Albreda.

The burnt towns presented truthful pictures of the horrors of war—unburied human bodies, torn to pieces by vultures and wild dogs, shocked the sight. At Berringding, the Governor took a sketch from the wall of the late King's house, it presents to view Saracenic designs of ornamental architecture, which were not supposed to have found their way so far south as the Sene-Gambia.

The conqueror, Maba, had exhumed and scattered to the wind the remains of the King Demba Sonko, who died during the previous month, thereby grievously incensing every Sonninkee in the country, who, in common with the more devout Mahomedans, deeply reverence the last resting place, and more especially the tombs of their kings.

When a Mandingo king dies, it is customary to keep the news as secret as possible, the body is first laid in state, afterwards the vertebræ of the neck is severed, a calabash placed under the head to receive it, it is then left until it drops from the decomposed body, when a new king is elected, the house is then tumbled over the body of the late king, thus serving as a mausoleum; in conformity with this barbarous custom, three months, as in the present instance, or longer, may elapse before the burial can take place, and a new king be elected, during which time the country is left without a ruler, and liable to be distracted by *émeutes* or the invasion of the foreigner.

On the 24th of June, the newly crowned King of Barra, Buntoo Gamey, returned to his dominions, and the Sonninkee women left their asylums of the Fort and Berwick Town, with prayers and expressions of gratitude to the Queen of Great Britain for allowing them refuge; and the numerous half-starved cattle having been for so many days in so confined a space, galloped off in evident delight to their former grazing grounds. The Governor having received intelligence that the intriguing Cabba of Goongour was in daily communication with Maba, took this favourable opportunity to acquaint this crafty old Mahomedan of Maba's precipitate retreat, despatching his agent, Major Primet, in the 'Dover,' at once to Goongour, situated about thirty miles to the southward of British Combo; the intelligence arrived just in time to prevent, for a season at least, the Marabouts on the left bank falling on the Sonninkee Kings of Combo, Faraba, Banta, and Mandawar. Still, terrible elements of discord existed in the Barra kingdom; the inhabitants of all the Marabout towns who joined Maba, possessing stock and horses intact, were confronted with some hundred ruined Sonninkees, smarting under the provocation of six towns reduced to ashes, one hundred men slain in battle, and about the same number of prisoners murdered on refusing to submit to the degradation of having their head shaved!

By the aid of his indefatigable political agent, the Governor collected the chiefs of the rival factions at Albreda, and in the presence of the merchants and officers of the garrison of Bathurst, he succeeded, on the 16th of July, with great difficulty in making peace; the Sonninkees promised to abstain from their lawless proceedings, and the Marabouts on their part engaged to live in peace with the Sonninkees, and refraining from calling in the aid of Maba or any other foreigner. The Marabouts were strongly averse to recognizing the new king elected by the head-men of the Sonninkees. On the very day Maba crossed the creek which separates the two kingdoms of Baddiboo and Barra, they urged upon the Governor to take the country in the name of the Queen, that they would gladly live under our laws, &c. The Governor made them understand that this offer could not be accepted, that the Government did not covet territory. But we have since heard him say

that he was inclined to believe that great advantages would arise to the trade, to the natives, and the Government, if an extensive protectorate was established on both sides of the river, as far as the Barra Cunda Falls, the only difficulty apparent to the consummation of this totality is the institution of domestic slavery, tolerated in the Gold Coast Protectorate, but not approved of by the Home Government, being so contrary to the Imperial Slave Act.

The number of souls in the proposed Protectorate is calculated at only 80,000. Population invariably recedes before the spread of Mahomedanism. Mr. Primet, Deputy Collector of Customs and Major of Militia Artillery, greatly contributed to conclude the peace; he travelled much on horse-back both night and day at the hottest season of the year—the difficulty of collecting so many influential natives at Albreda to consummate the peace was a great labour, and we have heard the Governor say, that without his agent's patience, temper and physical strength to undergo such fatigue, he would not have been able to bring the war to a conclusion.

In the north of Africa slavery is of a patriarchal character, it does not assume the hideous appearances of the export trade of the Bights, unless the passions of the chiefs are excited by war, as on the present occasion when captives were sold to neutrals; the Sonninkees passed captive Marabouts over the river to Combo, and the Marabouts in their turn sent their captives across the mouth of the river to Goongour. This gave the Governor the opportunity of bidding these canoes stand and deliver to him; in the course of the time taken up in these stirring events, he released and restored to their friends no less a number than 222 human beings of all ages. Conceiving that he was entitled to the reward of £5 for each of the liberated, he preferred his claim on the consolidated fund, agreeable to the Act of Parliament; it was refused, however, by the authorities at home, on the ground that they were liberated, it was true, on British waters; but as they could not be considered for the use of Her Majesty, the claim did not come within the wording of the Act; but many at the time were of opinion that the claim in equity or a moiety of it might have been favourably considered, as the good effected, both practical and moral, was of magnitude. It was not considered that this peace would be lasting, as the feelings naturally were bitter on both sides, after so much bloodshed and destruction of property; depending as the Colonial revenue is upon the cultivation of the ground nut, it was essential to the trade that a country as large as Hampshire, situated so conveniently on the sea and river board, should continue to flourish; the Governor's policy was also guided by the necessity of preventing the extermination of one section of the natives, to the manifest advantage of the other. The Sonninkees are the great customers of the merchants in the river, they do as it is termed a good trade, whereas the proud bigotted Marabouts are not given to the cultivation of the

ground, except by slave labour, and then only raising sufficient grain for home consumption; they weave their own pagnes or country cloths, they make their own dyes, in fact their earnest desire is to be independant of the white trader. If Maba had succeeded in destroying Essow, the civil war would have flown to the left bank of the river, and the trade paralized for a season; and it is more than human foresight can venture to say, what he or his followers, when flushed with victory, might have attempted on our weak lines in front of Berwick Town. When tempted by religious fanaticism to annihilate the Sonninkees by the slaughter of their women, and greedy for the plunder of their valuable stock and property, it is not too much to say that a successful Mahomedan combination on both sides of the river might have been formidable to the very existence of our settlement, for in the very intoxication of success Maba had been heard to say:

"First let us destroy the Sonninkees, and then throw the white houses of Bathurst into the sea." His well-known intrigues with the Mahomedan Cabba of Goongour gives a colour to the probability of this boast.

It was necessary to show to the natives that our interference was from another and higher motive; that Great Britain in colonizing the coast, is not solely guided by a love of trade; it is to be hoped that the many hundred lives the flag of a christian sovereign was on this occasion allowed to save may have been considered a happy contrast to the human sacrifices which we read annually take place at Dahomey. The treaty of peace made at Albreda on the 16th of June between the Sumar of Essow on the one part, for the King of Barra, and the Chiefs of the rebel Marabout towns, on the other part, was never supposed to be lasting, the tranquillity of the kingdom was so far secured from the fact that the foreign invader had retreated; but unfortunately, as will be seen from the following lines, disturbing influences still existed. Mandingo kings, especially a powerful chief like the King of Barra, possesses a royalty in large herds of cattle, tended and guarded by a faithful tribe called the Foulahs; these herdsmen are the servants of the King, and attached to his following, but they do not live in the King's town; they are a wild nomade race, who improvise bush dwellings in the vicinity of their walks. For the last forty years Bathurst has been supplied with some of the essentials of life from this magnificent herd of cattle; they furnish the King with milk and butter, and on grand occasions of festivity, a bullock is tied up to the King's door to be slaughtered for food; but the capital of this property is very seldom touched, the possession of cattle being an appendage to the rank and dignity of the office, rather belonging to the State, than to the individual who is elected king.

In May last, when Maba made his victorious march through the Barra kingdom, he captured in the bush, adjacent to the capital town Berringding, the Foulahs and their droves of cattle, thus

at once, by a bold stroke of policy, depriving the new king, practically, of that which to the mind of a Mandingo is synonymous with kingly power; when retreating so hastily to Baddiboo, he presented the cattle and their keepers to his lieutenant and friend Amarfall, who has been previously mentioned; this man was not present at the Albreda pallaver, his absence was scarcely to be deplored, for his appearance would only have called to mind the remembrance of his many cruelties, greatly exasperating to the Sonninkees. Although the Governor was aware that he was in possession of the King's foulahs, yet he trusted to his personal influence with Maba, to endeavour to win him over for the sake of peace, to order Amarfall to give up the royalty, consequently the subject of the cattle was never touched upon; only when an allusion was made in reference to Amarfall's absence, his late companions in arms, the Marabout chiefs, said, "Oh! don't wait for Amarfall, he is a nobody!" They were so far right, before this crusade, he was a poor adventurer, owning no property, and bearing the worst of characters with the Mandingoes themselves, who are by no means so far removed from civilization as not to respect virtue and respectability.

After the peace, the Governor hastily despatched a faithful messenger to Maba, at Baddiboo, John Day, the son of a liberated African. The Governor had been requested by Maba to return two horses, captured by the Sonninkees during the skirmishing round Essow; the occasion was favourable for mounting the messengers, and to prevent the least danger to John Day, a colleague was given him in a young Bathurst Jolliffe, named William the Warrior, whose stepfather was one of Maba's great friends. On the 25th of July, the messengers, mounted on the captured horses, marched from Berwick Town on the peaceful mission; a few minutes before they left Government House, a deputation of the coloured inhabitants of Bathurst waited upon the Governor to request him to take steps to rescue from slavery three sailors, British subjects, who were wrecked in February, 1861, their vessel, the 'Betty,' foundering on the bar at the mouth of the River Salem, they swam ashore, and were captured and sold by the King of Salem to the Marabouts of Baddiboo, from which country one of the sailors managed to escape to Bathurst in the confusion of the civil war. He reported to his employers that his comrades were still in bondage and not, as it had been supposed, drowned!

To avoid the expense of employing another messenger, John Day received the commission to push on to Salem to negotiate the rescue of these sailors after he had finished his business with Maba. This duty greatly delayed the messenger, for many weeks elapsed without tidings of the embassy. Once, and only once, the Sumar of Essow did not act up to his engagements; he promised the Governor not to attempt to take the Foulahs and

cattle away from Amarfall by force, as it was felt that one shot fired and all the Marabout towns would fly again to arms. John Day's continued absence was most perplexing to all parties, especially to the Sumar, for, with six hundred fighting-men, to make a dash for the cattle was an easy task, Tubarcolong, Amarfall's town, being on Barra ground to the south of the Jacardoo Creek. Meantime, the Foulahs themselves kept deserting from Amarfall, who was behaving most cruelly to them, having taken the lives of two or three on the slightest pretext. These deserters volunteered to lead the Sumar through the forests to Tubarcolong, to release their companions from such tyranny, and to retake the herds for the use and dignity of Buntoo Gamey, the new king of Barra. The Sumar, in a weak moment, yielded to these solicitations, and captured the royalty, after some skirmishing, in which some few men were killed on both sides, and the cattle were brought in triumph to Essow.

Amarfall fled to Baddiboo. Maba, enraged at this offensive conduct of the Sumar, was about to recross the creek to help Amarfall, having sent the fiery cross to all the Marabouts of Barra to join him at Tubarcolong previous to marching upon Essow to wipe the Sonninkees from the face of the earth.

Since the burning of Berringding, on the 29th of May, it may be instructive of late events in the Sene-Gambia, to note the career of this no common man, Maba; but, before this chieftain is followed in his campaigns, it will be well to describe his singular manner of fighting. On approaching a town he intends to destroy, he dismounts from his horse, orders his praying carpet to be spread, and calls for writing materials, a staff of blind Marabouts now surround him, repeating in a low chant that: "God is great, and that there is only one God, and Mahomet is His prophet." Maba then most earnestly writes gree-grees, or charms, which he hastily distributes to his warriors, who, as they imagine themselves now doubly armed, rush to victory or Heaven; it is said that Maba himself has never yet been under fire, or even known to carry a weapon, he is superstitious to a degree, and fancies that his power will be secure for ever if he can only obtain a particular black mare which was then the property of the Governor's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Stubbs, of the Militia Artillery. Maba found on his return, in June, the greater part of his town at Baddiboo burnt by horsemen from Salem. He boldly took the initiative, and marched into this rich, fertile kingdom, then the scene of a separate civil war, which had lasted over three years; by a coincidence by no means advised, whilst Maba invading the Salem kingdom from the south, the King of Salem's rebel father invades it on the north, the head-men of the Boy-King recommended him first to attack his father. The advice was rejected, and the head-men drew off their followings.

The Boy, with a reduced force, marched south, met Maba, a

battle ensued, victory was on the point of declaring for the Boy. Maba had lost four hundred Marabouts, when the rebel father appeared on the very field of battle. The son became in his turn a fugitive to Boor Sin, after a battle lasting nine hours; and Maba crowned the father on the field, but with a shattered force returned to Baddiboo, only to hear of the Sumar of Essow's aggressive line of action. John Day and William the Warrior were eye-witnesses to this terrible scene, being at the time in the camp of the Boy-King, endeavouring to procure the release of the captive sailors, whose existence was ignored with the usual habitual falsehood of the natives on such occasions where their interests might suffer from an avowal of the truth.

Maba's personal interest with the Governor, previously alluded to, might be thus accounted for: During the Baddiboo war, the day after the troops had stormed the earthworks on the left bank of the creek, 21st Feb., 1861, the Marabout chief of a town in the neighbourhood, named Maba, went into the camp, and begged the Governor to spare his town, promising not to fire another shot, but admitting he had opposed us in person the day before. His terms were agreed to; but the Governor insisted on his marching with us as a precaution. Convinced of our power, he interested himself considerably in the peace which followed on the quarter-deck of the 'Torch.' By this cautious conduct, he saved his town it is true, but on departure, he met with the natural displeasure and enmity of the King of Baddiboo.

Maba came to Bathurst in the month following, a fugitive from the King's wrath. The Governor offered him ground to cultivate at Combo, and advised his turning British subject, as he could not help him to rebel against his lawful sovereign. At one time it was thought he would have become a settler; but he managed to arrange a hollow friendship with the King, and returned after some time spent in Bathurst. This truce was tragically interrupted by proceedings previously detailed.

We were much struck some years ago, at observing how very ignorant our countrymen were of the Hindoo mythology. For the most part, we are proud and distant, and never mix ourselves with the natives, much less take the trouble to find out aught about their literature or religion. During the one hundred years that we have reigned over India, a few names such as Todd, who wrote his beautiful Rajpootana, and Sleeman, whose interesting notes on the North-Western Provinces are so well known, make exceptions to this rule.

In 1846, the French Ambassador to China, M. Le Géné and his suite, visited the Caves of Elephanta and Karlee. To the surprise of many British officers present, these foreigners, exercising no jurisdiction in the country, were perfectly acquainted with the mythology, even of Hunooman, the monkey god of the Hindoos, how with his tail he burnt the Island of Ceylon, &c.; and of

the triple-headed deity to whom the cobra capella is sculptured as paying adoration. So it is in Africa, the English are popular, our laws are mild, the liberty to the subject is great, our horror of the slave-trade so notorious; if a white man is loved by the poor people of Africa, it is the son of Great Britain; he comes to the coast in his youth and leaves it in his old age, frequently in affluent circumstances, and yet he is sadly ignorant of the people amongst whom he has been living for half a century. It was at this time the common saying in Bathurst, "how badly Sumar has behaved to the Governor by persisting in his old Sonninkee practice of stealing cows from the Marabouts, so breaking the peace." This remark displayed lamentable ignorance of the Aborigines, for, as we have explained, the Sumar only recaptured the brightest jewel in the crown of his king, the Foulahs and their charge, consisting of one thousand head of cattle, whose ancestors had been the property of the ancestors of the kings of Barra for probably hundreds of years, when this monarch possessed a fleet of war canoes, and exacted a tribute from all European vessels trading in the Gambia, since the days of Charles II.

The Governor certainly would have preferred the Sumar's waiting, in deference to his urgent wishes, until the return of his messenger from Maba; but when the delay was lengthened to six weeks, and the report in the country so circumstantial that Maba was a fugitive before the King of Salem, was it surprising that our neighbour the Sumar should have fallen upon a Taeping chief of yesterday, one Amarfall, to recover one thousand head of cattle, the only regalia of his country, so ruthlessly captured only two months before.

On the 6th of August, a constable who was left in charge of Albreda arrived at Bathurst in a small canoe, that in consequence of the aggressive conduct of the Sumar's boys in burning Amarfall's town, and in recapturing the cattle, all the Marabouts were collected under Amarfall at Tubarcolong, a town on the Barra side of the Jacardoo Creek, and that they were only waiting for Maba to arrive from Baddiboo to lead them on once more to burn Essow.

This rude interruption of the peace, which had lasted ten weeks, was a great blow to the Governor's hopes; for the prosperity of the colony is now dependent on the countries of Barra and Salem for trade, for the necessary supplies in sheep and cattle. It is a popular fallacy to suppose that the Sonninkee power is extinct in the Sene-Gambia; certainly on the right bank of the river Essow alone remains intact, but on the left bank the power of this tribe is still formidable, Combo, Founie, Quinalla, Bye, Collier, Mandwar, Badomay, are all Sonninkee kingdoms—the strongly stockaded town of Goongour alone representing the Marabout power.

This political and spiritual crusade began 150 years ago and

recommenced with energy in 1853, the sympathies of the Colonial Government then went with the Sonninkee king of Combo, who was opposed to his rebellious Marabout subjects of Sabajee; to-day the British merchant of Bathurst fears the victorious ascendency of the Marabout, and there is an inclination to desert legitimacy for the successful rebellion of a crafty race, a weak time-serving policy, sure in the end to carry retributive trouble. Had Essow been destroyed, the war would have, as before predicted, flown to the left bank, a circumstance to be deplored; for it is an easy task of strategy to defend refugees on the small peninsular of Berwick Town, but with our small force to have defended them in all British Combo would be impossible, and they must have been destroyed before our eyes.

The garrison at Fort Bullen was strengthened, consisting of fifty gunners of the Gambia Artillery, and the Sonninkee women, who again took refuge in Berwick Town, were directed to run into the fort on the battle at Essow taking piace; the timely arrival of H. M. S. 'Rapid' enabled fifty men and one field piece to be thrown into Albreda, the native town of the same name is only twenty measured yards from the French and English factories—in burning the former the latter must have been destroyed as the rafters would have caught fire from the heated state of the atmosphere alone. During all the civil war, the defence of Albreda was a source of the greatest anxiety to the Governor, from the fact that many French firms still possess property there, our long alliance and friendship with the Kings of Barra had rendered such precaution hitherto unnecessary. The same evening the 'Rapid' landed the Governor at Fort Bullen and then proceeded on her destiny to the Mozambique.

The interpreter and messenger, John Day, returned on the 9th inst. in safety from Baddiboo and Salem, he was astonished to find the gathering at Tubarcolong so contrary to the Albreda peace. He brought to the Govenor from Maba four Sonninkee women captured in June, in return for the two horses previously mentioned; as the women belonged to Essow they were returned to their friends at once, and John Day was sent back with a letter to Maba, forbidding his advance on Essow under pain of losing the friendship of the British.

John Day returned on the 30th of August; in reply, Maba consented not to interfere and Amarfall undertook to disperse his gathering at Bajancotto provided the Sumar of Essow released six prisoners taken in the raid on the occasion of the capture of the cattle; though the peace of Albreda was not lasting, yet it probably saved a famine, both parties employing the interval of peace in saving their crops, depriving hostilities, again looming in the distance, of a decimal of its horrors. Very calamitous to the trade of the settlement was the disturbed state of the Barra, Baddiboo, and Salem kingdoms; but it is impossible to predict to what a zero

commercial interests might have fallen had the war crossed the river by the destruction of Essow, the burial place of kings for centuries, and to the Sonninkees what Delhi was to the disaffected in India

Thus a second time within six months was Maba prevented from attaking Essow, solely from the knowledge that sanctuary was protected by two hundred black soldiers, and the chance aid of a man-of-war. The navy can afford to lose one leaf from their evergreen chaplet, they will not envy the following few lines of praise to their dark comrades of a sister service in the various affairs of Combo, Baddiboo, Quiah, Lagos, and the last Ashantee war.

The men of the West India regiments merit praise for their gallant and orderly behaviour in the field and quarters, there is one special point on which they have disappointed their detractors; it was generally supposed that the rifle was of too scientific a nature for the black soldiers to embrace, and this supposition was so far correct that the liberated African recruit from the Kissy slave-yard at Sierra Leone gives but a poor return at practice; but since 1854 a great change has taken place in the black brigades, the peasantry of the West India Islands have for the first time followed the drum of the recruiting sergeant—they are of superior intelligence to the native born African, nearly all have profited by a liberal Colonial Government education. The late returns of the practice of the detachment of 2nd West India regiment stationed at Sierra Leone are of so favourable a nature as to astonish the authorities at Hythe, and during the war of December 1861 in the Quiah country, the rebels found it impossible to show in the open; for directly a man ventured to peep over the stockade, he fell before the rifle of the black Zouave. The natives sued for peace saying, "What is to be done against a people who can kill a man, when to the eye he is only as big as one child."

The Government confides to the care of this faithful soldiery the safety of several colonies, why not raise them in their own estimation by selecting one brave man in each battalion to receive the much prized cross of valour. It cannot be expected from these regiments, constituted as they are, to possess esprit de corps; it is difficult for them to take the same pride in their officers that regiments of the line do, but they might be made to feel that it was by their prowess that the Bath was given to this or that officer. Unfortunately a distinguished recipient of this honour has been removed to the staff after long service in the 1st West India regiment, or he might have worn his decoration on parade to their great delight.

Let a commission of inquiry sit on their claims, and where, even in the annals of the Crimea, will a more gallant deed of arms be found than that of Malligea, in 1855, when Lieutenant, now Captain Strachan, 1st West India Regiment, covered the retreat with a company of the 3rd West India Regiment,* nearly

* This is no mistake, Strachan of the 1st on that occasion commanded a company of the 3rd.

every man of whom was either killed or wounded, the Lieutenant himself, wonderful to relate, had to swim off to the ship-of-war; but not before he found that his command was down. Surely, from such a band, a hero might be found to wear the cross, and who more worthy than the officer at that time, a boy of only eighteen months service; and in the barrack-rooms of the three regiments the exploits of Lieutenant Holmes West Hill at Subbagee are still the theme of the soldier. This gentleman is yet in the service, and it is not too late gracefully to recognize determined bravery of no common order.

It is also quite within the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War to make five thousand men feel that their services have been appreciated, by placing them on the same footing with their European brethren on retirement. A separate column for "Blacks" appears in the Pension Warrant, on the supposition that the native pensioner can live on so much less than the European. Such is, indeed, the case in the cheap Colony of Sierra Leone; but the retrenchment is out of place at the Gambia, where some 250 pensioners and "ten-years-men" are located; and again, we should bear in mind that many of these men prefer remaining on discharge in the West Indies, having intermarried with the Creoles, where provisions are equally dear. A day may come when the necessities of the Empire may make it desirable to increase this brigade; it is doubtful whether it is in the power of the Government to ensure the success of the recruiting service in a more desirable manner than by altering the Royal Warrant on their behalf.

Now we are somewhat upon the topic of the natives, to the many well-wishers of Africa our comments may not be considered out of place, the late events of the civil war having thrown us into communication with the natives. We trust what we write will be considered authentic, for we are free in asserting that the natives on the West Coast of Africa have not been fairly represented at home, owing to a variety of reasons, needless here to mention, but easily explained.

Sir James Outram, in his speech to the Duke of Argyle and the Deputation, on the occasion of the presentation, said,

"If to anything in myself I owe such success as I may have obtained, it is mainly to this, that throughout my career I have loved the people of India, regarding their country as my home, and made their weal my first object; and though my last service in the field was against the comrades of my old associates, the madness of a moment has not obliterated from my mind the fidelity of a century."

Beautiful, graceful, truthful words! but why did the noble Outram love the people of India? Because he well knew that they loved him. As a youth the village patell loved him for his daring skill in ridding the country of its great bane—the tiger!

They admired him for his gallant horsemanship; they saw him vie with the renown of their own Rajpoot chiefs, who, in the days of King Rama-Sing, are described as attacking the tiger armed only with the scimetar. The wild Bheel first feared and then was grateful to the English chief, who raised him from the precarious life of thief to the respectable position of ryot. The Ameer of Scinde revered the man whose policy was guided solely by the first principles of honour, casting aside expediency from his path as hateful; and then, further throughout India, the princes coupled his name with Clerk and Frere as warmly supporting the time-honoured custom of adoption so ruthlessly and unadvisedly set aside after ninety-five years of recognizance.

It is difficult to say how far the personal friendship of such great Europeans may have tended to the ultimate success of British supremacy against the most formidable rebellion the world has ever seen.

Such advantages are not possessed on the Coast of Africa; the negro looks with suspicion on the white man, tradition tells him how for two hundred years the European has depopulated the Coast, and even in his own time he has experienced from the traders in the rivers anything but fair dealing. The European, on his part, has neither the time nor inclination to court the society of the native, trade and a quick departure from the land of fever and ague is his object.

Our settlements on the Coast of Africa can scarcely be termed colonies, they, however, resemble India in one respect, they are kept by a fresh importation of British blood—the age of a European varies from twenty to forty, neither old men nor children are seen, the European merchant leaves the coast knowing as much about the aborigines as when he arrived.

It is the Government official, who may possibly, if his inclinations turn that way, know something about them. That the natives are misunderstood, and belied, we firmly believe, and the whole community condemned from the conduct of a dishonest few. The trade here is carried on by a system of agency and sub-agency; a native of any known substance takes goods from a European firm in Bathurst, he again employs a number of inferior agents, who, wandering as pedlars over the country, part with the dry goods in exchange for nuts, or a promise of nuts. The credit system is a necessity on a grand scale, when the reckoning day comes, the trader of substance blames the sub-agents, and they in turn accuse the small farmers of not meeting their engagements. A bitter feeling now springs up between the European merchant and the native, they are always at issue. The dishonesty of the sub-trader is, I fear, the cause; he cannot resist adding to the number of his wives and slaves, or purchasing cattle; living beyond the jurisdiction of English law, he sets his European creditor at

defiance, or himself burns the factory and his books, as an excuse to hide his short comings and want of integrity.

The merchants do not feel inclined to assist in any legislation for their advancement, and a spirit of antagonism springs up between the European and the native; but there is a grade above the native trader again, with whom I think much good might be done—by conciliation, in educating their children, and by mixing more with them—I mean the princes or head-men of towns.

Let us relate two anecdotes to their honour. In November 1861 the Governor was very desirous of relieving the merchants, both Europeans and natives, from the vexatious tax of customs so liable to lead to disputes and wars, by taking upon the Government the incubus, it was calculated at 600 dollars; this amount he sent up to the King of Baddiboo by hand of Lieutenant Tollemache Edwards of the 2nd West India regiment. After the palavers between the king and the head-men they declined to allow the king to sign the treaty, and he refused to take the money then proffered in a bag, but treated the envoy with all honour and hospitality. This honesty greatly surprised the merchants of Bathurst who expected that the money would be taken, but the engagement broken.

The other anecdote details more a subject for sentiment:—a day or two before the signing of the Albreda peace, a very interesting looking woman and child ran into the fort at Barra Point claiming her right of freedom being under the British flag. She proved to be the wife of a Sonninkee chief and warrior, Ghagee, then in Essow stockade, the Governor remembering his promise to suspend the slave law felt at first bound to give her up, but again bearing in mind that the war was virtually over, he did not feel it would be lawful to do so. It was a very nice point, and gave the Governor much uneasiness, but having understood that Ghagee had added to his harem by a younger wife, and that jealousy was the cause of the flight, his Excellency offered to pay him in money the amount which he had paid for her as a slave three years before, viz., two bullocks and a pagne, about the value of 75 dollars. Although she was by purchase his slave, yet he had by country law made her his wife; this voluntary act on his part rendered, by country law, sale dishonourable. He declined to take the money, trusting, he said to the Governor being able "to coax her back," which we knew was impossible as the poor woman was firm in her resolve never to return to her husband. There is a feeling here evinced honourable to both husband and wife, and although we fear this anecdote will be doubted by many, yet we can produce undeniable testimony to the truth of this self-denial.

The following is another instance of the natives of Africa having feelings for which the European does not give them credit.

A day or two before Maba invested Essow his picquets were perceived approaching from the top a rising ground, the Governor's

A.D.C. Lieutenant Stubbs, of the Militia Artillery, volunteered to gallop up to the invader to urge the necessity of sparing Essow.

Maba received him with dignity and courtesy; during the time of the interview a string of the Sonninkee prisoners were brought before the conqueror, whose commands were, "consent to have your heads shaved, repeat the declaration of the faith, swear to renounce drink, and you are free, refuse and you have not five minutes to live." It will scarcely be believed that these poor naked savages to a man refused to turn Mahomedans, and they were all shot before the eyes of Lieutenant Stubbs, who in vain begged for their lives!

Pause for a moment and analyze the feelings of these men! are they exempt from the finer feelings of humanity? Is it right to assert that these are men with no feelings of honour? we say that the conduct of these men was heroic, and might vie with the ancient Greek in their contempt of life, without honour. It was the example of these heroic deaths, we believe, that made the Sumar and his followers determine to die on the graves of their fathers at Essow.

Before the Parliamentary Committee, 1842, Colonel Findlay is asked a very practical question. "Have you any acquaintance with the effects which increased commercial intercourse with the English merchants have produced upon the habits or comforts of the African population?" "I think it has had a very good effect, as the natives have become more industrious." "Have you any facts to state in proof of that; have you seen any increased comfort in their houses or in their dress?" "In their dress, most decidedly; at the Gambia, when I first went there, if they had to come over to make palaver, as they called it, they would have to go 20 or 30 miles to borrow a cloak to put on, and before I left they were all comfortably covered with good clothing." Add mentally 20 years to that time, and I can answer that the improvement has progressed in the same proportion, and the natives are as advanced in civilization as the natives of Great Britain were 50 years after the landing of Julius Cæsar, which I can conceive is a just analogy.

With the Jolliffes and the Sonninkees very much may be done; but with the Mahomedans nothing, as their bigotry is such as to retard civilization after it has reached what they imagine to be a climateric.

We regard the spread of the Mahomedan religion as very ominous, we recognize an increased spirit of bigotry abounding in the body difficult to account for; the creed will never lose its cruel hate, or surrender the daily prayed-for extermination of the infidel. With the Hindoo, or fetish negro, there is an actual love for the Outram, or the Livingstone, not obliterated even in the great hour of trial which passes like spasms every century over society.

A vatell, or village chief, on the western side of India was asked to join in the rebellion on the expected fall of Delhi, his

simple minded answer was "A white man and a great Shikarry rebuilt in charity our village well, made by Sivagee 200 years ago, we will have nothing to do with rebellion against the Sahib Loque."

We trust we may be excused in being perhaps rather carried away by the subject; it is not only by a Clerk of Lahore, or an Outram of Hyderabad, or a Sleeman of the North-Western provinces, or a Frere of Sattara, or a Jacob of Scinde, that the good feelings between the races have been cemented, but also by scores of glorious names we could enumerate, without being able to give a pre-eminence to any one, who have tried and laboured to improve, benefit, and civilize the people under their sway. Verily General Outram's words are golden: "I could not forget in the madness of a moment the fidelity of a century."

May we in Africa in the same spirit leave our marks behind us, as individuals and as governments; and the reward will surely follow in obliterating the unreasonable jealousy of colour so unfavourable to the advancement of civilization.

(*To be continued.*)

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Where diplomacy ends, action begins; or ought to begin. This is an old axiom; but it is to be feared that as regards Poland the curtain will be allowed to drop by the Imperial and Royal managers, and the audience be dismissed discontented. The revolution in Poland has come to a crisis. When we behold a whole nation fighting for its independence, it is too terrible a tragedy to be treated lightly when the actors are in earnest, and when the audience consists of the better portion of the civilized world, when death, desolation, and misery in thousands of families is the result. The three great Powers of Europe have attempted to interfere, and yet all that has been done by England, France, and Austria, has proved to be a delusion. Hopes have been engendered simply to be frustrated, and diplomatic negotiations, however ably and energetically carried on, have met with a signal defeat; material support is denied, and Poland is left to die or achieve her independence alone.

We have now before us the text of the last Notes of the three Powers, and the replies of the St. Petersburg Cabinet to the same. Prince Gortschakoff, in the name of his "august master," firmly, yet politely, informs Earl Russell, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and Count Rechberg, that all further despatches are needless, that Russia will not make any concessions, that Europe has no business to meddle in the internal affairs of Russia, and that the diplomatic intervention is at an end. In his despatch to Baron Brunnow, the

Russian Ambassador in London, Prince Gortschakoff observes: "From the moment that this discussion could only end in establishing and confirming the divergence of our own views, it would be too contrary to our own conciliatory disposition for us to seek to prolong it; and we believe that in this we are not as being at variance with the sentiments of the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty."

In his reply to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the Russian Minister is even more curt. He says:

"We believe that we are only meeting the views of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France by abstaining from prolonging a discussion which would not attain the object of conciliation which we have in view, if it had no other result than to confirm each of the two Governments in their opinions upon a question where we regret sincerely we cannot agree with the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

"We will only dwell upon one point of M. Drouyn de Lhuys's despatch, because we wish to avoid any further source of misunderstanding. I mean the allusion made more than once, and under different forms, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Western provinces of Russia, as participating to a certain degree in the international stipulations which in 1815 regulated the fate of the Duchy of Warsaw.

"The Imperial Cabinet cannot admit that point of view in any measure—not in the most restricted one; and your Excellency is requested to repeat to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the declaration already made in my former despatch, that His Majesty the Emperor, always ready scrupulously to fulfil his obligations towards all the Powers, must peremptorily exclude, even in an interchange of friendly views, any allusion to such portions of his empire to which no international reference whatsoever refers.

"As regards the other points touched upon in the despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, we prefer to speak of those where we agree, at least in intention.

"The French Government is desirous of seeing a state of affairs established in Poland which would give tranquillity to the country, quiet to Europe, and security to the relations between the Cabinets.

"We heartily share that desire, and will do everything in our power to realize it.

"Our august master remains animated with the most benevolent intentions towards Poland, and with the most conciliating ones towards the foreign Powers.

"The welfare of all his subjects, of every race, and of every religious confession, is an obligation which His Imperial Majesty has accepted towards God, his conscience, and his people. The Emperor devotes all his solicitude to fulfil it.

"As regards the responsibility which His Majesty may assume in his international relations, those relations are regulated by

international law. The violation of those fundamental principles may alone lead to a responsibility. Our august master has always respected and observed these principles towards other States. His Majesty has the right to expect and to demand the same respect on the part of the other Powers."

The reply to Count Rechberg is precisely of the same tenor. Annexed to the reply to the French Minister is a "memorandum," which, however, has not now anything to do with the question, as all further negotiations are declined.

The impression produced by the Russian replies has been most unfavourable, not only in France, where public sympathy runs high in favour of Poland, but also in England and in Austria. The two latter powers never intend to make the Polish question a *casus belli;* but in France the indignation which has been aroused is so great, that it is difficult to say whether France will not give material aid to the Poles in the spring of next year. Winter will probably put a stop, temporarily, to hostilities; but, if we are rightly informed, measures for the organization of an army of 100,000 men has actually commenced, under the supervision of the National Polish Government. That government has recently issued a remarkable document, in the shape of a despatch to Prince Czartoryski, in answer to Prince Gortschakoff's despatches. In this manifesto the National Government insists upon the independence of Poland, founded upon the rights "which God and her history have conferred upon her," political and religious liberty, equality before the law, justice rendered to all classes of the population, to county as well as to town inhabitants, to Poles of all religions and persuasions, and in the relations of Poland with other nations respect for reciprocal rights. Russia wishes for no truce to the effusion of blood and the war of extermination which she has declared against all who are of Polish race. The National Government of Poland accepts the challenge, and, the "God of its fathers aiding it," is ready to rush to new combats, with the steadfast hope that in the end victory will crown its efforts.

It is no easy task to put down a whole people determined to resist, with the sympathy of Europe with them. Russia assumes "the responsibility of her own acts," but Poland shows no sign of concession. There is, moreover, a threat in the last paragraph of Earl Russell's despatch. Our Foreign Minister says:

"If Russia does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the Three Powers—if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce."*

It is not to England or to Austria that Poland must look for assistance, but to France. The comments of the French press

* Earl Russell's Despatch of August 11, 1863.

upon the Russian replies are imbued with so strong a spirit of indignation that it is difficult to foresee what may occur.

The chief news from the actual seat of war is the death of the Polish leader, Lelewel who was killed in battle on the 6th September. He is a great loss to the Polish cause. It appears that Lelewel had not more than from 600 to 800 men with him when he entered the Lublin territory. On the 3rd of September a battle ensued with the Russians. The Poles lost upwards of 100 men in killed alone, and two-thirds of the officers fell. The most remarkable exploit of the day was a charge of the insurgent cavalry, in which 97 men started and 22 returned. The charge was directed against the Russian artillery, and was so far successful that the artillery men were driven from their guns and the guns (4 pieces) spiked. The Poles, however, had to pass an ambuscade of sharpshooters before reaching their destination; they had to meet Cossacks on the other side, and they were charged by Cossacks in flank as they were returning. It may be said that the insurgent cavalry was entirely destroyed in this heroic attack, for of the 22 men who rejoined the detachment, some were wounded some unhorsed, and scarcely a dozen were in a fit state to continue their service. On the other hand, the enemy's artillery was completely silenced. It appears that the precise preconceived aim of the charge undertaken at such terrible risk was not merely to spike, but to capture the guns. Lelewel had 14 experienced gunners with him, and not being able to reach a spot where artillery of his own awaited him, resolved to try whether he could not furnish himself with a battery at the expense of the enemy. The action of the 3rd was terminated by the retreat of the Russians. The insurgents pursued them for a distance of five English miles and then halted. On the 4th the Russians appeared at a new point, but no fighting took place. There were several skirmishes on the afternoon of the 5th, and on the 6th Lelewel found himself surrounded, and had to attack the enemy in order to fight his way out of the circle which was gradually closing upon him. The insurgents were drawn up in a wood, and on issuing from it marched against the body of Russians which stood between them and the Galician frontier, distant about 40 English miles. Lelewel broke through the intercepting force, and then, before he could commence his retreat, had to do battle with the whole of the Russian army which had been menacing his position, and which now bore down upon him from both sides of the wood.

Lelewel, after being wounded in the left arm at the very beginning of the battle, received two shots in the body as he was leading his infantry to the charge, the action having at that time lasted for about half an hour. The contest was maintained for another hour, and the insurgents had then nothing to do but retire as best they could. The loss of life was comparatively small, but a great many prisoners were taken. Although the detachment was dis-

persed, yet the insurgents kept together in groups, and contrived to bury the spare arms which they had carried with them throughout. It was a horrible rout, and every survivor who did not fall into the hands of the Russians remained armed until he reached the Galician frontier, when many were taken by the Austrians. The fate of insurgents made prisoners by the Austrians is known. If they belong to Galicia they simply have a bad mark put against their name in the police books, and are set at liberty. Such, at least, is the general rule. If they are Russian subjects they are invariably confined in a prison or fortress.

During the battle Lelewel's detachment was thrice 'reinforced,' but under such circumstances that the 'reinforcements,' had better have kept away. Gregowicz came up with 60 men, and with a host of Russians at their tail. A hundred men from Swek's detachment (still acting in the palatinate of Lublin) were the heralds of three times that number of the enemy. I forget to which of the Lublin corps the third "reinforcement" belonged; but, like the previous ones, it had only the effect of enfeebling Lelewel's little band. One more such reinforcement might have paralyzed it, and it is calculated that when only three had arrived it found itself with two additional battalions of the Russians on its hands.

The Russians must have been in great force in the 'Lubelski,' on the morning of the 6th. They had apparently resolved to clear the whole Palatinate of insurgents, and the estimate of the Poles that at the end of the battle there were 6,000 Russians engaged or in reserve, is, probably, not at all over the mark.

A well informed correspondent thus describes the actual state of affairs on the theatre of war:

"In spite of the recent losses, the palatinate of Lublin is still full of insurgents, and the various bands acting there are about to be reinforced, and this time, it is said, reinforced in earnest. It seems next to impossible to pass the Galician frontier as it is at present guarded. But Lelewel made no difficulty about it. After the defeat of his first detachment, formed at the very beginning of the insurrection, he forced his passage from Galicia, and remained in the kingdom of Poland for three months. After his second and last entry he remained in the enemy's country two weeks and a-half, and his men are confident that had he lived through the day of the 6th, he would have managed to avoid the Russians without retiring into Austrian territory. His expeditions were not 'armed demonstrations,' and his men knew that he went into the Kingdom with the firm intention of staying there and making himself at home. The peasants had, in fact, become accustomed to his presence in the palatinate of Lublin, and this explains to a great extent their favourable attitude towards him. It is impossible, on the other hand, that they can feel any confidence in the insurrection in places where detachments are constantly entering and are invari-

ably beaten back, after remaining sometimes for a day or two, sometimes only for a few hours, on the Russian side of the frontier."

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russians have commenced destroying the forests bordering on the Warsaw and Vienna railway, Warsaw itself is one large prison. There seems to be now no probability of the return of the Grand Duke Constantine; all his pictures, plate and furniture are being removed. His successor will probably be Mouravieff, the captor of Kars.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Those who believe in the common interpretation of the Revelations, will see in the agitation which prevails among the kings and princes of the world, another proof that a change in the existing order of things is imminent. The meeting of Sovereigns at Frankfort, the subsequent interviews between the heads or principal members of the reigning houses of Europe, all point to the recognition of the fact by them, that in close union and mutual concessions alone do the more enlightened of them see a prospect of preventing the peace of Europe from becoming more disturbed than it is at present. Men profoundly acquainted with what is passing in the world, who are aware of the secret springs in motion intended to produce radical changes in the government of the countries, see reasons for grave apprehension at the present moment. The calculation made in initiating the outbreak in Poland, was that the Poles under the dominion of Austria would throw in their lot with their brethren, that Hungary and Venetia would rise at the same time, followed by the Italian Republicans in the principal cities of Italy, who are exceedingly numerous, notwithstanding the denials of some of the Italian newspapers. It is not necessary to say more of the prospects based on these calculations, for these once in progress, no person could foresee to what they might lead, though it is in the power of any well-informed man to imagine the development they might take. The expectation of a revolution in Russia, which also entered into the calculations of those who were concerned in projecting these movements, must be completely destroyed, for reasons which will be given presently. Strange to say, that which men are working silently and secretly for the express purpose of effecting, and which they have hitherto failed to effect except in Poland, seems likely to be done by the foolish policy of a combination of rulers themselves. Supposing the German Confederation to march an army into Schleswig, Denmark will certainly oppose an armed resistance, and we are informed through several sources, that in such a case, an army of Swedes and Norwegians, numbering 25,000, would support their Scandinavian brethren. Though England might desire to maintain

her neutrality throughout such a war, as she has done in other recent wars, the sympathies of the English nation would be so strongly in favour of the Northern Powers, that it would be very possible we might be led into taking an active part, and with us France. At all events, the threatened action of the Confederation in the Schleswig Holstein matter if carried into effect, is likely to lead to serious complications, and the Germans must be blind indeed if they cannot appreciate the risks they run for such a trivial motive.

Nothing is yet visible of the grand results which were to follow from the Congress of Kings at Frankfort, and the King of Prussia may have been right after all in his opinion. Certainly it cannot be denied that if he abstained from attending the Congress from a desire to avoid committing Prussia to a particular line of policy without previously consulting his ministers, it is to his credit as a constitutional monarch. But there is no doubt there was a strong personal feeling concerned in influencing his determination. The King is said to have told the Emperor of Austria that the due consideration of the memorandum would prevent any such meeting of Sovereigns as that proposed at Frankfort, before the beginning of October, consequently he was greatly surprised on receiving through the hands of an aide-de-camp, shortly after the Emperor had left him, an invitation dated from Frankfort just a month previously. This invitation the King refused to accept, and also the subsequent one sent by the assembled Sovereigns, that he would send as his representative a prince of the Royal Family. Count Bismark thought it opposed to the dignity of the King of Prussia to attend a conference without being previously consulted with respect to propositions to be considered thereat, and that no fruitful result could be anticipated from such a conference unless the King had had the opportunity of discussing them with his ministers. It is now said that Prussia is willing to enter into a discussion upon German reform in ministerial conferences, but on the condition that an absolute veto shall be reserved to Prussia in the questions of war and foreign policy, a right which Austria may share with her.

A decision of the Diet of the 7th February, 1861, ordered 522 pieces of rifled artillery, breech-loaders, for the armament of the federal fortresses. Two hundred and eighty-four of these were supplied from Prussian foundries, and 238 from the Mariazell foundry in Austria. They are distributed as follows: Mayence has eighty-one 6-pounders, forty-one 12-pounders, and forty-one 24-pounders; Ulm, sixty-three 6-pounders, thirty-one 12-pounders, and thirty-one 24-pounders; Rastadt, fifty 6-pounders, twenty-five 12-pounders, and twenty-five 24-pounders; Luxembourg, thirty-eight 6-pounders, nineteen 12-pounders, and nineteen 24-pounders; Landau, twenty-nine 6-pounders, fourteen 12-pounders, and fifteen 24-pounders. There is a proposition under

the consideration of the Diet to provide a reserve of 66 bronze pieces.

The spread of education in Russia, the greater freedom of speech, and the number of liberal publications which are circulated, have rendered public opinion infinitely stronger than it was in the days of the Emperor Nicholas. It is true the old Russian party have still great influence, but it can only act as a drag; it cannot prevent the present Emperor from carrying out the liberal changes he proposes. This development of public opinion has been manifested very plainly since the insurrection broke out in Poland. The national feeling is so opposed to such concessions to the Poles as should satisfy them, under pressure from the Western Powers, that if the Emperor were desirous of granting them, he could not do so without danger. This has been shown by the meeting of the nobles, the address to the Grand Duke Constantine, and even to Mouravieff, whose severities were regarded as being absolutely essential to the restoration of tranquillity in Poland. Many of the reports respecting these severities, we may say in passing, have been altogether denied, or proved to have been greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, the St. Petersburgh Journal has published several long lists of individuals who have been hung, or shot, or put to death in some other way by the insurgents. That the Emperor of Russia does not see anything to blame in Mouravieff's conduct, may be inferred from his having presented him with the Cross of St. Andrew, accompanied by an autograph letter, acknowledging his self-denial in having accepted such a post after he had ruined his health in the service of the State, and thanking him for the manner in which he had restored almost perfect tranquillity in the province placed under his command.

The reception of the Emperor in the different provinces he has visited, does not appear to have been so very enthusiastic as was expected. The Russian, however, is not demonstrative, and therefore this does not in any way prove that Alexander is not exceedingly popular. In truth, there is no population in the world which owes so much to its sovereign as the Russian. He has not only freed the peasantry from their subjection to the nobles, but has made them free gifts of the land they have been hitherto allowed to cultivate in return for heavy services, so that, to all appearance, their condition is better than that of any other peasantry in the world; the serfs who have least to be thankful for are those who were formerly in the best position, namely, those who were free to employ themselves in any way they pleased, on condition of paying obrok. Nor is it with the peasantry alone that he is popular; the trading classes seem equally attached to his person, and if they, in common with the majority of the nobles desire to have a constitutional government, it is because they are convinced that a government resembling that of England is better

calculated to promote the prosperity and develope the resources of the country than a continuation of the present system. Nothing could have happened better calculated to unite every class of Russians than the outbreak in Poland. The troops who arrived at St. Petersburg, after serving in Poland, were feasted by the commercial classes. In return for their hospitality, the officers invited a deputation of the merchants to dine with them at the camp of Krasnoë-selo. This dinner was presided over by the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Emperor and his sons were present. In acknowledging the Grand Duke's toast of the commerce of St. Petersburgh, one of the deputation replied in the following significant terms. "Allow me, Your Imperial Highness, and gentlemen, to thank you in the name of my confreres for the friendly manner in which you have received the toast just proposed. This reception is doubly gratifying to us, as the expression of your kindly feelings towards ourselves, and as a proof of the sympathy in ideas and sentiments, which binds all classes of Russians by the strongest ties. Once more, Messieurs, we the commercial delegates thank you with all our hearts for the pleasant day we have spent in your society," &c., &c. The Emperor's carriages were sent to the railway station to meet the delegates, and to take them back again at the conclusion of the festivities.

The preparations which have been made for war in Finland are on a very extensive scale. At present there are as many troops quartered in the towns in that province as during the time when the allied fleets were cruising in the Baltic; and it is said they are to remain there throughout the winter.

The hereditary Grand Duke has been making a progress among the Cossacks of Astrakan, receiving bread and salt from the authorities of all the towns he visited. In commemoration of his visit, considerable sums were subscribed for charitable purposes.

Advices from Moscow which have been received, describe the constitution which the Emperor and his councillors have drawn up as follows. In Russia there are to be two Chambers, a Senate composed of three hundred members, who are to be nominated for life, and the other to be composed of four hundred and fifty members, who are to be elected. The different provinces are to have legislative assemblies of their own, independently of the central representation, to which they will send deputies. Poland, Finland, and the other large provinces, are to be on the same footing. The proposed changes are said to be unsatisfactory to the old Russian party, but though this party has considerable influence, it is weak when it is opposed to the wishes of the rest of the inhabitants of the Empire.

There are all sorts of rumours current regarding the diplomatic communications between the different Powers respecting Poland, but from all we can gather, Russia is determined to resist

any concessions which are asked from her under the semblance of a threat at whatever risk to herself; nevertheless there is a strong feeling of satisfaction in that country that the prospect of a war with the Western Powers is remote. The journey of the Grand Duke Constantine to Vienna gave rise to the most opposite statements relative to the motives which induced him to go there, which is sufficient to prove that only the parties concerned know the real motive.

The soreness which the Emperor Napoleon may be supposed to feel at seeing so many meetings between Sovereigns from which he has been excluded has not prevented him from travelling as much as any other monarch. From Paris to the breeding stables in Normandy, from Normandy to the camp at Chalons, from Chalons to Paris, from Paris to Biarritz, not to mention other shorter journeys, is a very fair amount of travelling to be got through in a few weeks Overshadowing as he does every other continental Sovereign by the immense power he wields, and the manner in which he employs it, he cannot feel otherwise than galled at the way in which his existence has been apparently ignored; nor can he fail to have seen in the Frankfort Congress an attempted coalition against France, which, however, as it did not affect his *amour propre*, probably did not cause him much annoyance. The position of France in respect to more than one Foreign Power is also calculated to cause him much anxiety and perplexity. As regards Poland, he is relieved from having to come to an immediate decision, though it is a question which he cannot dismiss from his mind. The Mexican question is also one of great difficulty. If the Archduke Maximilian should be forced to decline the offer of the Mexican throne, it is difficult to say where he could find another to accept the post, unless Prince Napoleon could be induced to accept it, which it is not likely he would after it had been offered to, and refused by another. In the event of no other suitable candidate being discoverable, it is not unlikely that a French protectorate will be established with a native Government of some kind. If French intervention should end in this, there is as little likelihood of French occupation terminating as there is of her troops abandoning Rome, and for the same reason. What course to pursue in regard to the Confederate States of America is another great difficulty which besets him. His sympathies are altogether with the latter, and his good-will is courted by them almost as their last hope; though even in the event of France giving them no active help, it will always be remembered that it was entirely the fault of England, so that while we are incurring the hatred of the Southerners, we are not gaining in the slightest degree the compensation to which we have a right in the North. On the contrary, we are hated about as badly as we can be, the few respectable newspapers published there not daring to do us justice by enlightening the public as to the

extent to which they are indebted to England for the line of conduct she has pursued from the very beginning of the civil war. After all, more improbable events have happened than would be a reconciliation of North and South for the express purpose of declaring war against England. It is very certain that the South is almost on its last legs, whatever its partisans may say to the contrary.

The members of the commission appointed to report on the relative merits of the iron-plated veasels at Cherbourg, are Vice-Admiral C. Penaud, and Rear-Admiral Labrousse, the one president, and the other a member of the council which controls naval works; Captains Chevalier and Bourgois, connected with the Admiralty Council; Messrs. Dupuy de Lome and Pironneau, naval constructors, and M. de Robert, engineer of the first class attached to the port of Cherbourg. We shall reserve what we have to say on the subject of the armament and crews of these vessels till after the trials have been completed. These trials are intended to be thorough. The *Napoleon*, which in France is regarded as a perfect model, and which in some respects is to serve as the standard of comparison at the approaching examination, will carry the flag of Admiral Penaud.

Some of the alterations mentioned in the articles we published on the subject of the French marine are likely to be carried into effect shortly. The seamen inscribed on the register, instead of being subjected to three distinct levies, are to serve six consecutive years. M. Coste, the director of fisheries, has published a letter, in which he proposes that the large number of persons who have recently entered on the cultivation of oyster beds should be subjected to a marine conscription. He also points out that the number of recruits available for maritime service might be largely increased if the extensive tracts of land bordering on the sea, which are now salt marshes, were given up to individuals to be converted into reservoirs for the cultivation of fish; and at the same time the alimentary resources of the country would be immensely increased. One of the liabilities to which those who entered on this fish culture would be subject, would be that of being drawn for service in the navy.

The burial places of French soldiers who perished in the East, have just been consecrated by the Archbishop of Constantinople, in the presence of a vast number of Turks, civilians and military, as well as of the consular authorities. All these cemeteries are surrounded by walls, and are under the protection of the French consuls.

A new asylum for four hundred children, termed the Asile Saint Pierre des Marins, has been opened at Boulogne. Though it is said to have every improvement calculated to secure the most perfect health for the inmates, the cost of building did not exceed 80,000 francs. The new barrack too for the Imperial Guard in

Place de Fontenoy has been finished, and a very perfect structure it is.

One of the consequences of the French victories in Annam, is the arrival in Paris of the ambassadors from Cochin-China. Their small fragile figures, long, straight, black hair, black eyes, black teeth, yellow skins and peculiar features give them an appearance which does not approach our standard of what is requisite to constitute a good-looking man, and they would not carry back to their country a very high opinion of the good taste of Europeans if they comprehended the meaning of what the street boys say concerning them; though they must be duller dogs than we believe them to be if they failed to understand the reason why the crowd, assembled to wait their arrival, burst into a roar of laughter when they made their appearance. The three ambassadors are scarcely ever seen without an ivory bâton in their hands, which it appears is the symbol of their rank, and which they can manipulate so intelligently, that their followers understand their wishes without rendering it necessary for them to resort to words. Their dresses are not remarkable for richness, but it is supposed they are keeping their best suits and their jewels for the presentation to the Emperor. In their daily walks, the chiefs of the embassy wear silk robes scantily ornamented with gold embroidery, thick silk stockings decorated with fantastic figures, and thick soled shoes resembling those worn by the Chinese. The head covering is a kind of paste-board turban covered with black silk, relieved with a species of trimming, the effect of the whole being more novel than pleasing to our unaccustomed eyes. The menials are a most seedy-looking crew. Their dress when they landed was a cotton robe fastened round the waist with a cord, and a black handkerchief rolled round their heads. The sight of these shivering wretches as they went bare-footed along the streets was quite painful, and it was not long before one of the French officers appointed to attend the ambassadors, suggested to them that the difference of temperature between Paris and Cochin-China made it desirable that their servants should have warmer clothing and shoes of some kind. The ambassadors gave way on the score of clothing, but decidedly objected to their being shod, that being the great distinction between the master and the man in Annam. They are great sticklers for ceremony upon all occasions. The chief, an old man the Frenchmen call Phan-tang-giang, though we doubt very much whether he would recognise himself under that appellation if it were turned into Annamite characters, is either what is vulgarly termed an artful dodger, or childishly simple in his affections; for, on seeing Admiral Bonard, with whom he had carried on negotiations in his own country, he threw himself in his arms, and expressed a hope that the Admiral would give him as much of his company as he could. The difference between the French *cuisine* and their own is not so great as to prevent them from doing

justice to the dishes set before them, and they show a deep appreciation of the merits of champagne. Under the influence of the latter they become somewhat cheerful, at other times they look sad and mournful enough. We have heard this accounted for, because they were promised a "happy despatch" when they returned home if they did not bring with them an annulment of the treaty between their own royal master and the Emperor of France. According to *La Nation*, to effect this object they are empowered to offer 70,000,000 francs, to permit the establishment of French posts in all the best ports of the empire, and to acknowledge the French protectorate over the whole of Annam. Hitherto the conquered provinces of Annam have been treated as held by an army of occupation; at present it is a question with the French Government whether they shall not be declared a French colony. The presents they have brought to the Emperor exceed in number those sent for the Queen of Spain, in the same proportion as the French troops exceeded those of Spain in the campaign in Cochin-China. The fighting qualities of the Spaniards are likely to be more severely tested in an encounter with the inhabitants of the Riff than they were with the Annamites, for the former are strong as well as brave, and are animated by a spirit of religious fanaticism, as was shown in their recent attack on Melilla, in which their battle cry was "War to the Christians!" According to a Spanish paper, the number of Moors who were engaged in the affair was 2000, the garrison being 800 strong. No doubt the Emperor of Morocco would be glad enough if the Spaniards would attack them in return, but it is not likely that Spain will put itself into the position of the cat with the chestnuts, however capable her finances may be of sustaining the slight drain upon them which such an expedition would cause. Indeed, next to paying her creditors, it would be well for Spain if she were to relieve herself from the stigma of being the only nation in Europe which holds a possession in which slavery is tolerated, the Dutch having just emancipated all the slaves in their colony of Guiana.

The camp at Chalons is almost deserted. A few masterless dogs are lounging about, and only want brule-gueules in their respective mouths to give them the expression of soldiers off duty. Not that the camp is entirely abandoned, there is still a regiment there to take care of the buildings, and a batallion or two left behind to practice shooting. The review of the troops, who had been stationed there since last May, by the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, was followed by orders to proceed to different towns to do garrison duty, with the exception of one division sent to Paris to replace a division which had been dissolved in consequence of their term of service having expired. With the exception of a few thousand of men actually campaigning, the army is now on a peace footing; its present strength being 412,000 men with 80,000 horses. A very short notice, would, however, add to this

number a reserve of veterans, and a further reserve of young soldiers who have nearly completed their drill, which together make a total of between 600,000 and 700,000 combatants. Of the 412,000 men on active service, there are two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, together 34,000 men, in Mexico. In Cochin-China there are 1600 soldiers. In Rome the army of occupation is about 20,000, including a few squadrons of cavalry. Together the garrisons of Paris, Lyons and the Luneville division of cavalry make up a total of 40,000 men, beside the Imperial Guard, which consists of two divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, a corps of artillery, foot and mounted, termed artillery of the guard, and a batallion of Algerian riflemen. The rest of the army is divided into six corps d'armée, five in France and one in Algeria. The number of troops in Algeria is less than usual in consequence of a considerable number having been withdrawn from that colony to serve in Mexico. Generally there are in this corps d'armée from 65,000 to 70,000 men, of whom about 18,000 are Arabs. There are three regiments of Zouaves, three regiments of Riflemen, three of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and three of Spahis, and in addition there are sundry batallions under discipline for offences of various kinds popularly termed Zephyrs.

In the whole French Army there is scarcely a regiment of infantry which has not been engaged in actual warfare either in the Crimea, in Italy, China, or Cochin-China; so that one rarely meets with a soldier that has not a medal, and very shortly there will be added to these a medal for service in Mexico, the design for which is already prepared. It will be of silver, and on one side will bear the effigy of NAPOLEON III., and on the other EXPEDITION DU MEXIQUE, 1862-1863; CUMBRES, CERRO BORREGO, SAN LORENZO, PUEBLA, MEXICO. We believe it is intended that the Mexicans who shared in the campaign shall have this medal as well as the French soldiers.

The report of the special commission named by the Assembly of Notables in Mexico, has been received. It attributes the salvation of the country to French intervention; its miserable condition from the time it shook off the foreign yoke till now, from its adoption of the constitution of 1824, which established the Republic. The Republic led to the formation of societies of Freemasons, who were guilty of secret murders, and iniquities of all kinds; while the division of the country into separate states with distinct governors, led to incessant collisions between the Militia of the States and the Federal troops. The States combined against the Central Government, seduced the soldiers from their duty by means of bribes, recruited numerous vagabonds by promises of pillage, and in this way government after government was overthrown. Under the military despotisms which succeeded each other, and especially under the last, every species of crime and

spoliation has been perpetrated throughout the length and breadth of the land, as well by the highest as by the lowest functionaries. Ecclesiastical establishments and properties have been seized and disposed of for the benefit of thieves and robbers. "After this," the Commissioners ask, "is there a single man in this country or elsewhere who believes in the efficacy of republican institutions? No, a thousand times no. . . . . Everybody knows the efforts made by Juarez first at Vera Cruz, and afterwards at Mexico to obtain from the United States a direct protectorate which would have been the death of our independence, our race, and our religion." It makes a great distinction between these attempted negotiations with the United States' Republic, and those made by the Conservatives with European Powers. The actual intervention, however, it says, did not arise from these efforts of the Conservatives, but in consequence of the constant and savage violation of international law by Juarez; and the popularity of the intervention, which the country owed to the immoveable firmness of the Emperor Napoleon, was proved by the irrepressible joy, and the splendid ovations made by the large towns. "The arms of France and her victorious eagles have only crossed the Atlantic to say to the Mexicans, 'Free from the pressure exercised by fratricidal factions; arrange the government of your country in the way that suits you best; our forces are with you to assist you.'" A return to the despotism of military pashas being out of the question, it considers that a monarchy is the only form of government suited to Mexico, and the only monarch, one to whom the objections do not apply which are made against a prince of the reigning houses of France, England, and Spain, viz., the Archduke Maximilian. This choice is unanimous, and he is in every way worthy of the high position to which he is called. In his capacity of an officer in the Austrian army, he visited the principal countries of Europe and South America, and made himself acquainted with the best points in the government of each. Austria owes many of her best institutions to him, and to him is due the credit of the appointment of commissions of circumnavigation, exploration, &c., &c. (Here follows a list of the chief improvements made by the Archduke in Venetia, and Lombardy, which were really great, but which we need not specify here). Passing from a laudation of his personal character, the report dwells on the proofs he has given of the liberal spirit with which he governs, and quotes on this point a dispatch written by Lord Malmesbury on the 12th January, 1859, and adds, "It will be seen, therefore, that the Archduke has the immense advantage of being recognised even by England as apt to govern at critical periods." The resolutions proposed by the Committee are, the adoption of an hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic prince, who shall assume the title of Emperor of Mexico. That the crown shall be offered to Prince Ferdinand Maximilian and his descendants; and in the event of his declining it, the Mexican

nation will throw itself on the goodwill of the Emperor of France to name some other Catholic prince instead of him.

There is every reason to believe that the Archduke is perfectly willing to accept the post offered him, and that his wife is even more willing than he to share a throne, instead of remaining in the comparatively obscure position she has hitherto filled in Austria. The persons who express themselves most strongly against a member of the Royal Family of Austria accepting an elevation which he will owe to the Emperor of France, are precisely those who are least concerned in the matter. We do not doubt that the Archduke would be elected ruler of Mexico by the almost unanimous vote of the population, but that in itself would be no guarantee that he would retain the throne. Juarez was elected by universal suffrage, and yet within a few months he was driven out of Mexico by the Conservatives, and the same might be said of others who preceded him. But the Archduke would not only have the support of a standing army of French soldiers, but the chiefs whose greed and rapacity, combined with their jealousy of each other's predominance, have hitherto kept the country in a troubled condition, will more readily yield obedience to a foreign monarch than they have been willing to render to one of themselves. The increased prosperity of their country, which is certain to result from his rule, will also tend to make them obedient subjects. The reports of the mineral riches of the country which have been circulated so extensively are certain to draw a large amount of foreign capital into it as soon as the future government is established. There are some men who always miss a fortune even when it comes within their reach. A cavalry man whose term of service had expired, opened a café at Mentone, and was lately appointed to dispose of the tickets in a lottery. All of them had been sold except twenty which his wife had taken for herself, when two persons came in and asked for some. Anxious to oblige them, he made his wife, very much against her inclination, give up those she had reserved. "You will be sorry for it," said the woman, and so, no doubt, he was; one of them having turned up a prize of 10,000 francs.

Some among the readers of the *United Service Magazine* will peruse the following with interest. We take it from a Belgian paper. In making an excavation, some workmen discovered about a foot below the surface a small tin box which had evidently once formed part of a trooper's equipment. It contained a silver hunting watch, a hair chain, to which a locket was attached containing the portrait of a young girl, and a letter of which the following is a copy:

"24th of September, 1830, six a.m.

"In a few hours we set out to join the Grenadiers in the park. I have a presentiment that I shall not have the happiness of contemplating the setting of the sun, the first rays of which are now warming my numbed limbs.

"I am an orphan. My mother died when I was born, and when I was four years old I lost my father, who was a captain of hussars, at Waterloo.

"I have slight hope that I shall resume possession of the little treasure I am about to deposit in the earth. I therefore beg of the person who may find it to forward it to M. Frederic de Wolf, Ganzegracht.—The Hague.

Ed. Vandendoren,
Sergent aux chasseurs de la Garde, 1st batallion, 2nd company.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The fortune of war, we know, is proverbially uncertain, and it may be that the Federals have knocked Charleston to pieces ere this; but the latest advices from that quarter are in illustration of the old adage, that "threatened men live long." The real state of affairs is mystified by that systematic lying of the Federal press, which would be really ludicrous were it not revolting. It is beyond our powers of arithmetic to say how often Fort Sumter has been demolished, Fort Moultrie silenced, and "half of James' Island" captured, within the last month; yet, somehow, all these stories are allowed now to be "untrue;" and, what looks very bad for the Federals, General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren are reported to be at loggerheads. Readers of English history can recollect the similar case of Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth at Carthagena, and how an expedition relatively as formidable as the Federal one against Charleston, came to nothing through the disagreements of its leaders. It really seems not very unlikely that the barbarous attempt to rain "Greek Fire" on "the hot-bed of Secession," in default of silencing its defences, will, after all, prove as great a failure as the former ignoble exploit of sinking the "stone fleet" in its harbour.

As to affairs in other parts of the theatre of war we know literally nothing. It is only evident that Lee keeps his own counsel, and that the Federals are far more apprehensive of an attack from him on some unguarded quarter, than hopeful of

making one themselves. In the meantime, President Lincoln has dropped the mask of constitutional government, and has openly declared that in all cases where political action is concerned, the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended *sine die*. The dismisal of the Long Parliament by Cromwell, or the December *coup d'état*, was not a more decided step than this, but it remains to be seen whether Mr. Lincoln has the nerve to carry his project out successfully.

The diplomatic negotiations between England, France, and Austria on the one hand, and Russia on the other, are closed. Russia declines any more correspondence on the Polish question. She will take upon herself the responsibility of her acts, and "order must reign at Warsaw" before she can make concessions to Poland. Such is the substance of the reply to the last diplomatic despatches of the Three Powers.

The war of independence continues, nevertheless, unabated.

The death of Lelewel will tend to strengthen the sympathies for the Polish cause. The great problematical question is: "How will France act after the rebuff from Russia?"

The following is the substance of a Paper on "Corrugated Plates for Ships of War," read by Mr. George Redford in the section of Mechanical Science, at the meeting of the British Association.

"The principle of protecting ships by thick plates of iron against projectiles of steel, or homogeneous iron hardened and tempered, would appear to be erroneous, for the following reasons, viz., that iron plates must always be softer than the projectile, while the latter has an almost unlimited advantage in the force which can be given to it by strengthening guns so as to bear very large charges, and thus gain increase of velocity with increased weight of shot. Still more is this the case if flat-headed projectiles, hardened and tempered as the Whitworth shell and shot are, are to be provided against, as no doubt they must. The method which I propose is founded upon two principles of strength —cohesive strength and mechanical strength. The plates being made of steel hardened and tempered as nearly as possible up to the cohesive strength of the Whitworth shot and shell are of two kinds—one thick and corrugated, the other thinner and plain. The steel corrugated plates, which are three inches thick, are placed upon the thinner plates of one inch, also tempered, and bolted through the skin of the ship to the ribs in the iron ship, or to the timbers in a wooden one. If iron plates of the corru-

gated form were backed with an inch plate of steel, hardened and tempered, they would, I think, prove impenetrable, and even smooth iron plates of 4 inches thus laid upon steel would be more effective than iron plates, even of 7 inches thick, backed by timber. In explaining the mode in which I conceive this kind of compound armour plating to act, it is necessary to consider to what the great force of flat-headed projectiles is due. It will be admitted that this is not to be attributed to the velocity of the shot, but to its flat form and great cohesive strength; because spherical and conical projectiles sent with higher velocity do not pierce iron plates. The rationale of the punching action may not yet be quite clearly understood, but this much seems to be established, that a flat-headed shot pierces because its whole force is applied equally in one direction, and free from the lateral resistance which the conical and round shot meets with. I venture also to state that the suddenness of the impact of such a body has much to do with the effect; it would seem that time is an important element in the consideration, and therefore if this perfect impact can be delayed, and still more, if it can be prevented altogether, the piercing of the plate will not be effected. As an illustration of the difference between force applied with time and force without it may be pointed out the simple experiment of striking an anvil with a small hammer, and placing the same force in weight gradually, or with time. In the first case the force is not conducted away into the mass of the anvil, but is spent in repelling the hammer, and possibly in breaking it into fragments. This is also exemplified in the smashing of round shot against an iron target of proper thickness. In the case of the hammer being pressed upon the anvil, no effect is produced upon either the one or the other. Another familiar illustration is, in the effect of soft materials, such as gun wads or tallow candle, being sent at high velocity through wooden planks, and, as frequently occurred, killing persons struck by them. Velocity, then, may be described as force with the least possible element of time; the best example, perhaps, of which is electric force in the form of lightning. The analogue of this force is seen in the flash of flame which occurs when a shot strikes at high velocity upon an iron plate. Now, the object of the steel plates being hardened and tempered, is to delay the shot by its cohesive strength, and to prevent, by the corrugated surface, the whole area of the flat-head projectile bearing upon the plate at the same moment of impact. The shot is delayed partly by this means, and partly by meeting with a metal as hard and tough as itself, and thus time is allowed for the conduction of the force away into the surrounding metal without fracture and penetration; the objects which I consider most important being, first to prevent penetration of the outer plate, and to oppose a shot which did pierce it, when it has expended its force, by covering the skin of a ship with a thin steel plate, in

preference to increasing the thickness of the outer plating. The mechanical strength of this arrangement of places consists in the double arch form combined with a certain amount of 'play' and elasticity, obtained by fixing the corrugated plate upon a flat one. The flat action of the projectile is also prevented by, as it were, converting it into a round head, or a hollow head, before it reaches the inner plate. It will be seen that the space between the corrugations being about four and a half inches, a flat-head shot of five inches diameter would begin to bear upon less than one square inch of plate if it struck across a furrow, while if it struck upon a corrugation the surface pressed upon even with a seven-inch shot would be seven square inches instead of thirty-nine, which is the area of impact of a shot of this diameter upon a flat surface. In a large proportion of hits the shot would have to cut through in an oblique direction about six inches of metal before reaching the plain plate. The advantages of the plan proposed are, besides the protection of the ships, the reduction of the weight of armour much below that contemplated for the new ships of war, and below that of the Warrior, the Achilles, and the Minotaur. The saving of at least one inch in thickness of plates would give a reduction of 100 tons; and if it should be found that timber backing can with this armour be dispensed with, a point now so much the subject of inquiry, the reduction of weight would be about 250 tons in a ship of the Warrior class. The extra cost would be to a great extent met by the saving in the thickness of plates and the timber backing. I look to the development of the working of steel, and the conversion of iron into that far stronger metal, for the acquisition of a lighter and impregnable armour for ships of war, a desideratum which can never be attained by merely increasing the thickness of iron to any extent a ship could carry and be fit for ocean service. As to the manufacture of such plates as I have described, I have the authority of the most eminent makers of steel, such as Messrs. T. Forth and Sons, and Messrs. Brown, that steel plates of this kind could be manufactured at about one-third more than the cost of the best iron armour-plates."

The following Regulations have been laid down respecting the position of officers in the newly formed regiments of the Line :—

"That the general and other officers of the twelve new Line regiments are to be considered as belonging to the British Army, and are to take their places for promotion accordingly on the general lists of that Army. Their names will, in consequence, be withdrawn from the Indian general gradation list, but will be retained on their former cadres, and on the regimental gradation lists.

"The colonels originally appointed to the new infantry regiments

are to continue to receive their pay and colonel's allowance at the Indian rate.

"The colonels of the late Indian brigades of Artillery are to receive colonel's allowance at the Indian rate.

"Officers of the Artillery transferred from the Indian service should receive furlough pay under Indian regulations so long as the brigades to which they are attached are serving in India.

"Officers who have been appointed to the new Line regiments from the Indian forces having been stated to be "under the conditions of service of Line officers," should receive the same pay while on furlough as officers of the old Line regiments.

"All officers of the Artillery and new Line regiments will, without reference to the furlough regulations they may have elected, and by which their claim to pension will be determined, receive Indian allowances during six months' absence on sick certificate, as allowed to other officers of the British Army.

"Officers of the Artillery and new Line regiments should be allowed passage money, under the regulations applicable to British officers, care being taken that passage money is not issued by both Government and the funds. When passage money is due from the funds, special arrangements must be made for adjusting the account between the Government and the funds.

"The statute regarding five years' absence from India will not apply to Artillery, Engineers, or officers of the new Line regiments."

The following Rules have been laid down respecting Leave of Absence to officers of the new regiments, in a letter from Sir C. Wood to the Governor-General of India :—

"I have received and considered in Council your letter requesting explicit instructions as to the rules under which leave of absence is to be granted to officers of the new Royal Artillery, and the Line regiments of cavalry and infantry.

"Your inquiry relates to two distinct subjects.

"1. The regulations under which leave of absence is to be granted to officers of the new brigades of Artillery and new Line regiments.

"2. The application of the furlough rules in determining the claims of these officers to pensions.

"3. In regard to the first of these points, it was determined, in reply to No. 79 of the published question, that officers of the new Line regiments of cavalry and infantry would be under Her Majesty's regulations generally.

"4. They would be, therefore, necessarily under the new furlough rules, while their corps remained in India, in the sense in which officers of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India are under those rules.

"5. The same applies to the officers of Artillery.

"6. As these officers were thus brought under the regulations of Her Majesty's Service as regards leave, it followed that leave should be granted according to the practice obtaining in the British Service; but you were informed in my despatch, No 291, of Aug. 14, 1862, that, in order that the claims of these officers to Indian pension might be duly entertained and recorded, I had suggested to His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief that exchanges, casualties, leave of absence (under the Indian regulations), and other circumstances affecting the interests and claims of the officers in question, should be communicated to this office, or to the governments in India, as the case might be.

"7. It was intended by this rule not that the governments of the several presidencies in India should grant leave to officers of these regiments, as heretofore, when they belonged to the local service, but that the Commander-in-Chief should communicate to the Government all cases of such leave with a view to the determination of their claims to pension.

"8. On the same occasion I informed you, with reference to the officers of Engineers, that, as the governments in India had retained a prior claim to their services, it would be necessary that the grant of leave of absence, in their case, should be regulated by the practice then in force, and that no change should be made in this respect.

"9. With regard to the application of the furlough rules to a consideration of claims to pension on the part of officers of Artillery and Engineers and new Line regiments, you have justly observed that, under all circumstances, the rules, as to the service required for pension, will be complied with, that is, that no time passed on leave beyond the amount sanctioned by the furlough regulations will count as service towards pension.

"10. In this respect, therefore, the position of these officers will remain unaltered by their transfer to the British Army.

"11. The amount of leave to be deducted from their service for pension will depend on the furlough rules which they may have chosen, and it will be necessary that the Commanders-in-Chief of the several presidencies should be careful to require that every officer who has not yet made his selection should do so (the same being reported to Government) on the first occasion of his making application for leave of absence.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) C. Wood."

A correspondent supplies the following description of the Steam Ram 'Magenta,' now at Cherbourg.

"The Magenta," says the writer, "is a line-of-battle ship—that is to say, she has nothing in common with those strange-looking machines, those Monitors, &c., invented by the Americans. When

seen from a distance in the midst of a squadron, she might in some measure be taken for an ordinary vessel, only lower in the water, but a nearer approach discloses some unknown features. Higher out of the water forward than aft, she presents the appearance of an enormous black mass, insensible to the action of the waves on which the other vessels near her gracefully move, no streaks indicating her rows of teeth, scarcely any masts, very sharp both at stem and stern, terminating at each end like a wedge, and having at her bows an immense spur or ploughshare—those are the differences shown at the first glance, but when you go on her deck they become still more apparent. Her masts are those of a steam-corvette, with only the rigging indispensably necessary to keep them standing. In combat, everything is reduced to the lower masts. The boats, instead of being suspended to davits outside, are on deck, which is flush from stem to stern, and no guns are to be seen, with the exception of the two bow-chasers. Nearly amidships, by the side of the funnel, is an iron-clad shot-proof kind of turret, which contains the means of communication with all the other parts of the vessel for the transmission of orders for working her, and for the fire of her guns. In action every one goes below, and this turret alone is occupied by the captain, another officer, some signal men, and a few sharpshooters. It is from this turret that all the orders are given. From the upper deck you descend into the gun decks, two in number, each having 24 rifled and breech-loading guns. Those pieces throw 60-pound shot with an ordinary charge of 6 lb. of powder. All the armed part of the vessel, down to below the water-line, is iron-clad, but the casing does not extend quite to the stem or to the stern, as in the Gloire and Normandie frigates, the object of the change being to lighten the vessel. The parts not iron-clad are used—those aft for the cabins of the officers, and those forward for the quarters of the crew, the cooking, and the hospital—an innovation of material importance as regards the health of the sailors. In the iron-clad vessels first built, everything was sacrificed to solidity, and the openings left for giving air and light were so few, that those vessels were regular ovens. Every one remembers what the crew of the Normandie suffered when so placed under the burning sun of Mexico. The engine of the Magenta is similar to that of the Napoleon, and has a steam force of about 2700 horse. Under full steam she can make from 13 to 14 knots an hour. Her screw has six branches. The consumption of coal is 130 tons a day, and she can stow away from 700 to 800 tons. Moreover, her spur weighs 15 tons."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A WINTER IN UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT. By G. A. Hoskins, Esq., F.R.G.S., Author of "Travels in Ethiopia," "Spain as it is," &c.

Thirty years ago Mr. Hoskins visited Egypt to see the country and study its ancient monuments; two years ago he revisited it, having then health for his object, but not being incapacitated by illness from observing the vast changes which those thirty years had produced in every quarter of the Land of the Pharaohs. These, in detail, of course must be learnt from his handsome volume, but we may glance at a few more prominent alterations. Taking those for the better first, we have the excellent lines of steamers which render the voyage from Southampton, Liverpool or Marseilles to Alexandria so easy, and afford so marked a contrast to what was the case formerly, though we hope that not many travellers were so unlucky as Mr. Hoskins, who on his first visit to Egypt, was five months knocking about the Mediterranean in a variety of wretched sailing vessels, on his voyage from Naples to Alexandria. Then come the railways, which appear to be well-managed, and, where the Pasha's whims and fancies do not interfere, are quite equal to those of Europe; they are, it seems, extending in every direction, and the amount of passenger traffic on them is very great. As a natural consequence, hotels in European style are springing up, and every necessary accommodation and comfort for the traveller, whether in health or an invalid is to be had, but has to be paid for rather dearly. The great influx of Europeans has, it appears, wrought a decided change for the worse in many matters, first among which is the rise of a new race of dragomen, who are "attractive certainly in their gay costumes, but, from all we heard, a most untrustworthy set. Not content with their high wages—including board and lodging, eight to twelve pounds a month—they cheat their masters in every possible way. A system, which is called a cotima, or mejowleh, that has sprung up, has made them all very wealthy, and indifferent to modest gains. Travellers, to save themselves trouble, or in order to know the sum total of their expenditure, pay so much for the journey, or so much a day, their dragoman paying all expenses. As they get their boat and provisions cheap, one-half at least of what they receive is generally clear profit."

Another evil is, that the prices of every kind of provision, of boats, of horse hire, &c., have been raised to a pitch that bids fair to render a voyage up the Nile a matter beyond the reach of any but the very wealthy, which is greatly to be regretted, the climate of Egypt and Nubia being an absolute specific for many maladies. Mr. Hoskins goes into considerable detail on all these matters, and shews how to manage matters on a tolerably economical scale, he also gives some valuable hints for the preservation of health, and he tells from his own experience how to deal with the natives.

"The inhabitants of the village adjoining the Pyramids reap a famous harvest from the crowds of travellers from Cairo, particularly from those who show any fear of them. The way to deal with these men is to avoid striking them, but to be firm, and oppose the least attempt at imposition. Reward them fairly and even liberally, according to the time they serve you, but never increase what you have given them, on account of their threats or their entreaties. There are still, I hear, some bad characters amongst them, but they are now kept in better order than they used to be.

"The first time I visited the great Pyramid, in order to stay a long time inside it I stripped myself almost naked, and gave my arms,

clothes, and a valuable watch to my Arab servant. When I came out my servant gave me my arms and clothes, but when I asked for my watch, he said he had given it to the Sheakh, who appeared confused, and pretended to search for it, but declared he had not got it. I drew a pistol from my belt, and levelled it at his head, and in an instant the rascal gave me my watch."

On another occasion he was not so fortunate. "The peasants of Edfoo had ever the reputation of being the most ill-behaved rascals to strangers in the whole valley of the Nile; and I have always found that they deserved the character. While I was paying one man for a scarabæus, another picked up my spectacles, and I never saw them again; and when making notes between the enclosing wall of the temple—a safe place for an assault, as I could not follow them—two stones of considerable size were thrown at me. They appear to be as quarrelsome among themselves, as I observed two serious rows as I passed through the village."

Another matter to be noticed is the constant destruction of antiquities that is going on, so that temples and tombs which were comparatively perfect some thirty years ago, are now despoiled of their choicest ornaments, and speedily falling into irretrievable ruin, after having survived through countless centuries when dealers in antiquities were unknown. On the other hand, these worthy individuals are indefatigable in manufacturing spurious antiques, and we commend the following passage to the consideration of would-be collectors of mummies, papyri, scarabœi, &c.

"The traffic in antiquities is the most profitable for the gamin and dealers of Thebes, as they now sell at immense prices what cost them little or nothing. Fifty pounds was given for a mummy, and twenty for its companion, this winter, which, by a little bargaining, might have been purchased for ten pounds, and, on my first visit to the Nile, for as many shillings; indeed, the only one I ever found a papyrus in cost me only two shillings and sixpence. Scarabæi fetch now fabulous prices. Being the first boat, I bought about fifty, but the prices were high, and rose enormously as other boats arrived; ten shillings and twenty shillings, for a scarabæus, was, as the season advanced, the usual price for very common ones; and I paid one pound for a fine ivory one, with a royal bride's name, a friend of mine paying two pounds for one not nearly so good. When such prices are given it is not surprising that a manufacture of them has sprung up. It is really wonderful how well they copy the hieroglyphics of the royal names from the temples, and it is only from the green colouring being too dull, or too vivid, and from the mistakes in the hieroglyphics, when they attempt large ones, that they can be detected. Papyri are made up, sealed with royal names, and boats, containing figures not the least Egyptian, of highly-glazed pottery, fetch one pound a piece from innocent travellers. The Consuls, being more on the spot, manage to obtain the best scarabæi, get them tastefully, but not accurately, set in Paris, and sell a necklace, brooch, and bracelets for three hundred pounds, which have probably not cost them a tenth of the sum."

Turning to the politics of the present day, some valuable remarks on the Suez canal, and the French military colony which it bids fair to establish in the heart of Egypt, with its possible consequences to British interests, will be found in the early part of the book, which we regret that our limits do not allow us to quote; but the extracts that we have already given, will be sufficient to show that Mr. Hoskins' book is one of sterling value, and one that can be fairly recommended to the notice of various classes of readers.

A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan. By Anna d'A

If, as seems not unlikely, we should drift into a war with the Japanese, we may expect a cessation in the flow of literature concerning those very queer specimens of humanity. This, of course, would enhance the value of the latter work on the subject now before us; but such adventitious aid is not required to recommend the lively narrative of Mrs. d'A. Wisely leaving to others, learned disquisitions on the ethnology, zoology, and all the other "ologies," of the east of Asia, and forbearing even to touch on the politics of that part of the world—a good example for the other lady tourists—she gives instead, characteristic sketches of the places and people visited, with remarks on such of their manners and customs as came before her own eyes, in a voyage from Singapore to Manilla, from Manilla to Hong Kong, from Hong Kong to Shanghae, from Shanghae to Japan, and thence back again to China. The result of the whole is decidedly favourable to the people visited, for Mrs. d'A seems to have taken her own sunshine with her, and puts the best construction on everything; thus she found travelling a pleasure instead of a pain, and her work is naturally very agreeable reading, and far unlike some Tours that we could name, whose authors seem to have left England with the determination to find every place they came to, "flat, stale, and unprofitable," which of course they did, and had themselves to thank for it.

Notes on Shoeing Horses. By Lieut.-Col. Fitzwygram, 15th (The King's) Hussars.

This is a really practical Treatise on a subject of great importance, not only in the army but to every man who keeps a horse. The author tells, first, of the structure of the horse's foot; next of the proper shoes, and the best mode of fixing them on; and lastly of the diseases and malformations to which the horse's foot is liable. The subject is throughout treated in the clearest possible manner, as could only be done by a man thoroughly acquainted with it, and is illustrated with several well-executed plates. The book has already reached a second edition, which is a proof that its merits are duly appreciated.

Good Society, or Contrasts of Character. By Mrs. Grey, Author of "The Gambler's Wife," &c., 3 vols.

"Good society," in all its various phases, comes in for a complete anatomization at the hands of our author. That very many of the characters are sketched from the life can admit of no manner of doubt, though we are rather puzzled to account for the fact of a lady having made their acquaintance; but she seems equally at home in Hyde Park, in the hunting field, and on the hustings, and she has the language of the turf at her fingers' ends. Among the characters, the Marquis and Marchioness of Mount Trevor, Lady Theodosia, the Bishop's wife, and Mr. Drelincourt, are the most conspicuous, whilst a *roué* Lord, a very High Church clergyman, a Romish priest who turns out to be a Jew in reality, a very "strong-minded" American spinster, two heiresses, and an intriguing cousin, an ex-manager's wife and her "serious" elderly daughter, an interesting group of convicts, and two old world domestics, Sister Dorcas and Sister Charity, make up the rest of the *dramatis personæ*. Mr. Drelincourt is a merchant who has made a fortune, and having bought a large estate, sets up for a country gentleman, taking for his model "the immortal Sir Roger de Coverley," of whom he is never tired of talking. His daughter is captivated by the Marquis's son, Lord Lionel, but a slight difficulty arises from the fact of the young lord's former engagement with the other heiress, and the question of how it will all end is skillfully kept open to the very last. A hoydenish sister of Lord Lionel is guilty of some strange escapades,

among others, of getting, for a bet, a grave Bishop to play at Aunt Sally; but she is a good-hearted, spirited girl nevertheless, and not the worst specimen that might be produced of the modern fast young lady. The dialogue is lively, and the "interiors" are painted with a well-accustomed hand, whether the scene is laid in the Marquis's mansion, the Squire's Hall, the country Parsonage, the Romish chapel, or the lodging-house in the bye-street of Belgravia. Altogether, to our mind, this surpasses any of the former works of the writer.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

THE LATE COLONEL McGREGOR.

Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor, of the Bombay Army, died at Aden on the 28th of June. He was the eldest son of Colonel McGregor, who commanded her Majesty's 70th Regiment, and the nephew of Sir James McGregor, who was for thirty-six years Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He received part of his education at Addiscombe, and on leaving it he was appointed to a regiment in the Bombay Presidency. Of the various campaigns in which it was his lot to serve, the war in Scinde was perhaps the most remarkable. There the obstacles were great and the British force was small; but it was led by Sir Charles Napier, and the services of young McGregor during that arduous campaign were so meritorious as to win for him the favourable opinion of his great commander. That Colonel McGregor's military qualifications were of no mean order was shown some years later in the Indian Mutiny. A plot was formed at Kurrachee in the month of September, 1857, among the soldiers of Colonel McGregor's regiment, to murder all the officers, afterwards to massacre and pillage the civilians, and then to go off to the Mutineers at Delhi. Twelve o'clock at night, on the 16th of September, was the moment appointed for the execution of the plot. A little before eleven, two of the native officers came to the house of Colonel McGregor, who was much beloved by his subordinates, for the purpose of warning him of the intended outbreak. Colonel McGregor's wife became unavoidably aware as soon as himself of this midnight conspiracy; but the least indiscretion or, indeed, the least symptom of fear on her part, might have proved fatal. They were most probably in the midst of spies, in which case, a sound heard, or a light observed might have sufficed to thwart her husband's measures for the preservation of the lives in camp. She was, however, an instance that feminine delicacy is not inconsistent with fortitude, nor warm affection with cool indifference to danger. "What shall I do with you?" said Colonel McGregor to his wife. "Never mind me, I will disguise myself as an Ayah and make my way to a place of comparative safety," was the reply of Mrs. McGregor, whose brother was then serving under Havelock against the Mutineers in Bengal. Snatching two sheets off the bed, one of which she put over her head, and the other over a red flannel dressing-gown and some articles of clothing, she passed along un-

noticed, turning back occasionally an anxious look to see whether the bungalow was in flames. Meanwhile, Colonel McGregor galloped off to a place where some East India Company's European Regiments, along with some artillery, were quartered. Under his orders, they speedily arrived near the scene of intended outbreak. Five minutes were still to spare, and, at five minutes before twelve, Colonel McGregor desired the call to be sounded to muster. The mutinous regiment, on its being drawn up, to its great surprise, found at least one regiment of Europeans in front of it, and a company of artillery on either side. Colonel McGregor then made a short but forcible appeal to the soldiers, regretting that they had listened to evil counsel, and telling them that if they did not instantly obey the order to pile arms they would be fired upon. The order was then given, and obeyed. The arms were at once carried off by the Europeans. Many were found loaded with double balls. Colonel McGregor next hastened to disarm all the parties of guards, and afterwards to search the huts, in which various murderous weapons were concealed. Readily would the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry have joined the 21st, and the wave of insurrection thus spreading might have inundated the neighbourhood with blood; but the danger had fled with the night, and at six the following morning all was quiet, without a shot being fired. However, many intended Mutineers had taken flight; but Colonel McGregor dispatched mounted police in search of them. Accordingly they were all brought back and tried by Court-Martial, which sentenced some of them to be hanged and others to be blown from the guns. By these prompt measures of Colonel McGregor the insurrectionary spirit was quelled, and the important service thus rendered by him drew forth the praise of the Secretary of State for War in Parliament. Well had Colonel McGregor earned the eulogy. Roused from his sleep in the still hour of night by the news of an intended massacre, with less than two hours for thought and action, this officer, whose merits Sir Charles Napier had discerned, lost not his presence of mind. The disclosure of the plot to Colonel McGregor may be regarded as a proof of the affection with which he inspired his subordinates. His stern sense of duty was tempered by a kindness of heart which procured for him the love and respect of the soldiers, while his undaunted courage won their admiration. Latterly he held a temporary command at Aden, where he spent much of his leisure hours in shooting game amongst the neighbouring Arabs. One morning, when the sea was unusually rough, he went to bathe, and sunk to rise no more. He has left a widow, the sister of Colonel Lockhart, of the 78th Highlanders, and some young children, besides a name and reputation much too good to perish.

General Earl Beauchamp, died at his seat, Madresfield Court, Worcestershire, on September 8, aged 77. He entered the Army when in his eighteenth year, as Cornet in the 16th Dragoons, in 1803, and saw much active service during the Peninsula with his Regiment, from March 1809, to September 1810, and again from February 1814, to the

end of the war, including the capture of Oporto, the battle of Talavera, and passage of the Coa; was severely wounded in the neck in August 1810, in Massena's advance to the battle of Busaco. His Lordship had received the war medal with one clasp for Talavera. From the 16th Dragoons his Lordship removed to the 1st Life Guards, which Regiment he was Colonel commanding for many years—until, indeed, he obtained the rank of Major-General in January 1837. The deceased, when General Lygon, was for nearly twenty years a member of the House of Commons. In consideration of his distinguished services as a Cavalry officer, he was, in June 1843, appointed by the Duke of Wellington, then the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel of the 10th (the Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment of Hussars, which he held till the death of Field-Marshal Lord Seaton in April last, when the noble and gallant Earl was selected to succeed him as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. His commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, July 9, 1803; Lieutenant, May 4, 1804; Captain, January 15, 1807; Major, May 14, 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 18, 1815; Colonel, May 24, 1822; Major-General, January 10, 1837; Lieutenant-General, November 9, 1846; and General, June 20, 1854.

Alexander Stewart, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. died at his residence, Lansdowne road, Kennington Park, on August 23rd. He was in his 73rd year. He accompanied the army, and served with considerable distinction during the Peninsular campaign. He was present at several of the severest actions, when his professional services were eminently useful. In December, 1845, he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General, when he retired on half-pay. He had the war medal and clasps for the battles at which he served.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Barrington, formerly of the 3rd Light Dragoons, died on the 23rd of August, at Barnes, Surrey, aged 75.

Major H. P. Gore, late 6th Royal Regiment, died on the 5th of September, at York, aged 38. He entered the service in July, 1843; became Lieutenant, June, 1846; Captain, November, 1852, and promoted to his late rank in May, 1858. He served in the Kaffir war of 1851-53.

Major David Arthur Monro, formerly of the 12th Lancers, died on September 7, at Torquay, aged 45. He served in the Kaffir war of 1851-53 (medal); also in the Crimea, from May 9, to September, 1855 (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Captain John Duncan King, died on the 21st of August, at No. 18 Lower ward, Windsor Castle. The deceased, who had attained the advanced age of 74 years, entered the army in August, 1806, and became Lientenant in 1808. He served in Holland and in the Peninsula from July, 1809, until the end of the war in 1814, including the capture of Walcheren and siege of Flushing, battle of Busaco, action at Fuente Guinaldo, affair at Aldea de Ponte, action of Osma, battle of Vittoria, and battles of the Pyrenees, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of July, 1813, and on the day last mentioned was severely wounded in the right shoulder. He was also present at the capture of Paris in 1815. He became Captain, March 16, 1830, and was placed on half-pay December 28 of the same year. He had received the war medal with three clasps for his services.

Captain John Harding Lothian, of the 53rd Foot, died on September 1, at the Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, aged 40. He threw himself from a window in a state of insanity. He entered the service

December, 1844; became Lieutenant, May 1848; and Captain, February, 1853.

Captain John Mackney Mackensie, formerally of the 33rd Foot, died on August 31, at Hastings, aged 36.

Captain Henry Murray, late 79th Highlanders, died on the 2nd of September, at Edinburgh.

Dr. J. S. Allanby, 95th Regiment, died at Hydrabad on the 28 July.

John Fitz-Simons, Esq., formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, died on September 1, at Trenoweth, aged 64.

Major R. B. Newland, formerly of the 20th Dragoons, died on the 15th inst., at Baddcombe, near Torquay.

Captain Thomas Gardnor, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards, died on September 9, at Sea Grove, Isle of Wight, aged fifty-six.

Captain Francis Price, formerly of the 19th Foot, died on September 14, at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, aged fifty-nine.

Captain R. E. Maude, of the 41st Regiment, died at Rostrevor on the 4th instant. He entered the service in September, 1854, and served at the siege of Sebastopol, and was wounded at the attack on the Redan, September, 1855.

Second Lieutenant Henry Gritton, on half-pay, Royal Marines, died on September 9, at West Tytherton, near Chippenham, Wilts, aged seventy-six. He entered the service, September, 1808 and retired on half-pay, February, 1817.

Ensign R. M. Biddulph, of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, died at Malta on the 5th inst.

Ensign John Philip Burnett, of the 56th Foot, died on August 3, at Deesa, Bombay, aged twenty-six. He entered the service, August, 1859.

Surgeon Major James Dennis Wright, late of the Grenadier Guards, died on the 15th instant, at Clarendon Park, near Salisbury. He entered the service in November, 1354.

Quartermaster Brickdale, who died in the Royal Marine Infirmary at Woolwich, was buried in the Charlton Cemetery, with full military honours. The funeral procession was headed by a firing party with arms reversed, consisting of 40 rank and file and one drummer, followed by Lieut. Allnut and the regimental band playing the dead march in Saul. The pall was supported by six officers of the division, detailed specially for the duty. The entire division followed the corpse (borne on a 9-pounder gun and carriage) in the following order:—Rank and file 1,000 men; Lieutenants, Captains, and Lieut-Colonels, the two Colonels Commandant bringing up the rear. A number of Quartermasters of the Royal Artillery and other corps in the garrison also took part in the procession. On the arrival at the graveyard the body was received by the Chaplain, the Rev. James C. Connolly, B.A., who performed the religious service.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Augustus Foulkes Cookesley died of cholera, on July 16, at Quengsan, China, aged twenty-nine. He became Deputy-Assistant-Commissary General, Jan., 1855. He served with the head-quarters of the Army throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and seige of Sebastopol (medal and four clasps and Turkish medal.)

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral (on the reserved list) the Marquis Townshend, died suddenly on the 10th of September, at his seat, Raynham Hall, Norfolk. He had been shooting, and was returning on his pony, when he was seized with apoplexy, and fell off in a fit, from which he never rallied. The marquis passed the early period of his life in the Navy, and as Captain Townshend, R.N., was for many years the colleague of Sir R. Peel in the representation of Tamworth. He was born March 28, 1798, so that at the period of his decease in was in his 66th year. His lordship succeeded to the family estates in 1854, but his elevation to the marquisate did not follow till some time afterwards. In politics the noble marquis was a Whig of a rather decided siamp, and he was a warm supporter of the cause of Polish independence, even when it was at a comparative discount. The present marquis, who entertains the same political views as his father, is known by many well-intentioned efforts to promote the social welfare of the people.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Henry Dundas, second son of the late Right Honourable Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, died at Craig Royston, near Edinburgh, on the 11th of September. The deceased admiral, who had attained the age of 64 years, entered the Royal Navy College in February, 1813, and embarked in September, 1815, as a volunteer on board the Niger, 38, on the North American station. In July, 1817, he was made midshipman of the Leander, 50, flag-ship of Sir David Milne on the same station, and, after a twelvemonth's subsequent attachment to the Liffey, 50, was promoted to lieutenant, December 7, 1819. As lieutenant he served in the Glasgow, 50, and Euryalus, 42, in the Mediterranean, where he was promoted to the command of the Rose, 18, May 16, 1823. He obtained post rank February 9, 1825, and commanded the Dartmouth, 42, and Sapphire, 28, on the Jamaica and South American stasions from the date of his promotion until 1830. He became rear-admiral November 17, 1853, and vice-admiral March 6, 1858. The deceased admiral married in 1836 Robina Mary, sister of Sir David Dundas, of Beechwood, Midlothian, and of Dunira, near Perth.

Commander Robert Daniell Lancaster, who died on the 9th of September, entered the Navy August 22, 1796, as First-Class Volunteer on board the Duke, 98, Captain John Holloway, and was afterwards, until September 1802, employed with the same Captain, and with Captains Sampson Edwards, George Parker, Erasmus Gower, and Bridges Watkinson Taylor, chiefly as Midshipman, in St. George, 98, Santa Margarita, 36, and Porcupine 22, on the Channel, Mediterranean, and West India Stations. He next, in April 1803, and November 1804, joined San Josef, 110, bearing the flag off Brest of Sir Charles Cotton, and Nimrod, 18, Captain Orde, attached to the force in the West Indies, where, on February 26, 1805, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant,

and appointed to the command of Nelly, schooner, in which vessel he was shortly afterwards sent home with despatches. His succeeding appointments were—April 10, 1805, to Malaba, 50, Captains Robert Hall, John Ayscough, and George Scott, stationed in the North Sea and West Indies—August 16, 1806, and February 27, 1809, to the command of Phosphorus, fire-brig, and Lyra, impress tender, employed off Boulogne and at North Shields and Sheerness—in 1812 or 13, to Basilisk, 12, Captain George French, lying at Hamoaze—June 21, 1814, to the command of Landrail, schooner—November 27, 1818, to the Serapis, convalescent ship—and lastly, March 26, 1819, to the Ordinary at Plymouth, where he remained until April 1822. While in Malabar he served, in the boats of that ship and Wolf, 18, at the destruction on, the coast of Cuba, January 2, 1806, of the two French privateers Le Régulateur and Napoléon, of 5 guns each, and a crew united of 146 men, after a well-contested action of an hour and three-quarters. During his command of Lyra he made suggestions to the Admiralty relative to the Impress service which caused a saving in one port alone of £3,000 per annum, and for which he obtained their Lordships' thanks. On July 12, 1814, being then in Landrail, which vessel carried four 12-pounder carronades and 19 men, he had the misfortune to be captured in the Channel, by the American privateer-schooner Syren (mounting one long 18-pounder on a travelling-carriage, four long 6-pounders, and two 18-pounder carronades, with a crew of 75 men), at the end of a running fight of one hour and ten minutes, and a close action, within pistol-shot, of forty minutes, in all two hours. This strenuous and most gallant resistance on the part of the Landrail was the occasion of a loss to herself of 7 men wounded, and to her antagonist of 3 men killed and 15 wounded. Her brave commander was in consequence detained a captive in America until the conclusion of the war. He obtained the rank of Commander on the List, May 26, 1851.

Surgeon David Thomas, 1843, serving in the Hawke, at Queenstown, died at the Naval Hospital, Hawlbowline, after a short illness, on the 22nd of August, aged 49.

Rear-Admiral John Washington, F.R.S, late Hydrographer of the Admiralty, expired at Havre on the 16th inst. The funeral took place at the Cemetery of St. Marie on the 19th, with every demonstration of respect on the part of the French authorities at Havre. The gallant officer was so well known and respected that immediately after his death all the heads of departments, civil, naval and military, wrote to the widow requesting that they might be allowed to attend the funeral. The Captain and six seamen of an English ship lying at Havre requested permission to carry the deceased Admiral's remains to the grave. Both requests were, of course, acceded to, and the crew of the Imperial yacht Jerome Napoleon sent forty of their sailors and officers to form part of the funeral *cortége*, which comprised forty carriages. All the French dignitaries who attended, and Captain Hore, the Naval Aide-de-Camp to the English Embassy at Paris, were in full official dress, and the streets were thronged with spectators. The only English naval officer present besides Captain Hore was Lieutenant E. W. Brooker, R.N., K.L.H., who went over from Southampton, and accompanied the relatives of the gallant officer. On arriving at the cemetery the French authorities gracefully retired to a distance from the grave, while the funeral obsequies were performed in the immediate presence of the relatives and English friends. The respect shown by the French to Admiral Washington's memory was a source of great gratification to the widow.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sailors and Marines of the Channel Fleet.—While the magnates have been giving and received princely hospitalities and enjoying an interchange of sociality and good feeling with the gallant officers of the Channel Fleet, it forms an exceedingly and gratifying feature of these hospitalities that the seamen and marines who man this noble Fleet have not been overlooked. In accordance with previous arrangements which had been entered into by a number of the leading men connected with the commercial enterprise of Liverpool, an invitation was given to as many of the men who could be spared off duty to enjoy an entertainment in St. George's Hall. This event took place on Monday, when upwards of 1,000 men, including petty officers and sailors, marines, and marine artillery belonging to the different vessels, together with about 200 gentlemen belonging to the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, sat down to a substantial dinner, of hot roast beef and mutton, with a few other dishes, and vegetables *ad libitum*. These substantial viands were washed down by a reasonable allowance of grog and Allsopp's ale. The noble hall was completely filled, the galleries being occupied by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. At an early part of the proceeding Rear-Admiral Dacres was observed looking over the scene from one of the galleries, but he did not remain long.

The Gunboats—Of the squadron of screw gunboats and mortar vessels attached to the three divisions of the Chatham Steam Reserve in the Medway, nearly the whole, constructed for the Government during the excitement of the Russian war, chiefly by private builders, those which upon survey have been found unfit to be retained in the Service are to be forwarded from Chatham to Deptford dockyard to be broken up. Provided it be practicable the engines and machinery of the condemned gun-boats are to be taken out before their removal to Deptford. A history of these gun-boats and the vast sums lavished on their construction would contain some singular disclosures. Scarcely one of the gun-boats now belonging to the Navy has been built more than nine years, and yet of the 190 which figure in the 'Navy List' fully one-half would, upon survey, prove to be unfitted for active naval operations. With regard to the fleet of mortar vessels lying at Chatham no orders have yet been received, but directions have been given to the dockyard officials to adapt them for dockyard lighters and transports, as they may be required. For this service their size and great strength render them well adapted. There is still a fleet of iron mortar vessels, of large size, lying high and dry at Chatham dockyard. These are all housed over, and each boat is carefully covered with a thick coating of red lead. Notwithatanding the care taken to protect them, it is believed that several of these would, upon examination, be found unfit for the service for which they were originally intended.

Lieutenant Brodigan, of the 28th Regiment, forwards, the following statement to the 'Times of India,' from a soldier engaged in the capture of the Nana:—"I accompanied Major Davidson and Lieutenant Brodigan on the night of June 22, 1863, to the place where the man supposed to be Nana was concealed. On going down five stone steps we turned to the right, and there was a man standing inside under a sort of verandah in a passage. There was a large water tank in front. Lieut.

Brodigan said, 'Here is a man.' Major Davidson spoke a few words to another native who was in the verandah, and then turning round to me said, 'Have you got the handcuffs ready, Serjeant?' I answered, 'Yes, sir,' and Major Davidson replied, pointing his finger at the man who was standing near the entrance. 'Handcuff that man.' I went up to the man and caught hold of both his hands, but not being acquainted with the handcuffs I could not get them on him. Lieutenant Brodigan said to me, 'Take him away; never mind the handcuffs.' I took hold of both his sleeves down near the wrist in one of my hands, and with my bayonet in the other escorted him into the fort, and handed him over to the guard. I then went out to rejoin Major Davidson and Lieut Brodigan about 200 yards from the barrack gate. I met them escorting the blind priest and the other man, who, I believe, is called Naroo Punt, into barracks. The three prisoners were at once searched, and placed in irons under a guard of the 28th Regiment.

Memorial to the late Lord Clyde.—On Wednesday afternoon a preliminary meeting, convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, was held in the Council Chambers there to consider the propriety of convening a public meeting of the inhabitants, with a view to the erection of a suitable memory to Lord Clyde in his native city. The Lord Provost presided; and among the gentlemen present were Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sir James Campbell, Mr. A. S. Finlay, M.P., Bailie, Raeburn, and others. The Lord Provost, in opening the business, stated that the meeting had been called in accordance with a feeling which seemed to prevail generally among the citizens that some suitable memorial should be erected in Glasgow to the memory of Lord Clyde. He had received letters apologising for absence from the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Belhaven, Mr. Dunlop Douglas, Sir James Fergusson of Killermont, Rev. D. N. Macleod, Mr. Walter Crum, and other gentlemen, all of whom expressed their willingness to be placed on the Committee, and to give their co-operation. Sir Archibald Alison, in moving that a public meeting should be held for the purpose of carrying out the object in view, said Lord Clyde's name was engraved in imperishable characters in the annals of Great Britain, and his Lordship would be looked backed to in connection with the names of Robert the Bruce and Sir William Wallace as among the most distinguished of her sons—in public character, in private worth, and in great public services. We could not for a moment suppose that the citizens of Glasgow would allow other places or even the metropolis of the empire to forestal them in the expression of their gratitude and respect to their lamented fellow-citizen. With regard to the subscriptions, he thought they should be limited to a moderate sum, in order that a large number of persons might participate in it; and as to their execution of the monument, he considered the occasion was one on which it was desirable that, if possible, the work should be entrusted to a Scottish artist. Sir Archibald concluded by moving that the meeting, strongly impressed with the high character and great public services of the late Lord Clyde, and deeming it proper that a monument should be erected to his memory in his native place, begged to submit to the Lord Provost the propriety of calling a public meeting on Wednesday, October 21, for the purpose of carrying out the object in view. The resolution was seconded by Sir James Campbell and unanimously adopted. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements; Mr. George Readman, of the Clydesdale Bank, being at the same time appointed treasurer, and Dr. Strang and Mr. Andrew Bannetyne, jun., secretaries to the memorial fund.

Captain George Henry Richards, who, on Saturday last, was appointed by the Board of Admiralty to be the new Hydrographer of the

Admiralty, vice Rear-Admiral John Washington, F.R.S., deceased, entered the Navy in Nov. 1832, passed his examination in March 1840, and, after serving as Mate of Caledonia, 120, flag-ship at Plymouth, was promoted to Lieutenant, July 12, 1842. As Lieutenant he served from the date of his promotion until the close of 1845 in Philomel, 6, Com. B. J. Sulivan, employed in the surveying service in the Brazils. He was promoted to Commander, Nov. 1845, and was employed as Second Captain of Acheron, steam surveying vessel, Capt. J. L. Stokes, in the East Indies and New Zealand from Oct. 1847, until the close of 1851. He was appointed Second Captain of Assistance, discovery-ship, Capt. Sir Edward Belcher C.B., Feb. 10, 1852, and was employed in the Arctic searching expedition until the close of 1854. He obtained Post rank Oct. 21, 1854, and has commanded Plumper, 12, and Hecate, 6. employed in surveying in the Pacific since Dec., 1856. Hecate, which was some months since ordered home, arrived at Sydney from the Pacific June 26, and remained in Port Jackson on July 17. She was to leave at the end of the month for Batavia.

The Command in Jersey.—It has been decided that the command of the troops in Jersey and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the island shall be given to a Colonel on the Staff, and we learn that Colonel Burke Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery, has been selected to succeed Major-General Sir R. P. Douglas, Bart., who proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope in the course of next month. Colonel Cuppage is an old officer, having entered the Corps in 1812: he served in the Peninsula, France and Belgium, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. We are pleased to see a command conferred on an old Artillery officer, and we trust he may be as popular a Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey as Sir R. P. Douglas has been.

China.—Tuesday night's "Gazette" contains an extract from a despatch from Major-General Brown, commanding the British troops in China, concerning the alleged torture of rebel prisoners by the Imperialists after the capture of Taitsan. The despatch states that the Chinese authorities have been informed that if any cruelty were exercised upon prisoners, the British troops would cease to act with them. Many of the prisoners taken at Quang-san, so far from being tortured, have been incorporated by Major Gordon into his own Regiment, and they have been found most useful and efficient. The despatch also contains a letter from Lieutenant R. E. Cane, R.A., in which he speaks of the treatment received by Imperialist soldiers at the hands of the rebels, and the difficulty of restraining them from retaliatory acts of vengeance for the torture of their comrades.

Military and Naval Forces of the Scandinavian Kingdom.—Advices from Stockholm mention that a commission of officers of the Navy, and of Engineers of the three Scandinavian Kingdoms, has been for some assembled in that capital, to deliberate on the measures to be adopted for combining in a common action the land and sea forces of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, in case that former power should be attacked. One of the proposals taken into consideration by the commission is that for the future the vessels of the three Powers shall be constructed and armed in the same manner, in order that they may form a compact Fleet in the Baltic; and as much as possible of the same rate of speed, so that they may execute the same manœuvres with perfect regularity. The command will, it is said, be conferred on Prince Oscar, brother to the King of Sweden, who is already Admiral of the Swedish Fleet.

A 300-pounder rifled gun, manufactured last year at Sir W. Armstrong's Elswick Factory, and weighing 11 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs., has been landed at the Royal Arsenal Wharf, after having been subjected to experimental practice at Shoeburyness. The gun fired eight rounds with a full charge successfully, but at the ninth round it was disabled, and a flaw is now perceptible about a foot from the muzzle, the coals having in fact separated apparently from bad welding. The officers of the department of the Inspector-general of Ordnance have taken a cast of the defects by means of a gutta-percha solution, and the gun will require complete repairs before it is again available. A number of the 12-pounder Armstrong guns issued to the Service have been found to give way at the muzzle, and fifty of these weapons have therefore been shortened by cutting a foot off from the muzzle-end, and strengthened by an additional coil being placed in front of the trunnion, and also by thicker vent pieces.

The Cape Command—We understand that Rear-Admiral George St. Vincent King, C.B., will succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., K.C.B., as commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and African stations, Sir Balwin Walker's three years' term will expire in February next.

The Emperor of the French has just granted a considerable boon to the army. The marching money of officers and men is to be materially increased. Majors will receive 5fr. a day instead of 4fr., and sub-lieutenant and lieutenants 3fr. instead of 2fr. 50c. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who hitherto had a kilometric allowance, are now to have a fixed sum of from 1fr. 25c. to 2fr. a day, according to their rank, and a kilometric allowance besides. These changes will greatly add to the comfort of troops on a march.

The Vacant Colonelcy.—If the Marquis of Tweeddale should be appointed Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, the Colonelcy of the 42nd Highlanders, it is whispered, will be conferred on Major-General Cameron, C.B., now commanding in New Zealand. Major-General Cameron served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55; commanded the 42nd Regiment at the battle of Alma, and the Highland Brigade at the battle of Balaklava on the expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault on the outward works 18th June (medal and clasps, C.B., officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, 3rd class of the Medjidie.

Great preparations are being made at Berlin for the celebration, on the 18th of October, of the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic. A *fête* is to be given on the very spot where the battle was fought. The Corporation of Berlin have, conjointly with the Corporation of Leipsic, issued invitations to one hundred and seven German cities, requesting the authorities of each place to be present themselves, or, where that is impossible, to send fitting deputies.

Experiments have been ordered with the Wedge Armstrong 40 and 70 pounder, with a view to proving the utility of this new feature in the breach-loading construction. The trials are to be conducted in various places, and by different parties, at Fort Cumberland, by the Royal Marines, on board the Excellent and the Cambridge gunnery ships, and other establishments. When completed, the special reports are to be transmitted to head-quarters.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to 26th September.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Commodore P. Cracroft, C.B., 1854, Jamaica
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-Com. H. Hutchings, 1851, Shanghae
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. T. Heard, 1850, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, 1863, particular service
Ajax, 60, sc. Cap. M. de Courcy, 1852, Coast Guard Kingstown.
Alecto, 5, st. ves., Com. W. H. Blake, 1860, S.E. Coast of America.
Alert, 17, sc, Com. H. C. Majendie, 1854, Channel Squadron
Algerine, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, China.
Antelope, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O. D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa
Archer, 13, sc. Capt. J. Bythesea, V.C. (1861) Coast of Africa
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. L. J. Moore, 1860, China
Ariadne, 26, sc. Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, North America and West Indies
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. W. C. Chapman, 1855, Cape of Good Hope
Asia, 84, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Broadhead, 1855, Portsmouth
Bacchante, 51, sc. Capt. D. McL. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific
Barracouta, 6, st. ves. Com. G. J. Malcolm, 1859, North America and West Indies
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain W. M. Dowell, 1858, East Indies and China
Black Prince, 40, sc, Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, (1853) Channel Squadron
Blenheim, 60, sc. Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Coast Guard, Milford
Boscawen, 20, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Southampton Training Ship
Brilliant, 16, Com. Grey Skipwith, 1842, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Dartmouth
Buzzard, st. ves,, 6, Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, North America and West Indies
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, C.B., 1855, Devonport.
Cameleon, 17, sc. Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Capt. C. H. May, (1859) Devonport
Caradoc, sc., 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Centaur, 6, steam ves. Com. J. Z. Creasy (acting) 1862, China, ordered home
Challenger, 22, sc. J. J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, North America and W. Indies
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Mediterranean
Charybdis, 21, sc. Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Lieut. Com. R. M. Gillson (1855), Mediterranean
Colossus, 80, sc. Captain E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard, Portland
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 particular service
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander J. H. I. Alexander, 1860, East Indies and China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. C. M. Buckle (1860) East Indies and China
Cornwallis, 60, sc. Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Coast Guard, Hull
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. W. R. Rolland, 1857, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 25, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., Australia
Curlew, 9, sc. Com. J. S. Hudson, 1861, S. E. Coast of America
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. H. P. De Kantzow (1863) North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. W. H. Fenwick, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dart, 5, sc. Com. F. W. Richards, (1860) Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. P. De Saussmarez, 1854 Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. J. B. Dickson, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton
Dee, 2, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymond, 1858, particular service
Defence, 16, sc. Capt. A. Phillimore, 1856, Channel Squadron
Desperate, 7, sc. Com. A. T. Thrupp, 1858, North America and West Indies
Devastation, 6, screw, Com. J. W. Pike, 1860, Pacific
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. W. F. Johnson, 1855, South America
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. A. Brown, (1854), particular service
Duke of Wellington, 121, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, Portsmouth
Eagle, 50, Commander J. W. Whyte, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. R. C. Mayne, 1861, Australia
Edgar, 71, sc. Rr. Adml. S. C. Dacres, C.B., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1852, Channel Squadron
Edinburgh, 60, sc. Captain C. F. Schomberg, 1851 Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, 1856, Rio de Janeiro
Emerald, 35, sc. Captain A. Cumming, 1854 Channel Squadron
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, Portsmouth
Encounter, 14, sc. Captain R. Dew, CB., 1858, East Indies and China, (ordered home)
Esk, 21, Capt. J. F. C. Hamilton, 1858, Australia
Espoir, 5, sc. Com. S. Douglas, 1858, C. of Africa
Euryalus, 35, sc. Vice Adml A. L. Kuper, C.B., Captain J. J. S. Josling, 1861, China
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Firefly, 5, st. ves. Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean
Fisgard, 42, Commodore Sir. F. W. E. Nicolson, Bart. C.B. Woolwich
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, China
Formidable, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, Sheerness
Forte, 39, sc. Rear Admiral R. L. Warren, Capt A. Mellersh, 1856, S.E. Coast of America
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut Com. the Hon. H. D. Laselles, 1855, Pacific

Fox, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. J. C. Pullen, (1863) particular service
Foxhound, 4. sc. Com. W. H. Anderson, 1859, Mediterranean
Galatea, 26, sc. Cap. R. Maguire, 1855, North America, and West Indies
Geyser, 5, st. ves. Com. M. R. Pechell, (1856), particular service
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1854, Devonport
Gorgon, 6, st. ves. Com. J. C Wilson, 1861, Cape of Good Hope. ordered home
Grappler. 2, sc. Lieut. Com. E. H. Verney, 1858, Pacific
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, East Indies and China
Greyhound, 17, sc. Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, North America and West Indies
Griffon, 5, sc. Com. J. L. Perry, 1858, Coast of Africa
Handy, 1, st. ves., Lieut. Com. W. D. M. Dolben, 1859, Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. H. J F. Campbell, 1855, East Indies and China
Harrier, 17, sc. Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Australia
Hastings, 50, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir L. T. Jones, K.C.B., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, Queenstown
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. G. Poole, 1858 East Indies and China
Hawke, 60. sc. Capt. E. Codd, 1851, Coast Guard Queenstown
Hecate, 6, st. vessel, Capt. G. H. Richards, 1854, passage home,
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. A. F. Boxer, 1854, East Indies and China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. T. Austin, C.B., Com. R. B. Harvey, 1859, Malta
Himalaya, 6, sc. troop ship, Captain E. Lacy, (1862), particular service
Hogue, 60, sc. Captain A. Farquhar, 1849, Coast Guard, Greenock
Hornet, 17, sc. Com. J. Dayman, 1858, East Indies
Icarus, 11, sc. Com. N. Salmon, V.C. 1858, Mediterranean
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Lieut. G. R. Wilkinson, 1854, Woolwich
Immortalité, 35, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, North America and West Indies
Implacable, 24, Com. S. B. Dolling, 1856, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral T. M. C. Symonds. C.B., Capt. W. Edmonstone, C.B., 1853, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, sc. gunbt. Lieut. Com. G. Parsons, 1854, East Indies and China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Com. ——— ——— Coast of Africa
Jackal, 4, st. vessel, Lieut. Com. H. M'Dyer 1855, Coast of Scotland
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861) Coast of Africa
Jason, 21, sc. Capt. E. P. B. Von Donop, 1855, North America, W. Indies
Landrail, 5, sc. Com. W. Arthur, 1861, N. America and West Indies
Leander, 39, sc. Commodore T. Harvey, Pacific
Lizard, 3, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. H. J. Challis, 1854, Coast of Scotland
Lee, 5, sc. Lieut. Com. P. R. Sharpe, 1854, tender to Rattlesnake, Coast of Africa
Leopard, 18, st. vessel, Capt. C. T. Leckie, 1858, East Indies and China
Leven, 1, screw gun vessel, Lt. Com. H. P. Knevitt (1855) East Indies and China
Liffey, 39, sc. Captain G. Parker, 1854 Mediterranean
Lily. 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mæander, 10, Cap. F. L. Barnard, 1855, Ascension
Magicienne, 16, st. ves. Capt. W. Armytage, 1860, Mediterranean
Majestic, 80, sc. Capt. E. A. Inglefield, 1853, Coast guard, Rock Ferry, Liverpool
Malacca, 17, st. ves. Cap. G. J. Napier, (1856), Mediterranean, (passage home)
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. H. W. Burnett, 1856, East Indies and China
Marlborough, 121, sc. Vice Adml. R. Smart, K.H., Captain C. Fellowes, 1858, Mediterranean
Medea, 6, st ves. Com. D'Arcy S. Preston, (1860) North America and West Indies
Medina, 4, st. ves. Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. 1855, Mediterranean
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. J. H. Allard, 1851, particular service
Meeanee, 60, Captain G. Wodehouse, 1854, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc. Com. E. Madden, (1858) particular service
Miranda, 15, sc. Capt. R. Jenkins, 1857, Australia
Mullet, 5, sc. Com. C. H. Simpson 1860, Coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 6, store ship, Mas. Com. G. Reid, 1850, Callao
Narcissus, 39 sc. Rear Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Capt. J. G. Bickford, (1860) Cape of Good Hope
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nile, 78, sc. Vice-Adml. Sir A. Milne, K.C.B.. Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1859, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, sc. Com. J. D'Arcy, 1854, North America and West Indies
Orestes, 21, sc. Capt. A. H. Gardner, 1856, Cape of Good Hope
Orontes, 3, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, particular service
Orlando, 46, sc. Capt. G. G. Randolph, ,1854 Mediterranean
Osborne, st. yacht, Staff Com. G. H. K. Bower, 1863, Portsmouth
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, East Indies and China
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. W. F. Ruxton, 1861, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. F. Purvis, (1860), East Indies.
Pearl, 21, sc. Capt. J. Borlase, C.B. 1855, East Indies and China
Pelican, 17, sc. Com. H. W. Comber, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Devonport
Pembroke, 60, Commodore A. P. Ryder, 1848, C.B., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Coast Guard Harwich
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. A. J. Kingston, 1860, China
Peterel, 11, sc. Com. G. W. Watson, 1858, North America and West Indies
Phaeton, 39, sc. Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, North America and West Indies
Philomel, 5, sc. Com. L. Wildman, (1858) Coast of Africa
Phœbe, 35, sc., Captain T. D. A. Fortescue, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. W. W. Vine, 1861 Portsmouth.
Plover, 5, sc. Com. the Hon. A. L. Corry, 1859, North America and West Indies
President, 50, Com. W. Mould, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Princess Charlotte, 12, Captain M. S. Nolloth, 1856, Hong Kong

Procris, 2, Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Lieut. Com. Hon. J. B. Vivian, 1856, Gibraltar.
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. Sterne 1854, Mediterranean
Pylades, 21, sc. Capt. A. W. A. Hood, North America and West Indies
Queen, 74, sc. Captain C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean
Racehorse, 4, sc. Com. C. R. F. Boxer, 1860, China
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. Count Gleichen, (1859), Mediterranean
Ranger, 5, Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Rapid, 11, sc. Com. C. T. Jago (1860) C. of Africa
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, East Indies and China
Rattlesnake, 21, sc. Commodore A. P. E Wilmot, C.B. Coast of Africa
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Channel Squadron,
Revenge, 73, sc. Rr.-Ad. H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. Hon. F. A. Foley, 1860, Mediterranean
Rifleman, 8, sur.-ves. Mast. Commander J. W. Reed, 1857, China Seas
Rinaldo, 17, sc. Com. J. A R. Dunlop, 1860, 1858, North America and West Indies
Ringdove, 4, sc. Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1857, East Indies and China
Rosario, 11, sc. Com. H. D. Grant, 1859, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir H. Stewart, K.C B. Capt. C. Vesey, 1860, Devonport
Royal Oak, 34, sc. Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1854, Channel Squadron
Russell, 60, sc. Capt. S. Grenfell, (1850) Coast Guard Falmouth
Satellite, 21, sc. Capt. S. S. L. Crofton, 1856, S. E. Coast of America
Saturn, Captain W. Loring, C.B., 1848, Pembroke
Scout, 21, sc. Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies and China, ordered home
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, Sheerness
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Cape of Good Hope
Severn, 35, sc. Commodore F. B. Montrésor, East Indies
Shannon, 35, sc. Capt. O. J. Jones, (1855) N. America and West Indies
Sheldrake, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. John Nott, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. R. G. Douglas, 1860, Pacific.
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies and China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. A. H. W. Battiscombe, 1861, Chatham.
Sparrow, 5, sc. Com. Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, 1860, C. of Africa.
Speedwell, 4, sc. Com. C. F. Cottam, 1861, Woolwich
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. E. A. T. Stubbs, 1854, South America
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Mediterranean
Staunch, 1, sc., Lieut.-Com. J. S. Keats 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. Fred Harvey, 1861, North America and West Indies
Stromboli, 6, sc. Com. A. Philips, 1860, S.E. Coast of America
Styx, 6, sc. Com. the Hon. W. J. Ward, 1858, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship. Mast. Com. C. Bawden, 1849, particular service
Surprise, 4, sc. Com. W. H. Whyte, 1858, Mediterranean
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. J. Kingcome, Captain M. Connolly, 1858, Pacific
Swallow, 9, sur. ves. Mast. Com. E. Wilds, 1855, East Indies
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. H. Stirling, 1860, Sheerness
Tartar, 20, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Japan
Terror, 16, Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B. 1844, Bermuda
Topaze, 39, sc. Commodore the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, (1854) Pacific, (ordered home)
Torch, 5, sc. Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Tribune, 23, sc. Capt. Viscount Gilford, 1859 Pacific
Trident, 6, st. Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, Mediterranean
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. Field, (1859) Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, sc., 3, Lieut.-Com. E. F. Kerby, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Vesuvius, 6, sc. Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Vice Adml. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B. Captain Francis Scott, C.B., (1848) Portsmouth
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. W. R. Hobson, 1859, East Indies and China
Vindictive, store ship, Mas.-Com. W. F. Lew, 1857, Fernando Po
Virago, 6, st. ves. Com. W. G. H. Johnstone, 1856 North America and West Indies
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff Com. H. W. Allen, 1863, particular service.
Vulcan, 6, sc. troop ship, Capt. A. C. Strode, 1863 East Indies and China, ordered home
Wanderer, 4, sc. Com. M. C. Seymour, 1859, Mediterranean
Warrior, 40, sc. Capt. the Hon A. A. Cochrane, C.B. 1854, Channel Squadron
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. H. G. Hale, 1855, East Indies and China
Wellesley, 72, Captain E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Chatham
Weser, 6, st. v. Com. A. H. J. Johnstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. C. J. Balfour. 1846, Aberdeen
Wye, 2, sc. store-ship. Staff Com V. G. Roberts, 1863, particular service
Zebra, 17, sc., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1858, Coast of Africa

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 27th September*, 1863, *inclusive.*)

(Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.)

Life Guards—Regent's Park
Do.—Hyde Park
Horse Guards—Windsor
Dragoon Guards—Madras, Canterbury
Do.—Bengal, Canterbury
Do.—Bombay, Canterbury
Do.—Dundalk
Do.—Cahir
Do.—Aldershot
Do.—Bengal, Canterbury
Dragoons—Birmingham
do.—Birmingham
Hussars—Piershill
do.—Newbridge
Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
Dragoons—Bombay, Maidstone
Hussars—Bengal, Maidstone
do.—Bengal, Canterbury
Lancers—Brighton
Hussars—Newbridge
Hussars—Curragh
Lancers—Hounslow
Hussars—Aldershot
do.—Manchester
Hussars—Curragh
Lancers—York
do.—Madras, Maidstone
Hussars—Norwich
do.—Bengal, Canterbury
do.—Bengal, Canterbury
do.—Bengal, Maidstone
Military Train (1st bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (3rd bat.)—Canada
Do. (4th bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (5th bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (6th bat.)—Curragh
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Canada
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Do (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Fus. (2nd bat.)—Canada
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth, Colchester
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Plymouth, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Walmer
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Limerick
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Chatham
5th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliffe, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Natal, Colchester
6th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Sheffield, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Templemore
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cephalonia, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Limerick
10th do. (1st bat.)—Dublin, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Preston
11th do (1st bat.)—Dublin, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.) C. of Good Hope, Fermoy
12th do. (1st bat.)—N. S. Wales, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh, Chatham
13th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Fermoy
14th do. (1st bat.)—Jamaica, Fermoy.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Fermoy
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, Pembroke
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Pembroke
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia, Templemore
17th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.) Nova Scotia, Limerick
18th do. (1st bat.)—Madras, Buttevant.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Buttevant
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Chatham
20th do. (1st bat)—Bengal, Chatham
Do (2nd bat.)—Calcutta, Chatham
21st do. (1st bat.)—Barbadoes, Birr
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Birr
22nd do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Cork
25th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Athlone
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Athlone
26th do.—Gosport, Belfast
27th do.—Bengal, Cork
28th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
29th do.— Curragh, Preston
30th do.—Canada, Parkhurst
31st do.—China, Chatham (on passage home)
32nd do.—Curragh, Preston
33rd do.—Bombay, Fermoy
34th do.—Bengal, Colchester
35th do.—Bengal, Chatham
36th do.—Bengal, Athlone
37th do.—Aldershot, Pembrok
38th do.—Bengal, Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda, Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand, Birr
41st do.—Glasgow, Preston
42nd do.—Bengal, Sterling
43rd do —Bengal, Chatham.
44th do.—Bombay, Colchester
45th do.—Curragh, Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal, Buttevant
47th do.—Canada, Athlone
48th do.—Bengal, Cork
49th do.—Manchester, Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon, Parkhurst
51st do.—Bengal, Chatham
52nd do.—Bengal, Chatham
53rd do.—Portsmouth, Birr
54th do.—Bengal, Colchester
55th do.—Portsmouth, Preston
56th do.—Bombay, Colchester
57th do.—New Zealand, Cork
58th do.—Dublin, Birr
59th do.—Aldershot, Preston
60th do. (1st bat.)—Tower, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Jersey, Pembroke
62nd do.—Canada, Belfast
63rd do.—Canada, Belfast
64th do.—Aldershot, Colchester
65th do.—New Zealand, Birr
66th do.—Madras, Colchester
67th do.—China, Athlone
68th do.—Madras, Fermoy
69th do —Madras, Fermoy
70th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
71st do.—Bengal, Stirling
72nd do.—Bombay, Aberdeen
73rd do.—Aldershot, Colchester
74th do.—Madras, Perth
75th do.—Plymouth, Chatham
76th Foot—Aldershot, Belfast
77th Foot—Bengal, Chatham

78th do.—Dover, Aberdeen
79th do.—Bengal, Stirling
80th do.—ditto, Buttevant
81st do.—Bengal, Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Shorncliff, Chatham
84th do.—Curragh, Pembroke
85th do.—Dover, Pembroke
86th do.—Dublin, Templemore
87th do —Aldershot, Buttevant
88th do.—Bengal, Colchester
89th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
90th do.—Bengal, Colchester
91st do.—Madras, Chatham
92nd do.—Edinburgh, Stirling
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—ditto, Chatham
95th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
96th do.—Cape, Belfast
97th do.—Bengal, Colchester
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—China, Cork
100th Foot—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
101st do.—Bengal, Chatham
102nd do.—Madras, Chatham
103rd do.—Bombay, Colchester
104th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
105th do.—Madras, Pembroke
106th do.—Bombay, Birr
107th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
108th do.—Madras, Fermoy
109th do.—Bombay, Cork
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Malta. Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Nassau
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—West Coast of Africa
4th do—Jamaica, Cape Coast Castle
5th do —Jamaica
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.—Chatham
3rd do.—Chatham
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Pembroke
9th do.—Colchester
10th do.—Colchester
11thdo.—Preston
12th do.—Athlone
13th do.—Birr
14th Depot Battalion—Belfast
15th do.—Buttevant
16th do.—Templemore
17th do.—Limerick
18th do.—Fermoy
19th do.—Fermoy
20th do.—Cork
22nd do.—Stirling
33rd do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Maidstone
do.—Canterbury

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

1st Hrs. Brig.—Woolwich
2nd Hrs. Brig.—Meerut
3rd Hrs. Brig.—Bangalore
4th Hrs. Brig.—Kirkee
5th Hrs. Brig.—Umballah
1st Brig.—Gibraltar
2nd Brig.—Dover
3rd Brig.—Malta and Corfu
4th Brig.—Aldershott
5th Brig.—Plymouth
6th Brig.—Portsmouth
7th Brig.—Montreal
8th Brig.—Dublin
9th Brig.—Shorncliffe
10th Brig.—Canada
11th Brig.—Bengal
12th Brig.—Mauritius
13th Brig.—Woolwich
14th Brig.—Bengal
15th Brig.—Halifax. N.S.
16th Brig.—Delhi
17th Brig.—Madras
18th Brig.—Kirkee
19th Brig.—Peshawur
20th Brig.—Kamptee
21st Brig.—Mhow
22nd Brig—Jullundur
23rd Brig.—Secunderabad
24th Brig.—Mean Meer
25th Brig.—Agra

Royal Engineers.

A Troop Royal Engineer Train, Aldershott
1st Compy.—Devonport
2nd Compy.—Kensington
3rd Compy.—Gibraltar
4th Compy.—Halifax, N.S.
5th Compy.—Bermuda
6th Compy.—New Zealand
7th Compy.—Chatham
8th Compy.—China.
9th Compy.—Woolwich
10th Compy.—Aldershott
11th Compy.—Mauritius
12th Compy.—Cape
13th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
14th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
15th Compy.—Canada
16th Compy.—Southton (survey)
17th Compy.—Curragh
18th Compy.—Canada
19th Compy.—Glasgow (survey)
20th Compy —Chatham.
21st Compy.—Mauritius.
22nd Compy.—Chatham
23rd Compy.—Shorncliffe
24th Compy.—Aldershott
25th Compy.—Cape
26th Compy.—Chatham
27th Compy.—Gibraltar
28th Compy.—Malta
29th Compy.—Corfu
30th Compy.—Corfu
31st Compy.—Malta
32nd Compy.—St. Helena
33rd Compy.—Gibraltar
34th Compy.—Bermuda
35th Compy.—Chatham
36th Compy.—Chatham
37th Compy.—Chatham
38th Compy.—Chatham
39th Compy.—Chatham
40th Compy.—Chatham

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 18.

The following promotions, dated the 12th inst., consequent on the death, on the 11th instant, of Vice-Admiral of the Red Henry Dundas, have this day taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B., to be vice-admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., to be vice-adm. of the White.

Rear-Admirals Hon. Arthur Duncombe, Robert FitzRoy, Chas. Henry Swinburne, on the Reserved List, to be vice-adms. on the same List.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Joseph Nias, C.B., to be vice-adm. of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, C.B., to be rear-adm. of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue George St. Vincent King, C.B., to be rear-adm. of the White.

Capt. James Paterson Bower to be rear-adm. on the Reserved List.

Capt. Frederick Warden, C.B., to be rear-adm. of the Blue.

Retired Rear-Admirals William Hamley, John Drake to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admirals, in pursuance of the Order in Council of 7th May, 1858.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Henry Boys to the Pelorus; F. H. Stirling to the Tamar; James C. Prevost to the Gibraltar; Samuel G. Cresswell to the Scylla.

Commanders—Thomas James Young, C.B., to the Gibraltar; (Staff) H. Brehaut, to the Saturn, additional; Benjamin Renaud (Staff) to the Gibraltar; Henry Wandesford Comer to the Pelican.

Lieutenants—Stratford Tuke, Hon. Francis C. G. Crofton, Sebastian Gassiott, and Cecil F. W. Johnson to the Pelorus; Henry S. Sandys to the Speedwell; John A. F. Luttrell, Duncan Stewart, George G. Hunt, and John E. Pringle to the Scylla; Charles W. Manthorpe, Henry Cardale, Arthur Williams, John L. F. Paul, Ralph D. B. Hawtrey, and Mather Byles to the Gibraltar; William Howarth to the Hogue, for service in the Harpy; Richard H. Napier to the Duke of Wellington; Sebastian Gassiott to the Gibraltar; Charles J. H. Bliss and Hugo L. Pearson to the Pelorus; Atwell P. M. Sake to the Marlborough; Fredk. W. Inglefield to the Duke of Wellington; and William Walsh to the Cornwallis; Richard M. Blomfield to the Cumberland.

Masters—Andrew Farmer to the Zebra; Robert Brown (additional) to the Fisgard; W. H. Fawckner to the Hector; D. H. Wilder to the Aurora; Thomas E. Biddlecombe to the Lyra; Robert Jackson to the Falcon; Edwin Wise to the Cumberland, for the Tamar; John Hillary Allard to the Medusa; Henry Bower Akaster to the Cornwallis; Thomas H. Hayman to the Royalist; John Jones to the Scylla; Christopher Albert to the Pelorus; R. M. Curry to the Speedwell.

Surgeons—James R. Anderson to the Pelorus; Charles M'Shane to the Gibraltar; William Edney to the Scylla; W. S. Roche to the Charybdis; Arthur K. W. Babington to the Hawke; Joseph Henderson, M.D., (Staff) to the Boscawen.

Paymasters—John Hill to the Barrosa, 21, at China, and not to the Barron, as previously stated, John J Hayward to the Medina; Frederick Lucas to the Tamar; Albert T. M. Roberts to the Pelorus; William Warburton to

the Scylla; Thomas H. C. Gray to the Gibraltar; M Giles (additional) to the Cumberland.

Sub-Lieutenants — Edward J. Bellett and F. H. Chapman to the Marlborough; C. Harris to the Liffey; Lawrence Ching to the Marlborough; T. S. Jackson, C.B., Theobald, Robert Barton, and R. P. W. Powney to the Gibraltar; L. N. Moncrieff and Archibald Little to the Pelorus; C. Dent and Henry Kelly to the Scylla.

Assistant-Surgeons—Dr. Wm. Lockhart to Haslar Hospital; Fredk L. W. Wright to the Cumberland; George Vaughan Hart., B.A., to the Medusa; Henry A. Close to the Royal Adelaide; Edward Waller, M.D., Walker Reid, M.D., (acting), to the Gibraltar; Thomas Cann, M.D., to the Speedwell; Robert Hay, M.D. (acting) to the Pelorus; William Carleton (acting) to the Scylla; John P. Way, John A Macdonald, John Craw, M.D., and John Walsh, M.D, to Haslar Hospital; John T. Comerford, Isaac Waugh, Robert Hay, M.D., and William M'Mahon, M.D., to Plymouth Hospital; Alfred Septimus Pratt to the Dee; James Middleton, M.D., to the Weser; John Frazer and W. D. Dodsworth to the Marlborough.

Second Masters — James W. Ashton to the Gibraltar; E. K. Barnes to the Janus; J. M. Lloyd to the Flamer; J. W. Morris to the Clown; William Horn to the Medusa.

Midshipmen—Walter H. Jolliffe to the Edgar; George T. Burn, Arthur C. O. Boddington, Henry J. Godfrey, Henry C. Litchfield, Francis E. Haigh, and Edgar C. L. Sturt to the Gibraltar; Fredk. J. Dundas, Wilmot H. Fawkes, and Godfrey W. N. Eliot to the Scylla; Thomas B. Lacy, Philip T. Richards, John Giles, and Geo. P. C. Gray to the Pelorus; James Brown to the Euryalus.

Naval Cadets—Scott J. B. Willcox, Hon. Henry Shore, John Phelips, Francis S. Knowles, Clement Royds, and William A. Beckles to the Gibraltar; Charles J. Barlow, James L. Hammet, and Horace H. Barnard to the Scylla; Thomas C. Heathcote and Alex. H. Ogilvy to the Pelorus.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—W. D. Tennant; J. G. T. Vereker, George Toler, James C. Johnston, Reginald R. Neeld, John S. Murray, J. W. W. Wells, Walton Drake, Robert Thos. Wood, Cecil H. Wish, Leonard Clive Strachey, Richard Bettan Sayce, Gerald W. Russell, Charles Edward Reynard, Richard Keown, Cecil R. Hervey, —— Gallwey, Augustus H. Coker, the Hon. Robert W. Craven, H. M. A. Cutfield, Thos. A. Houston Bosswall, Arthur Heathcote, and Thomas Macgill, Cyrill W. Newall, Charles G. Prater, Edw. H. Genn, Charles M. Luckraft, Ernest James Seymour, Arthur Target, and George T. Hall.

Master's Assistants—Arthur C. Wells and John B. Palmer to the Pelorus; Fred. S. Brown and John Thompson to the Gibraltar; Geo. K. Moore and W. B. P. Thompson to the Scylla; James R. Gow (supernumerary) and J. W. Duckham (for disposal) to the Euryalus; George Nixon to the Euryalus; F. E. Thompson to the Speedwell;

Assistant-Paymasters — W. G. Burney (in charge) to the Medusa; F. K. Fesenmeyer to the Cumberland; I. B. Moorman (in charge) to the Fox; E. S. M. Power (in charge) to the Speedwell; Albert Warren to the Colossus; John Farwell to the Blenheim; Fredk. E. Perks to the Gibraltar; James R. Rawlings to the Excellent; Alfred Clements to the Scylla; James E. Ray to the Pelorus; Cuthbert R. Rodham to the Meander; John Valsler to the Edinburg

Clerks—Richard Harris and C. E. Grant to the Gibraltar; Chas. C. Ancell to the Scylla; John W. Secombe to the Pelorus; Edw. M. Ommanney to the Alert; Chas. H. Baker (supernumerary) to the Royal Adelaide; E. E. Richmond to the Hogue.

Assistant-Clerks — W. O. Greenslade to the Racoon; Chas. F. Roberts to the Jackal; John D. Tayler and Abraham Turner to the Gibraltar; Henry W. Hunt to

the Scylla; John B. Creagh to the Pelorus; Chas. J. Bolt to the Speedwell; Robert Willis to the Duke of Wellington; Thos. Grey (additional) to the Cumberland; G. W. Mackay and A. T. T. Wise (supernumeraries) to the Royal Adelaide; Chas. Topping, John B. Sams, and Edwin A. Lang (additional) to the Fisgard; Richard Cornish to the Impregnable; Samuel E. Lark (supernumerary) to the Royal Adelaide; Edward G. Whitmore, Cecil Reid, and Reginald O'Bray to the Marlborough, 121, flag-ship, in the Mediterranean.

Chief Engineers—Friend Stow to the Indus, for special service; H. J. Brown to the Challenger; James Driver to the Liffey; Geo. Glassem to the Liverpool; George Park to the London; Thomas F. Hall to the Wolverine; James Gillies to the Scylla; James W. Steil to the Pelorus; Thomas T. Murray to the Gibraltar; William Henderson to the Asia, for the Odin, when the latter ship is paid off.

Engineers—W. F. Inness to the Dauntless, for tenders; S. H. Dawkins (acting) to the Asia, as supernumerary; John Snell to the Scylla; W. Skeen to the Gibraltar; William Maxwell to the Earnest; John L. Davies to the Delight; F. W. Sutton (B) to the Royalist; Edward Taylor to the Pelorus; Robert Anderson (A) to the Supply; John A. Lodge to the Hydra; Richard Harris to the Medusa; S. H. Dawkins to the Nile, as supernumerary.

First-Class Assistant-Engineer—John T. Kelley (acting) to the Barrosa, 21, at China, and not to the Barron, as previously stated.

Assistant-Engineers—J. King and W. Hawksley to the Hydra; John A. H. Marcus (supernumerary) to the Asia; Frederick Pugh, William M'Naught, and Geo. T. Stronach to the Medusa; W. H. Brimfield to the Wye; W. H. Barker to the Topaze; A. J. Tout, John D. Lamont, Malcolm Baird, Robert Young, and Geo. R. Beer to the Nile, as supernumeraries; John Copplestone to the Constance; Joseph Hopwood to the Fisgard as supernumerary; W. Bowen to the Scylla; R. J. Morman and Job Annabel to the Pelorus; G. O. Wilson to the Russell; William Pilcher, Geo. W. Robins, and William F. Cole to the Gibraltar; Edward Barrett and Josh. Brand to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; Wm. Sennett to the Donegal.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Commander—Lieut. Chas. Parry, of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert.

To be Lieutenants—Sub-Lieuts. Hugo L. Pearson, Henry J. Fairlie, and the Hon. Edw. S. Dawson, of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert.

To be Master—Edw. C. Dubois Phillips.

To be Chief-Engineer—Benjamin F. Pine.

To be Acting Chief Engineer—Henry Cook.

To be Engineer—John Weir of the Wasp.

To be First-Class Assistant-Engineers — Alexander Stewart of the Asia; George M'Lean (acting) of the Ringdove; John M'Laren in the Cumberland; E. Carling in the Indus; M. M'Intyre in the Adventurer; A. B. M'Luckie in the Victoria and Albert; T. Pringle in the Wye; W. Gentles in the Wildfire; D. M'Vean in the Bann; T. Spence in the Supply; J. Bannatyne in the Centaur; D. Storrar in the Cygnet; D. M'Intyre in the Argus; R. Findlay in the Cormorant.

COAST GUARD.

Inspecting-Commanders—C. A. P. V. Robinson from Berwick to Kingstown, vice Murray; John Murray from Kingstown to Berwick, vice Robinson.

Chief Officers—Henry Alkaster to Cleethorpes; Philip S. Tierney to Galley Hill.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

To be Lieutenant—Thos. Coulter Kerr.

ARMY.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 25.

Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia—George Hewson, late Royal Artillery, to be adjt., from the 5th June.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Militia—John Hay Robertson, gent., to be lieut., vice J. G. Davidson, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. D. W. Balfour Ogilvy in the Fife Artillery Militia.

Memorandum—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War has signified to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wilts by letter dated the 23rd day of April, 1863, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the title of "Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment," being borne by the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 28.

Memorandum — Royal North Gloucestershire Regt. of Militia—Lieut. Samuel Bomford has been duly appointed Instructor of Musketry to the Regt.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 25.

2nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Henry Graham Elwell, gent., to be first lieut.

10th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. H. Langton Birley to be capt.; Sec. Lieut. Hutton Birley to be first lieut.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Super.-Lieut. William Outhwaite to be lieut., from 26th July, 1861.

24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Thomas Leach to be lieut.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Benjamin Jefferis, gent., to be lieut.

84th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Arthur Gustav Dugdale to be lieut.

Memorandum—Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade, or 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Adjt. Charles Costin to serve with the rank of Capt., from the 7th Feb.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the services of Super.-Lieut. James William Mellor, in the 56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, being dispensed with.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. Daniel Woods in the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ens. Joseph Oldroyd Gill, to be lieut., vice Rhodes, resigned; Richard Reed Nelson, gent., to be ens., vice Gill, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following Officers, viz:

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Grosvenor Talbot.

17th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Capt. Charles J. Radcliffe.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Charles E. Rhodes.

4th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps —John Wood, gent., to be capt.

5th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps —Thomas Brown, gent., to be ens.

7th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps —Michael B. Nairn, Esq., to be ens.

Memoranda — The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers, viz.:

9th Fife Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. James Pye

and Sec. Lieut. Thomas McLaren.

3rd Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps —Ens. John Bouthron.

4th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps —Capt. David Briggs.

5th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps —Ens. Walter F. Ireland.

7th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps Capt. James F. Bremner.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th instant:—]

1st Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Dr. Robert Spence to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Gilmour, resigned.

Memorandum—2nd Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. James Newbigging.

Memorandum — 1st Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Henry Grey Faber in this corps.

Memorandum—19th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased tc accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. George William Jaffrey in this corps.

War Office, Pall Mall, Aug. 28.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Elder, Esq., to be capt, vice Stewart, resigned; Pierce Adolphus Simpson, gent. to be assist.-surg., vice Barclay, resigned.

1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps — Capt. Ronald Johnstone to be lieut.-col.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Couper, Esq, to be capt., vice Robert Steward, resigned; James Dennistoun, gent., to be lieut., vice Archibald Pollock, resigned.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Roxburgh Wylie, gent., to be ens., vice Edward McCausland, resigned.

25th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. David Laird Gibson to be lieut., vice James Hosken, resigned.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. William Murray to be lieut., vice William Eglin, resigned.

38th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Adam, gent., to be ens., vice Robert Lyle, resigned.

46th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Robert Russell to be lieut., vice Robert Thompson, resigned; James Murray, gent., to be ens., vice Russell, promoted.

62nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Ballantine Esq., to be capt.; David Lockhart, gent., to be lieut.; Robert Boa, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum — 19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to cancel Her Majesty's acceptance of the resignation by Major Daniel Reid of his commission in the above corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the following Commissions, viz :

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. Joseph McIntyre Taylor; Sec.-Lieut. Robert Strathern, jun.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Duncan Macfarlan; Lieut. Gustavus Hamilton Donoghue; Super.-Lieut. Robert Mactagart.

25th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Wm. Gilmour Hall.

42nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Thomas Scott.

56th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Rt. Stewart; Ens. Andrew Rintoul.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 18th Company—Ens. Henry Sparrow to be lieut.; vice Pearson, promoted.

1st Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. John Milne to be lieut.; John Thorn to be ens., vice Milne, promoted.

3rd Kincardineshire Rifle Vo-

lunteer Corps—David Alexander Pearson to be capt., vice Farrel, resigned.

1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Donald Steward to be lieut.; Francis Gosling Foster to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Alfred Maurice Church in the 15th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

5th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Geo. Nichols Marcy, gent., to be ens.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. Henry Strutt to be maj.

2nd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec.-Lieut. Walter Henry James to be first lieut., vice Boys, resigned; Richard Joynes Emmerson, Esq., to be sec. lieut., vice James, promoted; The Rev. Charles Carus Wilson to be hon. chap.

3rd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Edward Mason, Esq., M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Roberts, resigned.

2nd Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas Lake Rainmell, Esq., to be ens., vice Walmesley, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Appointment of First Lieut. John Clarke to be super.-lieut., in the 1st B Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps. (This Appointment is sanctioned on condition of Mr. Clarke's acting as Quartermaster to the 1st Administrative Brigade of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers.)

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut. Morris Bowles Thompson in the 3rd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

1st Administrative Brigade of Renfrewshire Artillery Volunteers—Capt. John Scott to be lieut.-col.

2nd Company Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — John Smith to be ens., vice William Smith, resigned.

Memorandum—The 20th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps has been united to the 1st Administrative Battalion of Essex Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum—The 1st Buteshire Rifle Volunteer Corps has been united to, and will form part of, the 1st Administrative Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. James Hall in the 17th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Ens. Edwin Cannington in the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, and Capt Francis Philip Rickards in the 1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 1.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Gen. Sir Wm. Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., from the 13th Foot, to be col., vice Field-Marshal Colin, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., deceased—15th August.

13th Regiment of Foot—Maj.-Gen. Philip McPherson, C.B., to be col, vice Gen. Sir Wm. Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., transferred to the Colcy. of the Coldstream Guards—15th August.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 4.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Chas. Rogers, L.L.D., has been permitted to resign his commission as Chaplain to the Garrison of Stirling Castle—19th August.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 1.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—Capt. Henry Brougham

Loch to be maj., vice Stuart, resigned.

Memorandum — Royal South Lincoln Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Warwick Oben Gurney Richards.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 4.

Kirkcudbrightshire Quota of the Dumfries, &c., Militia—David Barker, gent., to be lieut.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—Edmund Locock, gent., to be lieut., vice Atkinson, resigned.

Kent Artillery Regiment of Militia—First Lieut. Wm. Stanley Dalison to be capt., vice Isacke, resigned.

Hungerford Yeomanry Cavalry—Maj. William Honywood to be lieut.-col., vice Willes, deceased; Capt. Henry Richmond Seymour to be maj., vice Honywood, promoted; George Shippen Willes, lieut., 3rd Hussars, to be capt., vice Seymour, promoted; Albert Sylvain Bates Van de Weyer, gent., to be lieut., vice Van de Weyer, promoted; Christopher Weguelin, gent., to be lieut, vice Atkins, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Sergt.-Maj. Edmund Deane being appointed adjt. of the above corps, without extra pay.

Taplow Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—Nathaniel Grace Lambert, Esq., to be capt.-commandt., vice the Earl of Orkney, resigned.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Richard Horner Paget, Esq., late capt. of the 66th Regiment, to be capt., vice A. J. S. Paget, deceased; Cor. John Francis Fortescue Horner to be lieut., vice Paget, promoted; Henry Mills Skrine, gent., to be cor., vice W. H. Miles, promoted; Arthur Green, gent., to be cor., vice Yeeles, promoted.

Memorandum — Hussar Regt. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Capt. W. Slayter Smith, late adjt. of this corps, retaining his rank of capt., and wearing the uniform of the corps, in consideration of his long services.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Adjt. the Hon. Charles Keith-Falconer serving with the regimental rank of capt.

Memorandum—1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this regiment by Lieut. Donald Noble.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 1.

4th Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Proctor Eckley, Esq., to be lieut.

6th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Septimus Wilkinson Crookes to be ens.

1st Buckingham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. George Henry Vansittart to be capt.; Ens. Owen Peel Wethered to be lieut.

3rd Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Thomas F. Fremantle to be capt.; Ens. Henry Hearn to be lieut., vice Fremantle, promoted.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—William Williams Morgan, Esq., M.D., to be surg.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Gordon Ives to be maj.; Lieut. John Thomas Whimperis to be capt., vice Harrington, resigned; Ens. John William Holloway to be lieut., vice Whimperis, promoted.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William John Vickerman to be ens.

Memoranda—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers, viz:

Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Theodore Edwin Thrupp.

3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Reginald Heber Prance.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Sir John Edward Barrington, Bart.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Anthony Austin.

1st Administrative Battalion of Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers—The Right Hon. George William Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, to be sec.-maj.

5th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H. Cooper to be capt.; Ens. George Turner to be lieut.; William Briggs, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. Daniel Meadows in the 17th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

17th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Spencer William Scott, gent., to be ens., vice Meadows, resigned.

3rd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Chas. Cutts Barton, Esq, to be capt., vice Smith Barry, resigned.

10th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Henry Lamb to be capt., vice the Earl of Malmesbury, resigned; Ens. Joseph Tanner to be lieut., vice Mills, resigned; John Dawson to be ens., vice Tanner, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. the Hon. William Owen Stanley in the 1st Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps.

1st Administrative Brigade of Anglesey Artillery Volunteers—The Hon. William Owen Stanley to be maj.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of First Lieut. John Gwynne in the 1st Pembrokeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the services of Lieut. Edward Livesey Waddington in the 17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps being dispensed with.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut. Thomas Watson Parker in the 5th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—26th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Ens. Frederick George Slessor.

26th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Brice, gent., to be ens., vice Slessor, resigned.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. William Edward Oates to be first lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Saml. Smith, Esq., to be maj.; Supernumerary Lieut. Lawrence Walker to be first lieut.; Benjamin Thornton, gent., to be supernumerary lieut; Assist.-Surg. Henry Edw. Brameld to be surg.; John Albert Nunneley, gent., to be assist.-surg.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Wm. Arthington to be lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Surg. Samuel Smith.

6th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Beckerton Homer Deakin, gent., to be ens.

12th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Herbert James, Esq., to be hon. assist.-surg.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capt. Robert H. Downes Mahon in the 4th Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps, and Ens. Alfred Robson in the 10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Samuel Sandwith Fitzsimons to be ens., vice Robson, resigned.

Collingham or 6th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Christopher Carter Foottit, gent., to be ens.

10th Berks Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Victor William Johnson to be lieut.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 18th ultimo.]

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Davis to be ens.

Memorandum—2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. William Forder.

Memorandum—5th Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. George Laurie in the above corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut. James Ramsay in the 4th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. John Barclay in the 5th Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 14th of July last.]

St. James's Palace, June 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Wm. McCall, Unattached, to be Clerk of the Cheque and Adjt. of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Cargill, retired. This appointment to date from 11th of June.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 8.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Gen. Lewis Alexander Hall to be col.-commandt., vice Gen. Oldfield, deceased—3rd Aug.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Duncan Macpherson, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice William Goff Davis Goff, who retires.

11th Hussars—Cor. John Delacour to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Gideon Pott, who retires.

15th Hussars—Cor. Alexander Martin Edmiston has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

17th Lancers—Wm. Augustus Ellis, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Edward Williams Pritchard, who retires.

18th Hussars—The Christian names of Cornet Arthur are *Henry Howard*, not *Henry Howard Arthur*, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 21st July.

Royal Artillery — Gent.-Cadet William Frederick de Hubbenet Curtis to be lieut., vice Thomas Henry Trafford, deceased—16th July; the commission of Lieut. George Frederick Darley Sutton to be antedated to 6th of July.

Royal Engineers — Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Edmund Twiss Ford to be col., vice Servanté, promoted—3rd Aug.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Charles John Gibb, on the Supernumerary List, to be lieut.-col.—29th July; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Charles Gordon Gray to be lieut.-col., vice Henderson, placed on the Seconded List—29th July; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Wm. Driscoll Gosset, on the Seconded List, to be lieut.-col., 3rd Aug.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Charles Sim, on the Seconded List, to be lieut.-col.—3rd Aug.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Fairfax Charles Hassard to be lieut.-col., vice E. T. Ford, promoted—3rd Aug.; Sec. Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Arthur Leahy to be capt., vice Gray—29th July; Sec. Capt. Edward Loftus Bland to be capt., vice Hassard—3rd Aug.; Sec. Capt. William Bailey, from the Seconded List, to be sec. capt., vice Du Cane, placed on the Seconded List—29th July; Lieut. Henry Helsham Jones to be sec. capt., vice Leahy — 29th July; Lieut. Arthur Tillard Storer to be sec. capt., vice Bland—3rd Aug.; Gent.-Cadet Herbert Hughes Whatley, from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be lieut., with temporary rank, vice H. H. Jones—29th July; Gent.-Cadet Harry Croker Fox, from the Royal

Military Academy, Woolwich, to be lieut., with temporary rank, vice Storer—3rd Aug.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Maj. Frederick Wm. Gore to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice John Hardman Burke, deceased—9th Aug.; Capt. Thomas Kains to be maj., without purchase, vice Gore—9th Aug.; Lieut. Alfred George Huysche to be capt., without purchase, vice Kains—9th Aug.; Ens. Edward Girdlestone Graham to be lieut., without purchase, vice Huysche—9th Aug.; Gent.-Cadet George Francis John Lewis Russel, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Graham.

5th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Exham Long Hiffernan to be assist.-surg., vice Peter Davidson, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

7th Foot—Maj. Patrick James John Grant, from the 96th Foot, to be maj., vice Lord Richard Howe Browne, who exchanges.

10th Foot—Lieut. Owen H. Strong to be capt., by purchase, vice Herman Wayne, who retires; Ens. William Edgcumbe Rendle to be lieut., by purchase, vice Strong; Hougham Charles Huntley, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Rendle.

12th Foot—Ens. John King Dooner to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Soame Richardson, promoted; Gent.-Cadet Charles Hely, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Dooner.

15th Foot—Lieut. John W. Coventry to be capt., by purchase, vice John Olpherts Kemmis, who retires; Ens. Arthur Kemmis to be lieut., by purchase, vice Coventry; Gent.-Cadt. Nicholas Hamond, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Kemmis

34th Foot—Ens. Philip Walker to be lieut., without purchase, vice Gerald Brenan, superseded for being absent without leave—20th Nov., 1862; Gent.-Cadet William Watson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Walker.

46th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Robert Brereton from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Robert Bole Morrow, who retires.

60th Foot—Capt. Thomas Biggs to be maj., without purchase, vice James Fraser, deceased—22nd May; Lieut. the Hon. Richard Prendergast Vereker to be capt., without purchase, vice Robert Morris Hazen, deceased—7th May; Lieut. George Ffrench Stehelin to be capt., without purchase, vice Biggs—22nd May; Ensign John Miller to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hon. R. P. Vereker—7th May; Ens. Courtenay Forbes Terry to be lieut., without purchase, vice Stehelin—22nd May; Ens. John William Rhodes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Miller, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 12th June, has been cancelled; Ens. Aubrey Vere O'Brien to be lieut., by purchase, vice Terry, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 12th June, has been cancelled; Gent.-Cadet Lewis Bradford to be be ens., without purchase, vice Rhodes; Serg.-Maj. Frederick Vining to be ens., without purchase, vice O'Brien—9th Sept.

64th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Thomas Angelo Irwin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Frederic Buckley Campbell, transferred to the 94th Foot.

94th Foot—Ens. Edward Logan Stehelin to be lieut., without purchase, vice Sydenham Malthus, promoted—30th March; Ensign Frederic Buckley Campbell, from the 64th Foot, to be ens., vice Stehelin: Lieut. Philip Robert Anstruther to be adjt., vice Lieut. Sydenham Malthus, promoted—1st June.

96th Foot—Maj. Lord Richard Howe Browne, from the 7th Foot, to be maj., vice Grant, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—The Hon. Cecil Thomas Parker to be ens., by purchase, vice the Hon. Frederick Arthur Wellesley, promoted, in the Coldstream Guards; Staff Assist.-Surg Julius Wiles to be assist.-

surg., vice Francis Stephen Bennet François de Chaumont, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

2nd West India Regiment—Irving St. John Hartford, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice William Stevens Perry Keene, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. William Braybrooke having completed 20 years' full-pay service to be staff surg.-maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st Oct., 1858—1st Aug.

Assist.-Surg. Francis Stephen Bennet François de Chaumont, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Julius Wiles, appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

Assist.-Surg. Peter Davidson, M.D., from the 5th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Exham Long Hiffernan, appointed to the 5th Foot.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Mark Frederic Smith, Royal Engineers, to be gen., vice gen. and col.-commandt. John Oldfield, deceased—3rd Aug.

Maj.-Gen. Crighton Grierson, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, having stood above Maj.-Gen. L. Hall on the effective list of that corps, to be lieut.-gen.—3rd Aug.

Maj.-Gen. Lewis Alexander Hall to be lieut.-gen., vice Sir John Mark Frederic Smith—3rd Aug.

Col. Henry Servanté to be maj.-gen., vice Hall—3rd Aug.

Col. William Couperus McLeod, commanding a division of the army in the Madras Presidency, to have the rank of maj.-gen. while so employed.

Lieut.-Col. John Summerfield Hawkins, Royal Engineers, having completed five years' qualifying service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th Oct., 1858, to be col.—12th Aug.

Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Army, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of col. in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 4.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Sec. Lieut. Montague Philip Hall Gray to be first lieut., vice O'Grady, deceased. Commission to be dated 4th July.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 11.

6th Regt. of Dragoons—Paymaster with the hon. rank of maj., David Francis Chambers, from the 75th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Gosset, who exchanges.

16th Lancers—Lieut. Thomas Francis Agg to be capt., by purchase, vice Frederick Stoodley, who retires; Cornet Ion Turner to be lieut., by purchase, vice Agg.

Royal Artillery — Gent.-Cadet Harry Edmund Dolphin to be lieut., vice Thompson Copeland Capper, deeeased—16th July. The Commission of Lieut. Frederick de Hubbenet Curtis has been antedated to 15th July.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Henry Arthur Herbert to Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. John Augustus Conolly, promoted—11th Aug.; the Hon. Heneage Legge to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice William Chaffyn Grove, who retires.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Ens. William Charles Hood to be lieut., by purchase, vice Anthony Rowband, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Robert Shirley, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Hood.

3rd Foot—Lieut. John Elias Durnford to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Shapland Graves, who has resigned the appointment 6th Feb.

5th Foot—Lieut. James Morris Toppin to be capt., by purchase, vice Frank Astley Cubitt, who retires; Ensign David Gregory Beamish to be lieut., by purchase, vice Toppin; Gent.-Cadet Robert Lowry Dickson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Beamish; Gent.-Cadet Charles Herbert Broad, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Dickson, transferred to the 28th Foot.

10th Foot—Lieut. George Henry

Stace, from the 85th Foot, to be lieut., vice Oldfield, who exchanges; Lieut. John Rudge to be capt., by purchase, vice Walter Hedger, who retires; Ens. Henry Guy Carleton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Rudge; Gent.-Cadet Hamilton William Palmer, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Carleton.

15th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Gerald Montgomery Porter, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Nicholas Hamond, whose appointment, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 8th instant, has been cancelled.

21st Foot—Lieut. Thos. Hennis Green to be capt., without purchase, vice Thomas Bruce, deceased—29th July; Ens. John James Rutherford to be lieut., without purchase, vice Green—29th July; Ens. Evans Mynde Allen, to be lieut., by purchase, vice William Rollo MacPherson, who retires; Joseph Napier Tew, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Rutherford; Gent.-Cadet Charles Edward Bovill, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Allen.

28th Foot—Ens. Samuel Forbes Frederic Auchmuty to be lieut., without purchase, vice Edward Percival Vaughan, deceased—30th June; Ens. Robert Lowry Dickson, from the 5th Foot, to be ens., vice Auchmuty.

32nd Foot—Ens. Frank A. Horridge to be lieut., by purchase, vice James Saltherthwaite Rudd, who retires; Gent.-Cadet William H. Bourne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Horridge.

45th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Henry John de Berniere Smart, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Ralph Richardson Handy, who retires.

64th Foot—Lieut. Wm. James Voules to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. David Gardiner, who has exchanged to another corps—12th Aug.

75th Foot—Paymaster Henry Allen Gossett, from the 6th Dragoons, to be paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the hon. rank of maj., David Francis Chambers, who exchanges.

78th Foot—Ens. George Eardley Lecky to be lieut., by purchase, vice James Baron Baillie, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Charles Kennedy McCausland, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Lecky.

85th Foot—Lieut. Christopher Campbell Oldfield, from the 10th Foot, to be lieut., vice Stace, who exchanges.

103rd Foot — Lieut. Edward Walter Trevor to be capt., vice William George Mainwaring, whose appointment, as notified in the *Gazette* of 30th Sept., 1862, has been cancelled—30th July, 1862; Ens. Charles Edward Glasse to be lieut., vice Trevor—30th July, 1862; Lieut. Colville Frankland to be capt., vice Edward Walter Trevor, whose promotion on the 1st February, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 4th August, has been cancelled—1st Feb.; Ens. Henry Hutchins Richards to be lieut., vice Frankland—1st Feb.; Chas. Henry Stoddart, gent., to be ens., vice Richards.

104th Foot—Lieut. Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart., to be capt., vice Lionel James Trotter, whose appointment, as notified in the *Gazette* of 30th Sept., 1862, has been cancelled—30th July, 1862; Ens. Robert Campbell Richardson to be lieut., vice Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart.—30th July, 1862; Lieut. Archibald Logan Douglas to be capt., vice Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart., whose promotion on the 30th June has been cancelled—30th June; Ens. Maurice Fitzmaurice Stokes to be lieut, vice Robert Campbell Richardson, whose promotion on the 30th June has been cancelled—30th June; Henry Vere Hunt, gent., to be ens., vice Stokes.

3rd West India Regt.—Lieut. James Bower Jackson to be capt., without purchase, vice William Rice Mulliner, deceased—26th July; Ens. St. John Clerke to be lieut, without purchase, vice Jackson—26th July; James Graves

Kelly, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Clerke.

DEPOT BATTALION.

The appointment of Capt. Thos. Roper, 47th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, has been antedated to the 24th of July.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 11.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj. (Brev.-Col.) Orfeur Cavenagh — 12th June; Major (Brev.-Col.) John Stafford Paton—12th June; Major Cecil Plowden Trower—12th June.

To be Majors—Capt. (Brevet-Lieut.-Col.) Thomas Augustus Carey—21st May; Capt. Edmund William Eardley Howard—21st May; Capt. Daniel Mocatta—9th June; Capt. George William Fraser—9th June; Capt. John James Eckford—9th June; Capt. (Brevet-Major) Charles Warde—10th June; Capt. Henry Prevost Babbage—10th June.

To be Captains—Lieut. James Cornwall Miller — 13th June; Lieut. William Minto Gibbon—13th June.

BENGAL ARMY.—PROMOTIONS,

Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. (Maj.-Gen.) John Fowler Bradford, C.B., to be col., vice Shubrick, deceased—6th Jan.

Late 1st European Light Cavalry—Capt. Charles Henry Nicholetts to be maj., vice Brooks, 19th Hussars, resigned, —23rd April.

Late 35th Regt. Native Infantry —Lieut. James Cadogan Parkison Baillie to be capt., vice Pollock, deceased—30th April.

General List of Infantry Officers —Ens. Charles Edward Hunter to be lieut., in succession to Corfield, (late 9th Native Infantry), deceased—25th Jan.; Ens. Fredk. Durie Boileau to be lieut., vice Angus, resigned—28th Jan.; Ens. James Agnew McNeale to be lieut., in succession to Caulfeild, late 4th European Regt. (Staff Corps), deceased—15th April; Ens. Charles Frederick Thomas to be lieut., in succession to Pollock, (late 35th Native Infantry), deceased—30th April.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers. —The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—Lieuts. Alfred Thornton Davies, from the 11th Aug., 1861; Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau, from the 16th Aug., 1861; Edw. Arthur Vine, from the 24th Aug., 1861; Herbert Philip Streatfield' from the 25th Aug., 1861; Albert Fitzwilliam Taylor, from the 28th Aug., 1861; Arthur Frederick Jones, from the 29th Aug., 1861; Walter Frank Shaen Perry, from the 10th September, 1861; David Clapham Andrew, from the 11th Sept., 1861; Edward Walker Samuells, from 13th Sept., 1861; Thomas Rumbold Taylor, from the 19th Sept., 1861; James Gawler Macleod, from the 24th Sept., 1861; John Edward Campbell, from the 26th Sept., 1861; Edw. John Webber, from the 26th Sept., 1861; Trevor John Chiceley Plowden, from the 28th Sept., 1861; William Tucker Arundel Thain, from the 1st Oct., 1861; Francis Eddowes Hastings, from the 2nd Oct., 1861; Richard Henry Salkeld, from the 11th Oct., 1861; Dausonne Melancthon Strong, from the 13th Oct., 1861; Henry Herbert Rankin, from the 16th Oct., 1861; John George Maclean, from the 2nd Nov., 1861; Henry Ingle Baylis, from the 4th Nov., 1861; Ewen Charles Davidson, from the 7th November, 1861; Francis Edwin Wiggins, from the 10th November, 1861; Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, from the 14th Nov., 1861; William Benjamin Aislaby, from the 23rd Nov., 1861; Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, from the 28th Nov., 1861; William Fane Tucker, from the 6th Dec., 1861; George Angus, (resigned), from the 8th Dec., 1861; William Hopkinson, from the 9th Dec., 1861; Frederick

Alexander Darley, from the 13th Dec., 1861; Alexander Pringle Samuells, from the 1st Jan., 1862; Charles McKenzie Hall, from the 7th Jan., 1862; Hugh Bladen Swiney, from the 14th Jan., 1862; John Edward Paget Mosley, from the 19th Jan., 1862; Wm. Pringle Harrison, from the 6th Feb., 1862; John Edwards Werge Howey, from the 28th Feb., 1862; Walter Charles Farwell, from the 17th March, 1862; David Robertson, from the 29th March, 1862; Wm. Franco Dodsworth, from the 28th April, 1862; Charles Oldfield Bowles (resigned), from the 29th April, 1862; Henry Marcy Clarkson, from the 2nd May, 1862; William John Williamson, from the 14th May, 1862; Arthur Geo. Hammond, from the 19th May, 1862; John Edward Sandeman, from the 27th May, 1862; Charles Key, from the 6th June, 1862; Sydney Campbell Trower, from the 9th June, 1862; Edward Molloy, from the 14th June, 1862; William More Molyneux, from the 15th June, 1862; Ralph Anstruther Price, from the 16th July, 1862; John Butler, from the 20th July, 1862; Walter Morland Story, from the 25th July, 1862; Edward Evans Grigg, from the 30th July, 1862; Edward Zohrab Thornton, from the 3rd August, 1862; James Murphy Tulloch, from the 13th Aug., 1862; Chas. Ransford, from the 13th Aug., 1862; George MacCall, from the 3rd Sept., 1862; John Richard Breeks Atkinson, from the 4th Sept., 1862: James Fraser, from the 8th Sept., 1862; Etwall Walter Smyth, from the 14th Sept., 1862; Edward Harvey Webb, from the 11th Oct., 1862; Hugh Stark Anderson, from the 22nd Oct., 1862; William Walter Hopton Scott, from the 31st Oct., 1862; Claude Stewart Morrison, from the 19th Nov., 1862; Edward Hughes, from the 19th Nov., 1862; Fredk. William Glasfurd, from the 11th Dec., 1862; Percy Wyndham Smith, from the 15th Dec., 1862; Robert Charnley Squire Charles Tytler, from the 18th Dec., 1862; James Cook, from the 23rd Dec., 1862.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Maj. Heber Drury—20th April.

To be Majors—Capt. Augustus Becher Marsack — 18th Feb.; Capt. William Thomas Freke Farwell—4th April; Capt. (Brev.-Maj.) Charles Patton Keyes—4th April; Capt. Augustus William Ritherdon—21st May; Capt. Edw. Henry Power—29th May.

MADRAS ARMY—Promotions.

4th Regt. Native Infantry—Capt. John Jones Brine to be maj., and Lieut. (Brevet-Capt.) George Harcourt Stiles to be capt., vice Wood, invalided—27th April.

General List of Infantry Officers—Ens. John Leigh Goldie Silver to be lieut., in succession to Girdlestone, 11th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased — 3rd April; Ens. Henry Thomas Harris Baker to be lieut., vice Shirrefs, 25th Native Infantry, resigned—1st May.

Medical Officers—Surg. Henry Young to be surg.-major—1st April.

Resignation — Lieut. James Francis Gordon Shirrefs, 25th Native Infantry—30th April.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 8.

2nd or South Devon Regt. of Militia—De Castre Fisher Lyne to be lieut.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 11.

Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Francis, Lord Arundell, to be cor., vice Barton, promoted.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 8.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—David Humphreys, gent., to be adjt., from the 10th July.

Memorandum—2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the

commission held by Capt. Richard Coles.

Memorandum—6th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Purvis.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. George Rake to be capt., vice Ford, promoted; Ens. William Grant to be lieut., vice Rake, promoted; John Davis to be ens., vice Grant, promoted; John Groves to be ens., vice Lush, resigned.

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. Thomas Edwards to be capt.

15th Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Bickford Smith to be lieut.

4th Berks Rifle Volunteers—Walter James Sedgefield to be ens.

1st Flintshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Thomas Leacroft Cottingham to be capt.; Rev. Jeremiah Williams, Clerk, to be chap.

2nd Flintshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Hugh Fenton, gent., to be ens.

5th Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Little, M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg.

7th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Richard James Unwin, gent., to be lieut.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Vickers Bird, gent., to be first lieut.; Samuel Brookfield the younger, gent., to sec. lieut.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Charles Seaton Boggs to be capt.; First Lieut. Walter Atkin Hayman to be captain.

2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Lund, gent., to be ens.; William James Mallett, M.D., to be ens.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Bagshaw to be capt.; Ens. John Hill to be lieut.

3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Buckley, gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum — St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held in this Corps by George Henry Elliott and John William Powlett Orde as Capts.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Swansborough to be ens.; James Thomas Burton to be ens.; John Wm. Dennison to be ens.

Memorandum—1st Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capt. Wm. Duncan, Lieut. Thomas Archer, Ens. James Paterson, and Ens. James Ferguson Pullar.

1st Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Robert Walker to be capt.; Robert Hope Moncrieff, gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum—1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by First Lieut. William Clark, and Second Lieut. Edmund Davies Williams in the above Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Hon. Assist.-Surg. Wm. Thornton, in the 7th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Hon. Assist.-Surg. Dennis Adams in the 2nd Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Edward Loomes in the 4th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The 18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps has been reduced to 1 Company and 1 Subdivision.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 11.

4th Administrative Battalion of

Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 30th Company—Brook Chambley, gent., to be lieut., vice Evans, promoted.

7th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps—George M. Pittock, Esq., M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Thornton, resigned.

20th Essex Rifle Volunteers—Ens. Henry Wyld Jackson to be lieut.; Charles Brogden Sperling to be ens.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst.]

6th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Davies to be ens., vice Grant, promoted.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Col. H. Yule, late of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, and late Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 18.

[Without purchase unless otherwise stated.]

1st Regiment of Life Guards—E. Venning, gent. to be assist.-surg. vice O. W. George, M.D. promoted; 19th Hussars—Capt. G. A. Bishop, from 104th Foot, to be capt. vice Luard, who exchanges; 7th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. W. L. Barr, from 48th Foot, to be lieut. vice Bridges, who exchanges; 16th Foot—Capt. G. Gibson, from half-pay, late 12nd Foot, to be capt. vice G. F. Macdonald, who retires upon half-pay on appointment as Staff-Officer of Pensioners; 23rd Foot—Ens. L. J. W. Hadden to be lieut. by purchase, vice S. W. R. Sadler, who retires; Gent. Cadet G. H. Hutton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Hadden; 26th Foot—Lieut. W. Beers to be capt. by purchase, vice W. F. Kerrich, who retires; Ens. S. H. Hardy to be lieut. by purchase, vice Beers; Gent. Cadet. L. Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Hardy; 30th Foot—Ens. J. Thom to be lieut. by purchase, vice D. Montagu, who retires; Gent. Cadet F. Clowes, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Thom; 48th Foot—Lieut. E. Bridges, from 7th Foot, to be lieut. vice Barr, who exchanges; 59th Foot—Lieut. C. W. Hutton to be capt. by purchase, vice J. O. Machell, who retires; Ens. H. H. Griffiths to be lieut. by purchase, vice Hutton; Gent. Cadet G. Poignand, from Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Griffiths; 60th Foot—Staff-Surg. R. C. Todd to be surg. vice J. Crear, who exchanges; 66th Foot—Ens. J. A. Baxter to be lieut. by purchase, vice J. Hammond, whose promotion by purchase, on the 28th August, 1863, has been cancelled; 83rd Foot—The appointment of Lieut. W. F. Anderson to be an Instructor of Musketry at the School of Musketry, and that of Lieut. N. Pennefather, as Instructor of Musketry to 83rd Foot, vice Anderson, which appeared in the *Gazette* of 11th proximo, have been cancelled; 101st Foot—Maj. F. O. Salusbury to be lieut.-col.; Capt. G. C. Lambert to be maj. vice Salusbury; Lieut. N. H. Wallace to be capt. vice Lambert; Ens. H. P. Airey to be lieut. vice Wallace; Gent. Cadet M. C. M. Dixon, from Royal Military College, to be ens. vice Airey; 104th Foot—Capt. F. P. Luard, from 19th Hussars, to be capt. vice Bishop, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J. Crerar, from 60th Foot, to be staff surg. vice R. C. Todd, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. S. E. Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, having completed five years' qualifying service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858, to be col. in the Army; Maj. S. G. Bunbury, retired full pay, late of the Army Hospital

Corps, to have the honorary rank of lieut.-col.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 15.

3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia — Wilfred Dakin Speer, Esq. late Capt. Royal East Middlesex Militia, to be capt. vice Stringer, promoted.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia — William Alexander Hill, gent. to be lieut. (supernumerary).

Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry—John Edmond Severne, Esq. late capt. in Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be capt. vice Jones, resigned.

Memorandum — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Capt. David Jones, and Vet.-Surg. Joseph Jenks in the above Regiment.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia — Capt. Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, Bart. to be maj. vice Powys-Keck, deceased.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry—William Samuel Cooper, gent. to be cor.; Francis Thomas Romilly Kennedy, gent. to be cor.

Memorandum — 1st Durham Regiment of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Charles Godfrey Bolam in this regiment.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 18.

2nd Regiment of Warwickshire Militia—Bevil Granville, Esq. late Brev.-Maj. 23rd Foot, to be maj. vice George Digby Wingfield Digby, resigned.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 15.

Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps —Capt. Barclay Greenhill to be maj. vice Grant, resigned; Lieut. William Ewing to be capt.; Lieut. Edwin Willmott to be capt.; Lieut. James Sanders to be capt.; Ens. Hector Maclean Hay to be capt.; Ens. Charles James Mitchell to be lieut.; Ens. Samuel Roxhill Robertson to be lieut.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. Lord John Hay in this Corps.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Robson Hawkins to be capt.; Lieut. Charles Nathaniel Peal to be capt.; Lieut. Francis Otter Hodgkinson to be capt.; Ens. Thomas Banting to be lieut.; Ens. Charles Bullen Waller to be lieut.; Ens. William Benson to be lieut.

30th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Harrison, gent. to be lieut.

38th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Todd, gent. to be hon. assist.-surg.

Memorandum—The name of the Lieut.-Col. of the 1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps is *Waud* not *Wand*, as previously gazetted.

1st Administrative Brigade of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—John Eglinton Montgomerie, Esq., Capt. R.N., to be maj.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Henry Jones to be capt.

Memorandum — The title of capt.-comt. has been conferred on Capt. Charles Ainsworth, of the 18th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieut. Charles Sutcliffe, of the 87th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

4th Cumberland Artillery Volunteers—John Key to be capt., vice Mahon, resigned; Thomas Saddler Douglas to be first lieut., vice Penrice, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Foster Grey Blackburne in the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept

the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. W. H. Coussmaker in the 1st Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The 1st Kincardineshire Artillery Volunteer Corps has been united to the 1st Administrative Brigade of Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 18.

3rd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Rugby)—Lieut. Theodore Mare Wratislaw to be capt., vice Benn, resigned. Dated 16th Sept., 1863.

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Pratt Wills to be first lieut., vice Seagrove, resigned.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Henry Castle to be surg.

13th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Philip Henry Poore to be lieut., vice Heath, resigned.

5th Herefordshire or South Archenfield and Forest Border Company of Rifle Volunteers—Richard William Partridge, Esq., to be lieut., vice William Joseph Millard, resigned.

33rd Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Stuart Brooke, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Hon. Assist.-Surg. Thos. Saddler Douglas in the 4th Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps, and Ens. Samuel Porter Foster in the 11th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

11th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edwin Hodge Banks to be ens., vice Foster, resigned.

Memorandum—2nd Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this Battalion by Capt. and Adjt. Malet.

Memorandum—12th or Carron Company of the Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. John Campbell.

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AND

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THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The principal advantage to be anticipated from the late Exhibition so far as the Navy was concerned, was the opportunity it would give for comparing the different kinds of iron-plated ships produced by our builders with those of France. Our anticipations in this respect were not, however, realised, that country not having sent a single model of a ship, and very little, indeed, connected with shipping which was worth the attention of naval officers or ship builders. For this reason we welcome with great satisfaction a valuable work entitled *L'Art Naval à l'Exposition Universelle de Londres*, written by so experienced an author as Rear-Admiral Pâris.* A complete master of his profession, and thoroughly acquainted with all the changes which modern science and invention have introduced in naval architecture, we can accept his opinions and comparisons with confidence; nor can we doubt his ability to make these comparisons, inasmuch as he was one of the jurors selected to examine and report on this department, and in that capacity worked most zealously and conscientiously, and had the advantage—which he warmly acknowledges in the preface to his book—of associating with men so distinguished in their several departments as Admiral Washington, Admiral Fitzroy, Sir Snow Harris, Robert Napier, Watts, Abethel, Captain Cunningham and others. With his knowledge of the subject, and the opportunities afforded him of obtaining information, his voluminous book will be regarded by the French Government as an authority in all matters to which it refers, and for this reason, if for no other, it would be desirable that it should be known in this country. In giving the substance of the most interesting portions of this valuable work, it is not our intention to criticise its statements, but to avail ourselves for the benefit of our readers of the full and comprehensive information it contains so far as it may be desirable. Of course in describing the *Warrior* and other of our iron-clads we may select as types, we shall draw upon our own sources of information. Moreover, there was so little done in the building of iron-clad ships at the time of the Exhibition, that neither Admiral Pâris nor the Jury of which he was a member, could have had any but the most meagre information respecting them, and the models exhibited were simply models of what was intended, which have since been modified, and we shall, therefore, in the case of those we mention, describe them as they exist at the moment we are writing.

Between 1815 and 1830 very little change was made in the construction of ships for the French navy, the most important of these

* "L'Art Naval à l'Exposition Universelle de Londres de 1862," par M. le Contre-Amiral Pâris. London: Dulau and Co., Soho Square. Paris: A. Bertrand.

modifications being the enlargement of the vessels without a corresponding increase in the number of guns, so as to allow of a larger quantity of provisions and water being taken on board, with the view of allowing the ships to remain longer at sea. About 1830 it was found advisable to employ vessels propelled by steam in the expedition to Algeria, but these were worked by engines of low power, and their speed seldom exceeded eight knots an hour. About 1835, shortly after we made the voyage to America under steam alone, they made some engines in France of 450 horse power, and these were fitted to vessels which since did good service as transports, their paddlewheels rendering them quite unfit for war purposes, inasmuch as these occupied the best place in the ship for posting the guns, and moreover, there was nothing to prevent an antagonist from sending a ball among the machinery, and thereby disabling her. These vessels did not supersede the old men-of-war, but were merely auxiliaries, and very useful auxiliaries too. One of the most important results which followed from the introduction of these vessels, so far as France was concerned, was the creation of large engine factories, where engines of great power can now be constructed, such as the demands of commerce in France would never have required. In this country the case is quite different; commerce produced our immense engineering establishments, and Government had only to avail itself of its resources to any extent it pleased. In 1840 the screw propeller superseded the paddlewheel, its advantages being so manifest; it not only gave back the space the paddlewheel abstracted, but, what was of more importance, it placed the motive power out of reach of the enemy's shot. The first vessel in which it was fitted in France was the *Napoleon*, a small vessel designed by M. Normand, of Havre, for the postal service. In the following year the screw was fitted to the largest vessel then in existence, the *Great Britain*, and shortly afterwards it was tried in the *Amphion* frigate in England and the *Pomone* in France, but in neither vessel was the speed attained by means of steam alone much beyond seven knots an hour. The adaptation of the screw to the guard-ships *Blenheim*, *Hogue* and *Sanspareil* was not attended with any very striking results; they seem to have succeeded rather better in France with the *Charlemagne*, an old 90-gun ship. By altering her stern, and reducing her capacity for stowing provisions and water one half, she was enabled to retain the whole of her armament and sails, and yet under steam attained a speed of ten knots. Her engines were nominally of 400 horse-power, and were built by Barnes at Ciotat. The success of this experiment showed the feasibility of adapting the screw to the sailing vessels already in existence as well as to those about to be built. Engines of 600 horse-power were placed in all vessels carrying 100 guns, such as the *Tourville*, *Fleurus* and *Duquesne* in France, and in England the *Agamemnon*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, and other 101 gun ships. The

Revenge 90, and the *Duncan* 101, being fitted with engines of 800 horse-power.

As it was considered hopeless in France to contend with England in regard to the number and armament of ships, they turned their attention in that country to the introduction of swift vessels, with the view of enabling their commanders to select their antagonists. To carry out the wishes of French naval officers in this respect, M. Dupuy de Lôme designed and built the *Napoleon*, which relatively to other vessels then in existence was rather longer, the tonnage gained thereby allowing him to fit her with engines of 900 horse-power, which gave her the unexpected speed of twelve knots an hour. For a completely equipped vessel of 90 guns, this was a great step in advance, and in addition to this advantage she proved an excellent sailer under canvas alone. The *Napoleon* was considered in France to be the greatest step made in naval architecture for many years previously, and the immediate result was the construction of the *Arcole*, the *Impérial*, the *Redoutable* and the *Algésiras*. Not to be behindhand, we set to work and altered our vessels on the slips, by lengthening them amidships and in other ways. We also built others with the express view of attaining a maximum of speed, the *Orlando* and *Renown* for example, which, though they only mounted 40 guns, were fitted with engines of 1000 horse-power, and the *Ariadne* which carried only 26 guns and had engines of 800 horse-power. The construction of ships propelled partly by steam partly by sail was considered a necessity from the impossibility of a man-of-war carrying sufficient fuel for long voyages in addition to her other requirements; but builders were not at all ignorant that there were serious objections to this combination, for in action, in the event of a mast or even a portion of the rigging falling over the ship's side, it would probably be drawn round to the stern of the vessel and foul the screw.

The improvements in artillery kept pace with these changes in the construction of vessels. Colonel Paixhan's ideas published so long ago as 1822, had been carried out in practice, and improved upon; shells had been introduced into the navy which could be fired with the directness of a cannon ball, containing metal in a state of fusion, or inflammable and suffocating materials; the moment of explosion being regulated by a fuse, or delayed till it came in contact with the object at which it was aimed. The terrible effect of these missiles on bodies of men massed together, was abundantly proved at Sinope, and more recently in the encounter between the *Merrimac* and the *Cumberland*, and clearly demonstrated that only an iron-plated ship could be a match for one of similar construction. Till quite recently, however, the improvements in guns were much more to the advantage of coast defences and harbour fortifications than to ships, and, consequently to that extent strengthened weaker powers against those which had the preponderance on the sea.

The Russian war was the first event which clearly showed how weak, nay, almost useless wooden ships were in an attack on fortifications when these were defended with the improved guns handled by experienced gunners. The attack on Sebastopol was a failure, the squadrons engaged in it having received considerably more damage than they were able to inflict.

These successive changes in the building and fitting of ships had not been accomplished without weighing heavily on the budgets of both France and England; it now became evident, however, that a much greater outlay must be incurred in building an entirely different vessel to these mixed vessels, if an attack on forts erected for the defence of harbours and the coast were to be made on the same relative terms as in former times. Experiments began at Gâvres in 1835 and 1836 to ascertain the effect of shells fired at wood, were continued eight years later to determine the amount of resistance which sheets of iron was capable of offering. Some general conclusions were arrived at which have since been verified at Shoeburyness and elsewhere; namely, that most of these shells when they came in contact with iron of a certain thickness broke without exploding, the fragments passing through like solid shot when the plating did not exceed 15 millimetres in thickness. Experiments made on iron sheets with fastenings like those of which iron ships were built, were attended with results which were calculated to produce the conviction that iron ships were unsuited for warfare, an opinion which was shared by the Admiralty, and has only recently been questioned. It is in fact difficult to arrive at a fixed conclusion on the subject of iron vessels as compared with wood. In the case of an encounter between a wooden vessel firing solid shot, and an iron vessel firing shells, it would not be easy to predict to which side fortune would incline, we may be certain of one thing, however, both would be very materially damaged. The experiments made at Gâvres in this year, that is to say, in 1844, proved that it required twelve sheets of iron, twelve millimetres in thickness to stop a 50lb ball fired from a distance of about a dozen yards.

The idea of constructing floating batteries, we believe, occurred to several persons before 1854, but it was in that year that the first of these vessels was actually built by the Emperor of France, and employed in the attack on Kinburn, when they soon silenced the guns of the fort without themselves receiving any material damage. Our own experience with these vessels goes to confirm that of the French, that wood ought not to be employed in their construction. Of little use except for the defence of the coast, they are hauled up and gradually decay, whereas, if they were built entirely of iron and kept in a dry place they would last for an indefinite period. Admiral Pâris proposed this in 1855, thinking it wiser to spend something yearly in increasing the number of these vessels, than in repairing those in which wood formed the

framework, which would be certain ultimately to decay and have to be replaced by others at a considerable cost. The Sardinians have floating batteries not unlike those possessed by England and France, which were built by M. Verlaque at Sienna. They are about 200 feet in length and 43 in width, and draw very nearly 17 feet of water. They are armed with 24 forty-pounders and 6 eighty-pounders, all of them rifled. The total weight of these guns including 150 rounds of ammunition to each is 220 tons. They are fitted with screw propellers worked by engines of 400 horse-power, and have attained a speed of eleven knots an hour, but from the description given of them, though they are not to be despised on the score of strength or speed, they are unfit for navigating any sea except the smooth Mediterranean, and even there they roll very much.

In France as in this country, the importance of floating batteries as coast defences is perfectly understood. One of these vessels armed with two heavy guns capable of throwing shot and shell, ought to be placed at every point along our coast where an enemy would be likely to attempt a landing, and with a coast guard composed of expert gunners, we might have what would be equivalent to a chain of impregnable forts all round our island; for a very little ingenuity would be sufficient to render them unassailable by boarders, and their comparatively small draught of water would enable them to creep along so close in shore as to be unapproachable by the heavy iron-plated ships. But even for this kind of warfare it is advisable that they should be capable of moving at the highest rate of speed attainable with a due regard to other considerations, in order that they might run parallel with an invading squadron running along our shores in search of a spot whereon to effect a landing. In connection with this branch of our subject, we may here observe how important it is that a telegraphic wire should be carried entirely round the English coast, not for the use of the public, but solely for government purposes. We remember to have read in a French newspaper some time ago that this had been partially done in France, and that a vessel lying off the coast had signalled to the telegraph man on shore, who had transmitted the message to the office of the Minister of Marine at Paris and received an answer, which by means of the code of signals used on board the ships, he had transmitted to the captain of that vessel, and all in the lapse of a very few minutes.

Vessels more invulnerable than these might be built solely for use in defending the entrances to our harbours, which if they could not go to sea would have all the advantages of a fort with the important one in addition that they could be moved to any point where their services would be most useful. It has been proposed that we should adopt some of our old disused ships for this purpose, but we think this would be found a false economy. The cost of plating these old hulls would be nearly as much as it would

be to build entirely new and more serviceable vessels which might reasonably be expected to last half a century at least, and would require very few men to work them. We shall return to this part of our subject presently, when we come to consider Captain Coles's invention.

The successful result of the attack on Kinburn may be considered as opening quite a new epoch in our naval history. Most of us remember what a grand and inspiriting spectacle it was to see one of our magnificent men-of-war pressing along under a cloud of sail, every bit of metal about her glittering as brightly as friction could make it, and heightening the apparent whiteness of her decks by the contrast of colour. The quiet, respectful bearing and clean appearance of the men who swarmed her decks made it a source of pride and happiness to hold a command in such a vessel which can scarcely be realized in a ship which has machinery within her. The battles fought with these ships, only to read of which stirs our blood, can never be repeated, and naval contests in future will probably be as little exciting as a duel between two forts. Admiral Pâris is not insensible to the change, but like us he sees that the change having come upon us, it only remains for us to derive the greatest possible advantage from it. The Kinburn affair, as we have already said, made it manifest that if small vessels like the *Lave, Dévastation,* and the *Tonnante* could emerge from a contest with land fortifications almost without a mark, a larger vessel plated in a similar manner and heavily armed, might be a match for any number of wooden ships. Cautiously, and with a regard to economy, highly creditable to our Admiralty, our Government delayed the construction of iron-clad ships till experiments should have made it clear what thickness and kind of plate was necessary to make a ship's side invulnerable to missiles fired from guns of the largest calibre. These experiments have been continued to this hour, and the results attending them prove the wisdom of the delay in commencing to build such vessels as the *Warrior*. It is nothing to the discredit of our officials that France set the example in the construction of these vessels. M. Dupuy de Lôme took the plan of the *Napoleon,* and cut it down after the fashion in which we rased some of our men-of-war. The weight of the upper deck, the guns, &c., and the reduction of the crew from 913 to 550 with a corresponding diminution of provisions and stores was about equal to the weight of the plates which he proposed to use in clothing the vessel's side, so that while preserving the resemblance to the hull of the *Napoleon* in all respects below the line to which he had cut it down, he expected to have an iron-clad ship which should have a speed equal to the *Napoleon*, with the additional advantage of being shot proof. The idea was simple enough, but not the less creditable to him on that account; and it was very quickly decided to put it in execution. The resources of French arsenals not allowing them to build the hull of iron, wood was employed. It must

have occurred to M. Dupuy de Lôme, as it certainly did to naval men in this country, that a vessel loaded with such an enormous weight of iron on her upper part would be liable to roll heavily whenever there was the least sea on. In spite of this objection, however, the French government determined to do the best they could do with the resources at their disposal, and the result was the *Gloire*.

This iron-clad does not differ so much from other vessels in her shape as to require a detailed description, though Admiral Pâris does not omit it from his book; it will be sufficient to say that she is plated from stem to stern, that her length is 250 feet, her width 52 feet, she draws 26 feet of water aft, and her armour descends 6 feet 6 inches below the water line. She carries 36 guns, throwing a ball of 50 pounds, which would be about 54 pounds English. Her engines are nominally of 900 horse-power, and on her trials these have given her a speed of twelve knots an hour. If we add that her wheel and compasses, as well as her capstan, are protected within a kind of block-house solidly plated, we think we shall have said enough to give a clear idea of the kind of vessel she is.

As the *Gloire* could be seen by any body who chose to go to Toulon for many months before we commenced to follow the example of the French, it is to be presumed there were good reasons apparent for not building the *Warrior* on the same model. This vessel differs in many essential points from the *Gloire*; the dominant idea of her designer seems to have been to give her full power of sails and full power of steam combined with invulnerability. As it would be of little use to give a mere description of her without saying something of her performances, we will, as briefly as the importance of the subject will allow, give a complete account of them, which Admiral Pâris has not done in the case of the *Gloire*, from which we are inclined to infer that the statements as to her rolling are true, and certainly we have nowhere seen that she has been subjected to trials like the *Warrior*.

The *Warrior*, the first afloat of our iron-clad frigates, was ordered to be built by Sir John Pakington from the designs of Mr. Isaac Watts, the then Chief Constructor of the Navy. The builders were the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, and the engines were the work of Messrs. Penn. Her length is 380 feet, breadth of beam 58 feet, draught of water, when fully equipped for sea, 27 feet aft, and 26 feet forward. The plates which cover her sides are 4½ inches in thickness, but these only cover her sides, a portion of her bow and stern being unprotected. The total weight of her armour is 900 tons, and of its capability of resisting shot and shell we shall speak presently. Her engines, nominally of 1,250 horses, indicated considerably over 5,000 (5,500 if we remember rightly) on her trial in Stokes Bay. They are perfect in their construction, as might be expected from the name of the

maker, and are well worthy of a detailed description if our space would admit of it. Each cylinder is 9 feet 4 inches in diameter, and the main steam pipe is 2 feet 8 inches across. The condensers are 15 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 9 feet high; each compartment having a 9 feet pipe for condensing purposes, and a 7 inch pipe for carrying back the hot water to the boilers. There are five boilers on each side of the ship, with four furnaces to each; the passage between the boilers, is 12 feet in width. Each of these boilers will contain 4,250 gallons of water. The weight of the piston and parts connecting it with the crank is 13 tons. The screw is an improved Griffiths', made entirely of gun metal, and is 24 feet 6 inches in diameter and 30 feet pitch, its weight being about 20 tons. Its distance from the engines is about forty yards, and it is connected with the main shaft by shafts 26 feet long and 18 inches in diameter. There is the ordinary well at the stern, with the apparatus for hoisting the screw. The quantity of coals consumed per hour when under full steam is about 125 tons.

In the centre of the spar deck, just forward of her mainmast, is erected a rifle tower, which is presumed to be shot-proof. It is oval shaped, about 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet high. Of the safety of those inside during an action there can hardly be a doubt, since it is built of double teak, lined with iron, and its sides are clad with plates of the same substance as those which cover the sides of the frigate. This tower is capable of holding at least eight men, whose duty it will be to discharge the rifles, supplied to them from below, at the enemy through the loopholes pierced for that purpose. In the forward stoke-hole a cupola melting furnace is erected to supply the liquid metal for filling shells, such a number of which might be filled and discharged in a few minutes, that it would be strange indeed if a sufficient number did not reach some position of a vessel lined with wood to set it in a blaze; as to a wooden vessel, she could hardly hope to escape. To secure a perfect ventilation two large metal pipes were fixed, which passed through her from end to end, and to increase the draught of air through these an auxiliary engine of 30 horse-power works fans which drive it along with immense force, and, when required, hose pipes screwed into the main pipes are ready to direct a current of air to any part of the vessel.

In the first instance her armament consisted of two 100-pounder Armstrongs and four 40-pounder Armstrongs on her upper deck, with two 25-pounder Armstrongs for field service and boat guns. On her maindeck she carries thirty-six solid 68-pounders of 95 cwt.; it being the decided opinion of many experienced Naval officers that at close quarters these guns would be more efficient than the Armstrongs. It will be seen, therefore, that she could pour in over 1,400 pounds of metal at a single broadside. Subsequently eight 100-pounder Armstrongs were substituted for eight of her 68-pounders situated fore and aft out of the line of her

armour plating, and at the same time it was decided that the new naval 70-pounder Armstrong should be substituted for the 40-pounders.

On what may be termed her first trial trip, which was made on the 21st September, 1861, under the command of the Hon. Captain Cochrane, she gave a very favourable impression of her qualities. Her appearance as she moved down the Thames excited the admiration of all who saw her. Off Sheerness she saluted Admiral Johnstone's flag with 15 guns, and, contrary to expectations which had been freely expressed, the shock was considerably less than in wooden ships; and the smoke instead of suffocating the men on the maindeck as it ought to have done to realise the predictions of pessimists, was very slight indeed, nothing like so thick as on the spar-deck. The sea was as smooth as possible, and with trysails and courses set, her engines making 48 revolutions, steam pressure at 20 pounds, she made rather more than 13 knots, though her launching cleats were fastened to her, and her bottom was extremely foul. Under these circumstances she completed her first voyage from Greenhithe to Portsmouth in rather less than twenty hours, the distance being some 200 miles. Altogether she more than realised the highest expectations that had been formed respecting her.

On the 14th October she ran out of harbour for a trip outside the Wight. The water was smooth, with a very slight swell, and there was a gentle breeze from the SSW. When well out in the Channel the swell was a little heavier, but it was still trifling; and she only rolled about five degrees to starboard and three to port, though it was considerably more than this afterwards. During this trial the engines made at the highest 52 revolutions, when the log showed that she was going through the water at the rate of twelve and a half knots, which increased to thirteen as she drew in with the land on her return. When she was going at her greatest speed the helm was put hard a-port to test the time in which she could make a complete circle, which was in eleven minutes four seconds. The helm was moved to starboard, and she repeated the manœuvre in nine minutes seven seconds. Scarcely any vibration was perceptible. The temperature in the stoke-hole was from 95 to 136 degrees; but this was considerably reduced by the adoption of sundry contrivances suggested by Captain Cochrane previous to her making her official trial trip. It was on the 18th October she steamed out to the measured mile in Stokes Bay to make her official trial. She ran on this occasion six miles altogether, and showed a mean rate of 14·354 knots an hour. At no time did the revolutions of the engines exceed 55. The average pressure of steam was 22 pounds, the vacuum in the condensers being 25½. There was almost a total absence of vibration as on previous occasions, and her aft and forward guns would have had every chance of striking the object at which they

were aimed. As compared with the trial of the *Mersey*, previously the fastest of our war ships, the advantage was very much on the side of the *Warrior*, the former vessel on her trial trip having attained only 13·290 knots with a displacement of 5,308 tons, a nominal horse-power of 1,000, and an indicated horse-power of 4,044, whereas the *Warrior* with a displacement of 8,800 tons, and but 250 horse-power more, realised a mean speed, as we have already said, of 14·354 knots. Such was the result of a trial which had been looked forward to with the deepest interest, not only by naval men, but by almost every person in the kingdom. Of course it was perfectly well understood by the former that this official trial at the measured mile was not much of a criterion as to what her performance would be when at sea, especially as it was made under very favourable conditions as regarded the sea and the breeze. Very few days elapsed before she began her voyage in search of a wind and sea which should test her still further. She ran on this occasion to Queenstown, and from thence to Plymouth. During this voyage under full steam, she realised a mean rate of speed of 16·3 knots an hour. In her contests with the *Revenge* (which accompanied her on this voyage,) under canvas alone the latter had a very decided advantage, and in wearing did not take half the time, in fact, only seven minutes, while the former, from her great length and insufficient sail forward, took nineteen minutes. The weather she experienced was heavy enough to test the extent of her rolling, which reached a mean of sixteen degrees, or two degrees more than the *Revenge*. In firing broadsides the *Revenge* heeled over, but the *Warrior* only shakes a little we are told. Her ventilating apparatus answered admirably, clearing the between decks from smoke very rapidly, and keeping the stoke-hole well supplied with fresh air. She required a powerful gang of men to steer her. She afterwards ran from Plymouth Sound to Spithead in ten hours, nine of which were at full speed, and against tide nearly the whole way. With the wind on the port quarter and smooth water she reached a maximum of 17½ knots an hour under steam and plain sail to royals, her engines making 54 revolutions. Before leaving Spithead again she was fitted with a new tiller, which is reported to act more efficiently on the helm than the old yoke did, but still not so powerfully as is desirable; in fact, it is asserted that on her voyage to Lisbon when she met with rough weather, her movements were very little influenced by the rudder, and that she laboured very heavily and shipped a great deal of water. Her performance, however, on her way from that port to Gibraltar was very good; she ran the entire distance under sail and steam in twenty-two hours, the distance being 320 miles, an average of a little under fifteen miles an hour. On this voyage her engines were not worked up to their full power, and though she leaked a little about her waterways, we have heard no complaints which would justify us in saying that she ships an unusual amount

of water, though it is still doubtful whether her helm acts upon her when she is under sail alone as powerfully as is desirable. The last trial of her capabilities to which we shall refer, was made after alterations in her headgear had been effected. These alterations consisted in the reduction of the bowsprit to half its original dimensions, the shortening of her jibboom, and some minor improvements to increase the comfort of the crew. On this trial, which was made outside Plymouth Sound, she went round the Eddystone Light and back in two hours and a half, a rate of about twelve knots an hour. Her bottom was very foul and the weather not very favourable, but it is probable that this would be about the average rate of speed if she made a trip to America and back.

Lastly, as to her cost; we think that if we include everything, hull, engines, armament and alterations, we shall not be far wrong in stating it to be £370,000.

The *Black Prince* is in respect to dimensions the same as the *Warrior*, and the difference in their models as exhibited could only have been visible to a professional eye, which would have discerned that the bow of the former was of rather less breadth from the main deck upwards. In building her, all the improvements which experience had suggested as advisable in the latter vessel were adopted, and she was fitted beside with Renton's patent hydraulic steering apparatus, by which the power is brought to bear on the rudder head with a screw. Unfortunately, like her sister frigate, she does not answer her helm as well as could be wished, and it would be difficult to get her round in narrow waters. Strange to say, although her engines and screw are identical with those of the *Warrior*, her speed is decidedly less; her mean speed at her trial being but 13·317. At sea she behaves very much like her predecessor; there is little vibration, but much rolling in a heavy sea. A letter from an officer who was on board when she made her voyage to Lisbon this year, says she made seven and a half knots an hour under canvas alone. The ordinary deduction of two knots from her performance at the measured mile, will probably give the highest rate of speed she will attain at sea, viz.: eleven knots.

Of the *Defence* and *Resistance* we shall only say that in their dimensions they approach pretty closely to the *Gloire*, but they are only partially covered with armour. Their general resemblance to the *Warrior* renders it unnecessary for us to say more than that they do not steer better, and in point of speed at the measured mile, were as much inferior to the *Black Prince* as this vessel is to the *Warrior*. They carry eighteen guns each, four of which are 100-pounder Armstrongs. As in the case of the two larger frigates, the unprotected portions are divided into water-tight compartments. The weight of the armour plates is 700 tons. The cost of each of these vessels was about £170,000.

Admiral Pâris is of opinion that the *Gloire* is preferable to these partially-protected vessels, and considers that the objections urged

against them by Captain Pellew Halsted are unanswerable. He considers that in the desire to combine more advantages than were attainable in one vessel, we have failed to obtain that which was the primary object in its construction, namely invulnerability. He is undoubtedly right in his conjecture, that in the event of a combat between the *Warrior* and a completely protected ship, the latter would direct all her efforts against the unprotected portions of her antagonist, but it is not so certain that these efforts would be so successful as he seems to anticipate they would be; nor is it so certain that the chances of the *Gloire*, or any other iron-clad the inner shell of which was of wood, would not be worse in an encounter from the risk it would run of being set on fire.

We need say nothing more of these partially-protected vessels. They have their advantages and their disadvantages, but it will be evident that as war-ships they have the latter only by comparison with completely protected vessels.

The *Royal Oak* is a vessel of a different construction to either of the preceding. Originally intended to be a 91 screw liner, the Admiralty afterwards altered their intention, lengthened her, and converted her into a 51 gun armour-plated frigate. Her length over all is 277 feet, extreme breadth 58 feet 6 inches, depth in hold 19 feet 10 inches, draught of water 23 feet 8 inches forward and 25 feet 7 inches aft, displacement 7,400 tons. Her engines are made by Maudsley, and are of 800 horse-power nominally. She has a Maudsley-Griffith propeller weighing between 11 and 12 tons, 19 feet in diameter, which was set at a pitch of 27 feet on her trial. The screw well is abolished and a smaller circular well aperture substituted which only allows the screw to be lifted as high as the main-deck. She is plated from stem to stern to five feet below the water line with plates of 4½ inches in thickness, which are reduced to 3 inches fore and aft. Each of these plates is from 13 to 16 feet in length, a little over 3 feet in width, and weigh from 79 to 82 cwt. They are laid on prepared felt and bolted to the ship's side by bolts passing through the side and secured with nuts. Sheet iron covers her deck of a thickness which is expected to render her shot and shell proof, and the only guns on the upper deck are three 100-pounder Armstrong pivot guns, and those intended for field service and boat guns; on her main-deck she carries eight 110-pounder Armstrong's and 24-95cwt. solid shot guns. Her bow is not unlike that of a cutter, and as she is intended to be used as a ram it is made very strong, and her bowsprit can be moved back from the main-deck without exposing the men. At the time of her trial a shot proof turret was in course of erection about twelve feet abaft the main-mast, within which the telegraphic apparatus was to be fixed by means of which the captain is to direct the movements of the vessel when in action. On her trial trip made in June last she did the Admiralty all the credit which that Board could have desired. Her mean speed on an

average of six runs at the measured mile was 12.487 knots. Her engines during this trial made from 59 to 61 revolutions, the indicated horse-power was 3,704. She steered remarkably well, answering her helm with the readiness of a yacht. She made a complete circle in about half the time occupied by the *Warrior*, and its diameter but slightly exceeded double her length. Altogether she is an extremely satisfactory specimen of our new class of war vessels, and if she behaves as well in a heavy sea as there appears reason to believe she will, we shall have no occasion to depart from her model, and the experiments with partially protected vessels may be considered at an end.

It would be useless for us to notice the other models exhibited of ships of a similar kind to those we have described already, we shall therefore say a few words respecting the *Hector* and *Valiant*, and then pass on to the consideration of the cupola ships.

The two frigates just named, belong neither to the *Warrior* nor the *Defence* class of vessels. They are plated from end to end, and though not built to be used expressly as rams, are yet capable of being driven against an antagonist with little risk to their own hull. The *Valiant* has only just been launched. She is 280 feet in length, 59 in breadth, and 39 feet in depth from her upper deck. Rising from the main-deck to a level with her bulwarks, and extending from side to side, is a shield, at a distance from the bows of about 80 feet. This shield is coated with armour-plates 4½ inches in thickness, and is pierced on the upper deck for two guns to be used in chasing an enemy or in bearing down upon her. The engines are to be of 800 horse-power nominally, with two small auxiliary engines to be used in ventilating the ship and for general purposes. She is propelled by a two-bladed screw twenty feet in diameter.

The original plans for a Cupola ship were sent to the Admiralty by Captain Coles in 1855. It was to have a double bottom, a light draught of water, be susceptible of deeper immersion when in action, sharp at both ends, with a strong prow and the rudder and screws protected by a projection of iron, with hemispherical towers. After much labour, and when the Americans had got the *Monitor* afloat (which Captain Coles, we believe, considers to be an imitation of his design), he had the satisfaction of seeing the *Royal Sovereign* selected for the purpose of being altered according to his ideas. This was on the 4th April, 1862, five years after she had been launched as a 131 gun screw three-decker. Her length is 240 feet, and breadth 60 feet. Her engines are nominally of 800 horse-power, and on her trial she showed a speed of 12·253 knots. Her upper and main-decks were cut away, but when this had been done it was found that the guns in the towers could not be depressed sufficiently, and the deck, or that portion of it whereon the towers were to stand, had to be built up again till it assumed an oval shape. The towers are four in number and of great solidity; but we must wait till we have seen the guns in their

places before we can give an opinion as to whether they can be worked with effect in weather when other iron-clads are unable to use their guns, as we have been informed will be the case.

The sides of the ship are clothed with plates 15 feet in length, 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 5½ inches in thickness. Neither in this nor in any of our recently constructed iron-clads are the plates tongued or grooved, they are simply slabs of metal bolted to the ship's side in the manner we have already described. The plating extends so far below her water line that there is no chance of a ball penetrating her hull below this line, and within the plating the timber to which it is fastened is three feet in thickness. The machinery on which these towers revolve is so exceedingly strong that it does not seem as if anything could put it out of order. Experiments had previously been made with Captain Coles's shield on board the *Excellent*. The description of these shields is such as to inspire confidence in the principle on which they are constructed. We know that if the heaviest ordnance were used against plates like those which protect our iron-clad vessels bent so that they should nowhere offer a flat surface to contact with the ball, these would escape almost or quite uninjured. These hemispherical turrets of Captain Coles's may therefore be fairly considered indestructible, and all the efforts of the enemy would, as a matter of course, be directed against the hull, and if this could not be penetrated the inference is that she might be laid alongside another vessel or opposite a fort and blaze away with impunity. In the experiments made on board the *Excellent*, it was found that the concussion within the shield when the heavy 100-pounder Armstrongs were fired was not great, not even when both guns were fired together. The confined space did not prevent the guns from being discharged with rapidity, that is to say at the rate of one a minute. These revolving turrets would have a manifest advantage in an encounter if the machinery works as it is expected to do. Within a distance of a few yards a turret ship would be able to bring her guns to bear on a given spot in her antagonist, and if these were discharged by electricity, as they surely might be, such a weight of metal would strike her at the same instant as, one would think, would be sufficient to shatter a mountain.

Such minor matters as communication between the captain of the vessel and these to whom the aiming of the guns and the steering is entrusted are easily arranged. If, therefore, we conceive a ship carrying her guns in revolving shot-proof towers ranged along the centre of her deck, their weight resting on supports deep in the hull, going into action with her bulwarks down and not a man visible on her naked deck we can readily imagine how slight the chances of any antagonist would be. Much has been said of the facility of capturing such a vessel by means of boarders, and the gallant feats of our seamen in this way in days gone by. But it seems to us that even supposing boats to be able to get alongside

a vessel moved by steam and answering her helm with the readiness of the *Royal Oak*, and under the fire of rifles aimed by marksmen conscious that they themselves were safe, they might walk about her deck without finding a single spot from which they could assail their invisible enemy; while they themselves might be cut off one by one if not in a more rapid manner. We are quite ready to admit all that can be said in favour of the ingenuity of sailors in attack, but then they are equally ingenious in defence. If, however, a vessel of this kind is to be employed in attacking a place at any considerable distance from the port whence she is despatched, it will be necessary that she should be rigged; for we cannot imagine that along with the enormous weight of her guns and ammunitions she could carry coals enough to make a long voyage. Whether there may not be other well-founded objections to a vessel of this kind being sent to sea must remain unknown till one has been completed and subjected to the trial. The invention is the most novel of all the designs that were in the Exhibition, and great results may fairly be expected from it. If we fail to derive all these from the *Royal Sovereign*, perhaps we may from the ship which Captain Coles is commissioned to build, in which we may presume that every conceivable care will be taken to prevent rolling, and to make it as comfortable for the crew as circumstances will admit of, for, after all, it is of little use to build invulnerable ships if they are so uncomfortable that we cannot get men to live in them.

Among the other models at the Exhibition was one by the present Chief Constructor of the Navy. Judging from the little information that has been given on this subject of Mr. Reed's plans for the construction of iron-plated ships, it strikes us that the modifications he proposes are of great importance. The description of the *Lord Warden* published in the 'Times' of the 20th August last is as follows:

"The plan of lessening the thickness of the armour-plating on the bow and the stern, hitherto adopted in this class of vessel, is to be discarded in the case of the *Lord Warden*, so that she will have the same description of plates on her stem as on her broadsides, the use to which it is intended to apply her rendering it most important that her bow should be carefully protected and of enormous strength. Another important feature in the *Lord Warden* will be the placing of a powerful battery of guns at her bow, in which she will differ from other vessels of war now afloat. This battery will be so placed as to enable the guns to be fired straight ahead, while the solid, iron-plated bow will be carried up sufficiently high to form a sort of tower, in which the guns will be placed. As the *Lord Warden* is designed to steam at least 13 knots an hour, this powerful bow battery will prove of the utmost value when chasing a hostile vessel. In order to support this additional weight thrown on the bow, the body of the frigate will be built out into a long projecting prow, several feet below the water, and this will serve

a twofold advantage—that of giving increased buoyancy to the frigate, and at the same time furnishing her with a most powerful means of destruction. The extremity of the prow will be furnished with a huge steel stem, shaped somewhat like a cleaver, and this formidable weapon will, it is confidently anticipated, cut completely through a hostile ship when used as a ram, as, from the enormous size and momentum of a vessel of the *Lord Warden's* dimensions, one or at the most, two blows would be sufficient to sink the largest vessel afloat. The ports in the new frigate will be more elevated above the water-line, and the armour-plating carried lower down than in any other vessel of the class, notwithstanding which provision is made for a high rate of speed."

In this description there is a want of detail which leaves much to be imagined, and this is perhaps, the reason why it impresses us so much. In this formidable vessel we are told the internal arrangements will be altogether different from those of any other vessel in existence. The ammunition and combustibles of all kinds will be kept ten feet below the water-line, and abundance of light and air will be admitted into the interior of the vessel. We cannot pronounce an opinion on the merits of this design without possessing more information than we have at our command at present. It is evident that its effectiveness will to a great extent depend on its speed. The arrangement of the guns at the bow will give it some of the advantages of the cupola ships, and it is possible that it may be free from the objections to that kind of vessel. If the ship can be made to turn as on a pivot, which we are told is quite possible, it is clear that she will be able to keep her head constantly turned towards her opponent, and could pour in continual volleys almost without exposing herself to retaliation, and in chasing would be able to bring the whole weight of her metal to bear upon the weakest point of her antagonist in an incessant cannonade.

Though the Americans sent no models of their own vessels to the International Exhibition, Admiral Pâris gives us among the number of beautifully executed plates which accompany his book engravings of the most original designs. More odd-looking vessels it would be difficult to conceive; and Commodore Trunnion would open his eyes with amazement if he could come back and look at them. If ever it were necessary for a painter to state on his picture the name of the animal he had been attempting to depict to prevent misapprehension, it is infinitely more so in the case of these vessels, for from their appearance anybody who looked at the designs would suppose they represented fortifications. The *Indianola* has very much the appearance of a quay with a flanking tower at either end, and a range of warehouses in the background. Of these structures the *Monitor* may be taken as the type, the others are for the most part merely modifications such as would occur to any designer possessing a moderate share of imagination. One of these, though a turret ship, deserves special notice, viz.,

the *Keokuk*. In the water it looked not unlike a porpoise with two large cowls on its back; these were the turrets. Unlike the turrets in the *Royal Sovereign* and *Prince Albert*, these were fixtures; it was the vessel itself which was made to turn on its axis as on a pivot by means of twin screws worked by separate engines. That the *Keokuk* was sunk in the action with Fort Sumter is no evidence at all that vessels built on this principle cannot be made invulnerable. It was weakly constructed, and no more to be compared in point of strength with our turret ships than the *Himalaya* with the *Warrior*. Not only was she weakly built, and therefore liable to be knocked to pieces by the heavy ordnance of the forts, but the sting was partially taken out of her by a ball striking the pendulum shutter which closed the porthole, while the men were reloading, and prevented it from being opened again. We suspect a captain of an English ship would have blown it open by the same means which had shut it up. The method of fixing a screw on each side of the rudder, so as to allow of the vessels being turned in rivers, the width of which may only slightly exceed its length, is to be adopted in the case of the Stevens Battery, which is the only other American vessel we shall notice. It is said that this floating battery begun so long ago and afterwards condemned, is now ordered to be finished. The principal peculiarity in its construction is the power of sinking it in the water previous to commencing an action. The sides are inclined at an angle of twenty-eight degrees, and we are told that a 120 pound ball, propelled by a charge of nine pounds of powder, and fired from a distance of 400 yards at a target constructed of the same thickness and exactly representing a portion of the ship's side, broke to pieces, and the fragments flew a distance exceeding 5,000 yards. The Federal Government have a considerable number of iron-clads in course of construction in private yards, and if the description given of them is correct these will be far more strongly built than those already afloat, though these have undergone trials of the severest character with slight damage. Of the general character of the American iron-clads it may be said that they are not badly adapted for warfare in rivers and still waters, but could not be sent to sea without the risk of undergoing the same fate as the first *Monitor*, which certainly would not have perished if she had been a lighter vessel. It may very naturally be said that the fate which overtook the *Monitor* may befall our own iron-clads, but we have good reason to expect the contrary. Not long ago the whole fleet left Portsmouth for Lisbon, and on their voyage met with weather calculated to test their sea-going qualities severely. They proved themselves to be good sea-boats, very weatherly under canvass, and fast. They rolled heavily when the swell was greatest, certainly, as much, we believe, as thirty-eight degrees; but then the swell was an unusually heavy one. As to the difficulty of working their heavy guns in a rough sea, this, too, has been tried. One day

when the ships were rolling eighteen degrees the main-deck guns were cast loose and firing at a target practised, and they were afterwards secured with but slight damage to a portion of their fittings.

It might save America and the other great maritime powers some millions of money if the rams building in the Mersey could be placed in the hands of the Confederates. There might then be a chance of ascertaining by actual experiment whether or not it is possible for one well-built iron vessel to destroy another, or if an engagement between them must necessarily result in a drawn battle, terminating when each has exhausted its ammunition, and thus putting an end to naval engagements altogether; for of what use would it be to go on building vessels at an enormous cost merely for the sake of bringing them alongside each other to create smoke and noise? Even assuming the best or the worst—according to the point of view from which war is regarded—an encounter between two such vessels resulting in the sinking of both will be merely a loss of a small number of men on both sides and a large quantity of metal, and cannot, as far as we can perceive, have any, or very little, influence in deciding a war. In fact, it is easy to conceive that these vessels may be made so invulnerable that a contest between two of them may become as ridiculous as for two men to clothe themselves in evening dress to pelt each other with snowballs. That England should build such vessels solely for purposes of defence is reasonable enough, seeing that her coast is open on all sides; but that any other country having a large army should incur the enormous expense of building such vessels is absurd. They could not be used as transports, and as a protection to an invading army they would be of little use, inasmuch as an invulnerable vessel would disregard the shots fired at her and direct all her efforts to the destruction of the men on board the transports. It is likely, therefore, that far greater attention will in future be given to render artillery more effective in the field and in the invention of more destructive missiles. Already the Americans are said to have used shells filled with "Greek fire" in bombarding Charleston, and some have raised a great outcry respecting the barbarity of the proceeding, but there is much that is absurd in this cry. Fire has always been considered a means of destroying an enemy's city, and it cannot make the slightest difference whether a city be destroyed by means of so-called Greek fire, or by the hand of man. It would be much more reasonable to complain of firing shells filled with molten metal into a vessel crowded with men, whose only possible means of escape from being burnt to death would be drowning. So far as we can judge at present, it is in the employment of more deadly projectiles that nations will seek to restore the superiority of the means of attack. We have heard of many horrible inventions of this nature, and it may be asked: If we do not object to the use of shells filled with molten metal—why should we object to

the employment of shells filled with a composition, which on bursting would poison every living creature near? It will be very difficult, indeed, now that recourse has been had to such methods of destruction to draw a line for combatants beyond which they shall not go. Evidently something will have to be done if iron-clad vessels are not to be less effective in actual warfare than were our wooden bulwarks of old. The most recent experiments with artillery appear to prove that the advantage is on the side of the guns. In America they seem to think the size of the ball is everything. Guns of the calibre used in former wars are considered absolutely useless now, and so far as we can draw any inference from the reports which reach us from America, the heavy guns which are used there are but of little more real use. Take, for example, Fort Sumter. Masses of iron weighing from 150 lbs. to twice that weight, have been pitched into it day after day, and yet it is still held by its defenders. To capture it, it must be taken by assault, and to resist the assailants, cannon of such enormous calibre would not be of much avail; the old gun that could be easily handled by a small number of men would be by far the most effective. Nor are the heavy balls fired from the forts productive of any greater effect. True, the *Keokuk* has been sunk, but then she was not an iron-clad in the sense in which we understand the term. Before any sound conclusions can be based on what has been done in America, we must have full information what that is. At present, we know next to nothing. We don't know how many shots were fired from each gun on board the *Monitors*, before they ceased to be effective, nor with what rapidity they were discharged. We know that they were repeatedly withdrawn from the conflict; but we are ignorant whether it was from exhaustion of the ammunition, or for the purpose of exchanging the ordnance. When we know all about this, there is still another consideration we shall have to bear in mind, that what was done, was performed on still waters, and furnishes but a poor criterion of what could be accomplished on the open sea. Under the latter circumstances that would have to be done in our iron-clads by manual labour, which in a floating battery in still water could be done by machinery, subject to the risk that if the machinery were damaged the gun would be rendered useless, and we soon reach the limit beyond which manual labour is no longer possible. Admiral Pâris, like many other naval men, admired the beauty and delicacy of the rifling of the guns he passed day after day at the Exhibition, but as a practical man he doubts if they would be fit for service after the sea had been washing over them for seven or eight days without it being possible to clean them. Of the probable results of the contest between iron-plates and guns, he says, "Though we can say nothing positive as yet, seeing that experiments made one day reverse the results obtained on the preceding, it is possible to estimate the general consequences of improvements in artillery.

The more terrible the guns the greater the difficulties to be met in constructing iron-plated ships, since the only way of meeting them is by increasing the thickness of the plates; and if it is hard to build what we consider an efficient vessel with its present weight of armour, what will it be when we have to clothe it in armour half as thick again? How can the ship be made to bear such a weight? Certainly not by lengthening her, since that would only be to increase the burden, it must therefore be by sinking her deeper in the water, whereby her entrance into many ports will be rendered impossible, and new basins will have to be constructed at an enormous expense. Moreover, the ship itself will be so little buoyant that she will not rise to the waves, the consequence of which will be that the sea will wash over her as over a rock. The increase in the power of guns will, therefore, so greatly increase the difficulty of constructing iron-clads capable of keeping the sea, that it is doubtful whether really invulnerable vessels will not have to be confined to purposes of defence. There is this to be said, guns, terrible in experiments, will be less formidable in actual use, as is the case with most inventions of the same nature. Not only that it is very doubtful if monster cannon could be worked on the deck of a moving vessel, or if the difficulty of fixing them could be overcome. How fix the American guns weighing more than fifty-four thousand pounds. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that this is impossible, and that it may not lead to the consequences suggested. All we can say at present is, that if the open sea presents obstacles to the increase of the defensive power of our ships, it does so likewise to monster guns." The only way of meeting this difficulty that we can see, is by putting the metal on her sides in the form of plates instead of putting it into her in the shape of guns, and being content with one or two guns of immense calibre.

(*To be continued.*)

RECOLLECTIONS OF CAMPAIGNING IN SPAIN.

It was towards the end of October 1835, that we made the mouth of the river Nervion in the Royal Tar paddle-wheel steamer, and came to an anchor outside the Bar, off Portugalete. We had touched at Santander for orders on the way, that being the rendez-vous for the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, which was then quartered at Bilbao, after having been organized at San Sebastian by General Evans for the service of the Queen of Spain. Bilbao had only just been delivered from imminent peril by the death of Zumalacarrequi, the Carlist leader, and the consequent raising of the siege on the 1st July; but the enemy held all the country, with all the towns and ports on the coasts of Guipuscoa and Biscay (with the exception of Santoña, Castro and Laredo),

from Santander to San Sebastian. The Queen's troops, in fact, in the Basque provinces, only held, at that time, the ground on which they stood, and the communication between the different towns and ports, which were not in the hands of the insurgents, was completely interrupted, except by sea. The Carlists obtained supplies from beyond sea, by the small ports of Bermeo, Lequeitio, Deba and Guetaria, or from France, by smuggling, through the Pyrenees into Navarre. The coast was, however, watched by the steamers and armed Guarda Costas in the Queen's service, and the English had the Castor, a 40-gun frigate in the harbour of Santander, with the flag of the Commodore, Lord John Hay, and a corvette, the Ringdove, Captain Lapidge, (this corvette was got over the Bar at spring tides, and anchored inside above the town for the protection of British interests as usual), inside the Bar at Portugalete.

The communication from Bilbao to Portugalete was kept open by two or three fortified posts on the banks of the river Nervion, but the country was so rugged, and the banks of the river so woody and abrupt, that it was not safe for single persons, or even small parties, to pass, for guerillas could easily steal through the woods and mountains, and fire at, or capture defenceless travellers.

There was a cart road and towing path along the right bank of the river, Portugalete being on the left bank, so that it was necessary to cross by the ferry previous to going to Bilbao, and as the river Nervion is like the Avon at Bristol, running between high and steep banks, and the tide falls many feet between high and low water, while the current is very rapid, and liable to be swelled by heavy rains and storms in the mountains, it may be supposed that the communication was anything but easy. In fact, without an escort, no one dared to venture, even by day, and at night gates were shut, drawbridges pulled up, sentries posted with loaded arms, and everything "in a state of siege."

I was among the last arrivals of "the Legion," the infantry having been first hastily recruited and sent off by detachments, the artillery and cavalry naturally being the last formed, on account of the difficulty of getting horses as well as officers and men of sufficient experience in those arms. The Royal Tar, a large steamer chartered for the purpose, took out a large number of superior officers with their horses, including the quarter-master-general and adjutant-general's staffs, the artillery staff and others, among whom was the writer of this, at that time the senior captain of artillery in the Legion. General Evans was at Bilbao, and had already had a brush with the Carlists near Hernani, while at San Sebastian, which, though strictly and in good faith only a reconnoissance, in which there were a few men killed and wounded, had been magnified by adverse party spirit into a regular engagement to the disadvantage of the English.

The foregoing remarks were necessary to enable the reader to understand that we were, in reality, making war in an enemy's country, and that it was no child's play; for, by the recent Durango decree, no quarter was given to the English auxiliaries, and every prisoner, whether taken in action, or surreptitiously caught on the march, or escorting convoys, was invariably put to death.

The Royal Tar having come to anchor, therefore, "the staff," of course, all hurried on shore, and hastened to secure their billets for the night, or started for Bilbao before dark, as the case might be, and "Pill garlic," the writer of this, was left with his company of artillery to disembark horses and men as well as a whole cargo of warlike stores as best he could. Being an old artillery officer, he knew how to go about his work, but there was much to do, and the sun was already declining, while the heat was terrific, although as late as the 20th October. The horses had to be lowered into the water and swim ashore along side the boats, a man holding up the head of each by a halter till their feet touched the ground. "The staff," of course, were glad enough to throw the burthen and heat of the day on any one but themselves; and it was, "oh, my dear fellow, while you *are* about it, do just see my horse sent off," and so on. The upshot of it was, that it was night and pitch dark before the last horse was on shore. Then the men had to be landed with lots of luggage, and it was like the man crossing the river with the fox, the goose and the peck of oats, in the fable, for if you landed the horses without the men, there was no one to hold them; and if you landed the men, every fellow had a sovereign in his pocket and would straggle into the wine shops, so that the first thing was necessarily to post sentries of the Spanish regiment occupying the town, to prevent stragglers from going too far. After great exertions, with no one to help him, and all hands, but himself, either raw recruits, or drunken old vagabonds, who were even worse, as non-commissioned officers, the writer of these lines succeeded in getting his detachment into their billet. He had even to go and draw their ration of bread and wine, and leave them alone with their glory, in a large unoccupied building till the morning, and it was past ten o'clock at night when he got into his own billet, with the satisfaction of finding that he had been plundered of part of his own baggage by some vagabond in charge.

I had not been in Spain, or spoken a word of the language for ten years, but I found I had not forgotten it, and was as much at home as a native. I presented my billet to the master of the house, who was a hatter, and was pressed to join the family at supper. I found them all in an upper room, the men with their hats on their heads, and from the number assembled, I presume the host must have had guests, or kept a kind of table-d'hôte. I made friends with the party, and was politely received, and

after giving them an account of myself, and hearing all the news, I was shewn into a kind of closet, or cupboard, with a stretcher in it for my bed. I was glad to undress and get to sleep; but it must have been past midnight before I got to my "zaquizami," or "camaranchon," as Cervantes calls it. My final operation, however, before going to supper, had been to call on the Commandant of the sea-port, (Colonel C. Shaw), who had kindly promised to give his provost-marshal strict injunctions to take up any one of my vagabonds who might be caught out of his lair, and keep him safe till the morning, and I heard next day that eighteen of them had been kept in the cage all night, and each received a good round dozen in the morning "for being drunk in the streets after tattoo," which is just as it should be, and "served them right."

The next day the ship was discharged into launches, and the stores brought over the Bar into Portugalete, and I was too busy to see any more of the Royal Tar. I got my company into the best order I could "under the circumstances," being up at daylight, saw them draw their rations, and ordered them to keep together, as we were to proceed up the river to Bilbao forthwith. I had hoped to get another night's rest in Portugalete before undertaking my second Herculean labour, but the Commandant was too anxious to get us off his hands, and the orders so imperative "to forward every thing without delay," that there was no grace to be expected. We ought to have started at noon, but what with the delay in getting over the ferry, and the convoy which we were to escort not being ready, it was five in the afternoon before we could get under weigh from the landing place, opposite Portugalete, for Bilbao.

The tide had been falling upwards of three hours, and was running out like a mill-stream, and I represented that it was madness to expect to be able to tow the boats against it, as there was a great interval of mud between the towing path and the stream, but I was ordered to start nevertheless, *coûte qui coûte.* I suppose Colonel Shaw thought there was not much risk of the convoy being intercepted, or at any rate chose to throw the responsibility off his own shoulders, and I had to make the best of it with a long string of boats in tow, loaded with commissariat clerks, ordnance stores, a military chest, women, children, and all kinds of tag, rag and bobtail. My men marched along the road by the side of the river, and helped to tow the boats. The horses were left at Portugalete, and the guns (six pounders) were already at Bilbao. Presently one tow-rope broke, and caused confusion; and no sooner was that spliced than another gave way. The sun had set, the tide was nearly run out, the boats kept grounding, it was nearly pitch dark, the high woody banks and rocky crags cast their shadows over the deep muddy channel of the river, and I found it was not possible to continue. It was

worrying and wearing out the men to no purpose, I reflected that the tide must turn in due time, and again run up to Bilbao; and as the whole responsibility had been thrown on my shoulders, I resolved to accept it, and act for myself. I, therefore, took advantage of a kind of farm-house, or venta, a road-side inn used by people going up, which was advantageously situated for my purpose, and called a halt. Luckily there was a stream running into the river from the mountains on the left hand, and the road formed a kind of causeway, which was defensible in case of attack, which made me feel the more confident in my choice. I had the boats all made fast to the river side, and posted sentries over them, and at the bridge ahead of us over the stream. I made the rest of my men go into the hayloft over the stables, and bought up all the bread, cheese and eggs that were to be had, and with a glass of red wine to each man, I made them comfortable for the night, warning them that they would be turned out the moment the tide began to flow, so as to enable us to reach Bilbao with a flowing sheet, or with a run. I visited my sentries every half hour, and made them cry the "all's well" at the quarters, so as to impress any possible enemy with an idea of our being on the alert, and I was the only one of the party who did not sleep, with the exception of the sentries. At 12 o'clock a bit of moon rose and shed her silvery light over the romantic scenery, the crags and fells; and at two in the morning I had to keep my boats closer to the shore as they floated on the rising tide, so that I called all hands by about three, and had soon the satisfaction of seeing my convoy going along without any trouble but that of guiding the boats.

We got to Bilbao by eight in the morning, and should have done the same had we started six hours later, and right glad was I to hand over my charge, see my vagabonds in their quarters, and go for my own billet. Bilbao is an interesting old city, famed for its cutlery and the beauty of its women, and its possession had been greatly coveted by the Carlists, for the Emperor of Russia, as it was said, had promised to acknowledge Don Carlos as King of Spain as soon as he could get possession of either this place with its sea-port, or St. Sebastian. Bilbao is, at the same time, the capital of Biscay, and in every point of view a city of great importance in that province. It is surrounded on all sides by high hills, within musket shot, so that it is difficult to imagine how it could have managed to hold out as it did against two long continued and pertinacious sieges, when we consider that it was never regularly fortified, even by an old town wall, but merely temporarily put in a state of defence by connecting the garden walls and detached outbuildings by intrenchments or loop-holed stone walls and ditches. If the inhabitants themselves had not been determined, to a man, to hold out to the last extremity, the place must have fallen into the power of the insurgents, and after

that Portugalete, at the mouth of the river, must soon have shared its fate.

I got my billet on a very respectable house in a part of the town near the promenade, and had a large room given up to my use, with a closet in which I put my servant, who cooked my rations for me in the family kitchen, and I got on very well with the natives at all times, in consequence of speaking their language, and not encroaching on their prejudices or customs. Englishmen, in general, are too regardless of these matters, and offend unintentionally by their brusquerie, where a little politeness and self-denial would make them much more comfortable. An Englishman is apt to fancy that every custom which is different from his own is wrong, and when English soldiers, of course for the most part rough and uneducated, and entirely ignorant of any language but their own, happen to act as allies with Spanish or other troops, they give great offence by their want of tact, and are only tolerated as long as they are a necessity.

In our case, we were a necessity, and at first the Spaniards had been disposed to receive us with open arms, and as brothers; but the charm was soon dissolved, and the Legion looked at as jealously as if they had been enemies instead of being as they really were, a Spanish division of foreigners in Spanish pay.

It was, in fact, always called "la division Inglesa" (the English division), and considered as part and parcel of the Spanish army, while its officers were apt to regard it and themselves as conquerors, or superior beings, and looked down on the natives as they would in India or Africa.

The English soldiers could not be billeted, or quartered, on the inhabitants, as Spanish and French soldiers are, because they could not be trusted as individuals, and would sell their very clothes for drink. Hence they were obliged to be quartered by regiments, or detachments, in churches, or old convents, and spare buildings, and were consequently much worse off than the native troops were, and suffered more from sickness in consequence. The officers, when not necessarily forced to bivouac with their companies, were billeted in private houses, or inns, and there was always a large number of staff-officers, commissariat, store-keepers and all kinds of hangers-on, and accessories to an army, quartered on the inhabitants, so that, in fact, Bilbao at this time, was crammed to bursting with English and Spanish officers. There were ten regiments of the Legion in barracks in the old convents and churches, where they slept on the ground on straw, or palliasses, as the case might be. The shop-keepers did not fail to make hay while the sun was shining; and all the inns, coffee-houses and billiard-rooms were crowded day and night by clamorous customers. I have often found it impossible to get any thing to eat, from the throng of officers all clamouring at once, and generally found it best to buy my provisions out, and

get them cooked at home, in preference to going to a table-d'hôte as some did, when in town.

We were in daily expectation of orders to march to Vittoria, where there was a Spanish army of about twenty thousand men assembled under General Cordova, as a disposable force, while every avenue to the Basque provinces from the interior of Spain, was watched by separate corps. An extensive blockade was the system adopted, in order to starve out the insurrection and keep it confined to its focus in Guipuscoa and Biscay, where Don Carlos held his Court at Durango. The bulk of the Carlist army was concentrated round this central spot, the passes of the mountains being held by the native provincial troops and guerillas, so that a Spanish corps of twenty thousand men, such as had raised the siege on the 1st of July, under Espartero, had never been able to force a passage, but had gone round by Valmaseda and Portugalete to reach Bilbao from the Ebro, leaving the besiegers to withdraw at their leisure to Durango.

The Basque provinces, in fact, were able for a long time to counterbalance the whole force of Spain, and to sustain themselves in their mountains, notwithstanding the assistance afforded to the Queen's Government by England, France, and Portugal, for the two latter nations had, during some months, also auxiliary divisions with the Spanish corps on the Ebro.

General Evans was hampered by circumstances, and could not move without preliminary arrangements approved at Madrid. The disadvantage of separate and independant corps scattered on the circumference of an extended circle, served effectually to prevent any combined movement. If such was agreed on for a certain day, some accident was sure to mar the plan, and thus the war dragged on at the period when we entered on the scene, and it was hoped a new leaf was about to be turned over.

There was at this time a Spanish garrison in Bilbao, and it was contemplated that a move would be made. One fine morning, I remember, the whole force, Spanish and English, quartered in and around Bilbao, was paraded at sunrise in marching order for a grand manœuvre, and every one expected we should take up an advanced position some where on the road to Durango, preparatory to a combined advance from other quarters, as was then the fashion. The Legion mustered, as I well remember, eight thousand British bayonets, as Colonel Tupper (23rd Fusiliers), afterwards killed at St. Sebastian, informed me. With the exception of a small number carrying rockets, the artillery horses were not yet arrived, being partly at Portugalete and partly still on board sailing vessels on their way from England, in which, by the way, more than half perished, and half of the remainder were landed in such a condition that they never recovered so as to be fit for service, or had to be shot. Of the two regiments of Lancers, a troop was at Bilbao, and a small number at Vittoria or Santan-

der, but half their horses were also lost by the way, so that in fact the field-artillery of the Legion never attained to more than one effective battery of four guns and two howitzers, instead of four such which had been proposed. The infantry was at first effective, and the *personel* of the artillery and cavalry was good, but these arms were crippled by the want of horses. On the present occasion, as I have said, we mustered eight thousand British bayonets, a rocket troop and a troop of lancers, in English uniform. The advanced and rear-guards were formed of Spanish troops, and altogether we must have marched out about ten thousand effective men, leaving a garrison of a couple of thousand Spaniards in Bilbao, besides the national guard of all the citizens able to bear arms. As my horses had not arrived, I had nothing to do but to attach myself to the general staff, being mounted on a beautiful chesnut mare, lent me by the Commanding officer of Artillery (Colonel Claudius Shaw) which had come out with us in the Royal Tar.

We fully expected to bivouac out, as the troops carried rations with them for three days. The column sallied out by the Durango gate and took the road along the river, which is overlooked on both sides by high hills covered in many places with woods, and in others by precipitous rocky cliffs.

The scenery is exceedingly beautiful, and it was very picturesque to watch the column winding like a vast boa constictor along the valley, while the advanced flanking parties and skirmishers hopped like aerial beings from rock to rock, and ran from hill to hill to prevent any surprise. We were watched, however, at a distance by out-posts and videttes of the enemy, and after going about a league, and the last of the column having got quietly through a woody defile, as the last Spanish regiment which formed the rear-guard was winding its way along in extended files, I saw a small party of, perhaps, not above twenty guerillas run rapidly down among the trees, and pour in a puerile volley among the Spaniards. As if by magic, they faced outwards right and left, and returned the fire with interest. One of the soldiers was wounded, but probably none of the aggressors were hit, and as soon as the firing had been stopped, and the defile cleared by the last man, our foes very quietly came down, and lighting their fire in the middle of the road, began to cook their puchero with the greatest nonchalance.

It is probable they were supported by a larger party on the hill behind the woods, and that they hoped to draw the cavalry or a battalion of the Spaniards into an ambuscade, but old Janreguy, who commanded the Spaniards, the celebrated *El Pastor* of the war of independance, was not to be caught by such chaff, and by his advice no further notice was taken of them.

It was now noon and excessively hot, though near the end of October, and the troops had been under arms and marching

since four in the morning, for some of the regiments were in cantonments nearly a league to the north of the town on the mountain road to Portugalete. As for myself, I had also been up at four getting my horse ready by candle light, seeing the rockets strapped on to the mules. I had had a narrow escape of being taken prisoner, for not suspecting any danger in the rear of such a force and the absence of any enemy, I had remained for upwards of an hour at a roadside *venta* (public house where wine and groceries are sold) feeding my horse and smoking a cigar, "having nothing else to do" till the last of the Spaniards came up, when finding the mare was too dainty to eat Indian corn unground, the only food there was for her, I saddled up and galloped ahead, and had just got on a rising ground in front of the defile, when I turned round and saw the guerilla occurrence I have just mentioned. Had I thoughtlessly remained *behind* the Spanish regiment, I should inevitably have been caught and made a sacrifice, as all the prisoners were.

The corps was made to wheel up the hill sides to the left, and took up a commanding position facing towards the place from which we came, and the troops were ordered to cook and refresh themselves. The advanced picquet of guerillas still remained on the high road, intercepting the way by which we had come from Bilbao, and it looked as if they must have had supports in their rear, or they would hardly have been so bold.

I tried hard to persuade General Read, who acted as Quartermaster-general, as well as in command of the light brigade to which the artillery was attached, to allow me to send a rocket among them, which I could easily have done, but he scouted the idea, and said it was not worth while. This General Read was the officer who was afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, an old officer of Engineers who had been wounded at the siege of St. Sebastian, under the Duke of Wellington, in 1813, and who was again wounded at the storming of the Carlist lines in front of that fortress, in 1836, and now was making himself useful as I was, in the wake of General Evans. We drew up in order of battle, that is to say, in contiguous columns at quarter distance on the heights, facing the road by which we came, so as to be ready to take distance and deploy at a moment's notice if necessary, and the troops were ordered to pile arms.

After resting for probably three hours, there being no appearance of any enemy, it seems to have been considered more advisable by our leaders, that the troops should return to Bilbao at night, from which we were now probably about ten miles distance. Whether any thing more than a mere march for exercise had ever been intended, or a reconnoissance in force to ascertain whether there was any enemy near, I never could ascertain. The troops fell in again, and we began to return, not by the way we came, but by a mountain road which enters Bilbao from the north eastward.

What I can remember is, that it was a complete stair-case, that the mounted officers had all to dismount and lead their horses, that it was not till ten o'clock that night that we returned to our billets in Bilbao, and pitch dark when I took my horse to the stable; that I went to the great café to try and get some refreshment, and found it flooded with officers of all arms, and was glad to get even a cup of chocolate after being on horseback or leading my horse from four in the morning, during eighteen hours; that the brigade that was quartered beyond the town on the road to Portugalete never got home till four the next morning; that all hands were knocked up, and that this was my first initiation in reconnoitring in Biscay, from which I augured no good to the cause in which I had embarked.

Shortly after this, it seems to have been considered that it was too hazardous a proceeding to think of trying to force a passage through the mountains to Vittoria, and orders were given to re-embark all the field guns and stores for Santander. The horses were likewise re-embarked for the same place, with the exception of those ridden by the officers, who were to march by land. I had to return to Portugalete, where I was ordered to organize my company and receive my horses as they were landed from the transports, some of the vessels having been ordered to that place while some had been landed at Santander. I found about 120 horses in stables at Portugalete, in wretched condition, unshod and dying of glanders. My men were either raw recruits or drunken old soldiers of no use, the farriers the same. I drilled my men to use their carbines, as I was exceptionally ordered to take all the spare horses by the mountain road to Santander, it being evident that to re-embark them would be tantamount to cutting their throats, for they were too weak to stand another voyage. Every one was expected to work a miracle and to perform impossibilities. It was already November, and the weather had become very wet, as it often is in those mountainous countries. I think I was allowed about a week "to get things in order," and then I was sent for by Captain Lapidge on board the Ringdove, who handed me the written instructions for my journey by land to Santander.

I found I was to start at midnight and without any notice being given to the men, as it was expected that if the enemy got wind of the march, they might try to intercept the horses. I had an escort of two companies of the *Cazadores de la Reina*, (Chasseurs de la Reine) or light infantry, very good troops. I sent my fellows to bed, and having shipped off my portmanteaus by one of the transports to Santander, I prepared for my midnight expedition. The Legion had all gone on some days before, the rest of the artillery and all the guns had been sent comfortably by sea, and it seems I was pitched on as the most likely man to bring up the fag end and take the led horses, which were of more value than

twice as many men, by the mountain road to Santander. We started at midnight with about ninety horses, the rest being left behind sick and unable to march. Our first stage was to be by Sommorostro and Onton to Castro Urdiales, a little seaport with a picturesque old castle on the coast of Biscay, or more properly in the province of Santander, for Sommorostro is the last village in Biscay going westward along the coast. The Spanish infantry went far ahead as an advanced guard and to clear the way of any ambuscade, and the greatest anxiety and difficulty I had, was to make my fellows hold their tongues.

Marching in the dark, by a road which is like a broken stone stair-case, only much worse, under the impression that you are waited for at some rocky defile to be murdered without being able to see your enemy or defend yourself, is not the most agreeable way of passing a night. It was with the greatest difficulty I could find my way at all or keep up with my guide, and more difficult still to keep the convoy from straggling. The men had been ordered to draw their rations, including a pint of good strong red wine before going to bed, with the intention, of course, that they were to carry them for the next day, but I was forbidden to warn them that they would be called at midnight and the fellows, of course, all drank their wine on lying down to sleep, for as to "going to bed," that was a thing no man under the rank of a Commissioned officer ever did in Spain while he belonged to the Legion. They had no beds to go to, and consequently never went to bed. The strong red wine had not had time to evaporate, and when called at midnight the men were really not able to rouse themselves. However, by God's grace more than any merit of our own we got through the night and through Sommorostro while the inhabitants were yet sleeping. Some of them opened the shutters and looked out, wondering what convoy was defiling through their sequestered village in the dark. By favour of providence we reached Castro Urdiales by about ten o'clock in the morning, I think, and I never thought any place looked more welcome.

It is a little old world walled town with a strong castle on a rock next the sea, making a little harbour for fishing boats, something smaller than the *old* one at Folkstone, as it was before the railway days. I found that out of about ninety horses, upwards of thirty had cast one or more shoes in the rocky road by which we came, and as we had no spare ones, the stores having been all sent by sea, and the horses not having either saddles or any means of carrying spare shoes, my only way was to halt for twenty-four hours at Castro, and get the Spanish farriers to shoe up the horses with mule shoes or any they had. These did much better in the rocky mountain roads than the English regulation shoes, and I never knew one of them come off till it was fairly worn out. From that day forward I never would have my horse shod by any

but a Spanish farrier with cold hammered shoes while I was in the country, and I recommend travellers in foreign countries always to adopt the customs and manners of the natives in such matters if they wish to be comfortable. I had an excellent guide with me, an officer of the Spanish light cavalry or Cazadores, (chasseurs à cheval of the French) who acted as commissary, and gave receipts for all we found it requisite to take on the march. Of course we had to draw rations, and the men got fine white bread and good red wine with meat and what was necessary, and were well cared for.

We had still three days' march before us, over the most rugged mountains by a mere mule track, and had to sleep at some mountain village, to which we got long after dark. The rain came down in floods among these mountains, and over the summit ridge we were up to the knees in snow. We found, however, everywhere good shelter for horses and men, and chopped straw and barley, besides good bread, wine and *Anisado*, or excellent pale brandy, flavoured with anise seed, a great preservative against cholera, and a cure for wet and cold weather when people have not sufficient clothing. My men had spent all their money at Portugalete and Bilbao, so I had them all the better in hand, and issued their pay in kind, under the shape of small glasses of Anisado, which were better than cash in those mountains. Money was promised when we got into quarters, and if we had been properly accoutred and prepared for the journey, it would have been pleasant enough, in spite of the rain. As it was, it was wretched in the extreme.

We got at last into Santander, on the fifth day, I think, after leaving Portugalete, having always started at daylight and marched till dusk, the distance being upwards of twenty leagues; but the bad roads and the ups and downs over hills and mountain ridges make it a very laborious journey even when well mounted, and with led horses and men without saddles, much worse.

To be continued.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL WOLFE.

II.

Wolfe continued to serve with the 20th in all the operations of the discomfited army, until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle on the 7th October, 1748, closed the wicked and wanton strife between France and Britain. He was appointed to the regimental majority of the 20th, on 5th June, 1748-9, and it is remarkable that in this commission his name is spelt Wolf.* The corps was then commanded

* I find his father's name once spelled so.

" His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland has been pleased to appoint Thomas

by Lord George Sackville, who had received a shot in the breast at Fontenoy, but fell into disgrace after the battle of Minden.

In 1749, the regiment was ordered home, and stationed in Glasgow, when Lord Sackville was removed to the 12th Light Dragoons, and the command bestowed on George Viscount Bury, afterwards Earl of Albermarle. This officer had been the Duke of Cumberland's aide-de-camp at Culloden, and was the bearer of the dispatch, which first announced the Prince's defeat to the citizens of Edinburgh.

In the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1791, we have an anecdote connected with Wolfe's residence in Glasgow. It would appear that when quartered there, he obtained a letter of introduction to one of the professors of the university, and this gentleman brought the young officer to one of their social evening meetings. The conversation happened to turn on some deep subject with which Wolfe was unacquainted, and he was so mortified on finding himself unable to bear a part in the general conversation or discussion which ensued, that next morning he entreated his new friend the professor, to put him in the way of attaining the knowledge of which he felt himself so deficient. The professor most willingly gratified this creditable request, and the young major became one of the most diligent students at the university, while his regiment remained in Glasgow. As there were no infantry barracks in that city prior to 1795, Wolfe must have been billetted on the citizens. The population was then not more than twenty-two thousand or so, and the Editor of twelve letters of his, which were published in 1849, states that he lodged at Camlachie. This was then a quiet old village in the Barony Parish, a mile and quarter eastward of the Cross of Glasgow, of which it is now a populous suburb. The house in which he resided there was long an object of interest, by its association with the name of Wolfe, and there he is averred to have pursued his studies in Latin and mathematics, and that he attained some proficiency in classical literature and foreign languages, the following letter which was published in 1791 will fully attest. It was addressed to a friend concerning what was requisite for the military education of a young officer, named Townsend.

"Dear Sir,—You cannot find me a more agreeable employment than to serve or oblige you, and I wish with all my heart that my inclination and abilities were of equal force. I do not recollect what I recommended to Mr. Cornwallis's nephew; it might be the Count de Turpin's book, which is certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of plain practice.

"Your brother, no doubt, is master of the Latin and French language, and has some knowledge of mathematics, without this

D'Avenant, Ensign in General Wolf's regiment, and nephew to Thomas Boothby Skrymaker Esq, to be an Ensign in the Coldstream regiment of Guards. This young gentleman had the good fortune to take one of the standards belonging to the Irish Brigade in the late battle of Val, 2nd July, 1747."—*Dublin Journal.*

last, he can never become acquainted with the attack and defence of places, and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time, now while he is young (if he has not already done it) to the study of mathematics, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters. As to the books that are fittest for his purpose, he may begin with the King of Prussia's "Regulations for his Horse and Foot," where the economy and good order of an army in the lower branches are extremely well defined. Then there are the Memoirs of the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Feuquiere and Montecuculi, Folard's "Commentaries upon Polybius," the "*Projet de Tactique, ou la chalange coupée et doublée.*" "*L'Attaque et la défense des Places,*" par le Maréchal de Vauban, "Les Mémoires de Goulon," "*L'Ingénieur de Campagne,*" Le Sieur Renie for all that concerns Artillery.

"Of the Ancients—Vigetius, Cæsar, Thucydides, Xenophen's "Life of Cyrus," and the "Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks." I do not mention Polybius, because the commentaries and the history naturally go together. Of later days, Davila, Guicciardini, Strada and the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully. There is abundance of military knowledge to be picked out of the lives of Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles XII, King of Sweden, and of Zisca the Bohemian; and if a tolerable account could be got of the exploits of Scanderbeg it would be inestimable, for he exceeds all the officers ancient and modern in the conduct of a small defensive army; I meet with him in Turkish history, but no where else. The Life of Suetonius, too, contains many fine things in this way. There is a book lately published that I have heard commended, "*Art de la Guerre Pratique;*" I suppose it is collected from all the best authors that treat of war, and there is a little volume entitled "*Traité de la petite guerre,*" that your brother should take in his pocket, when he goes upon out-duties and detachments; the Maréchal de Puységur's book is in esteem. I believe Mr. Townsend will think this catalogue long enough, and if he has patience to read, and desire to apply (as I am persuaded he has) the knowledge contained in them, there is wherewithal to make him a considerable person in his profession, and of course very useful and serviceable to the country.

"In general, the lives of all great commanders, and all good histories of warlike nations, will be very instructive and lead him naturally to imitate what he must naturally approve of. What a strange manner we have conducted our affairs in the Mediterranean? *quelle belle occasion manquée!* I am, with perfect esteem, my dear Sir, your most humble servant. "JAMES WOLFE."

This letter was dated from Devizes on Sunday, 18th July, 1755.

The Reverend Mr. Gleig in Lardner's Cyclopedia, quotes a letter of Wolfe written to his mother from Glasgow, on the 13th August, 1749, in reply to one, advising him to respect, outwardly at least, the forms of religion in Scotland. He answers thus:

"I have observed your instructions so religiously, that rather than want the word, I get the reputation of a very good Presbyterian, by frequenting the Kirk of Scotland till our chaplain appeared.* To-morrow Lord George Sackville goes away, and I take upon me the difficult and troublesome office of a commander. You cannot conceive how hard a thing it is to keep the passions within bounds, when *authority* and *immaturity* go together, and to endeavour at a character which has every opposition from within, and that the very condition of the blood is a sufficient obstacle to. Fancy you see me, that must do justice to both good and bad, reward and punish with unbiassed hand; one that is to reconcile the severity of discipline to the dictates of humanity; one that must study the tempers and dispositions of many men, in order to make their situation easy and agreeable to them, and should endeavour to oblige all without partiality; a man set up for everybody to observe and judge of, and last of all, suppose me employed in discouraging vice and recommending the reverse, at the turbulent age of twenty-three, when it is possible I may have as great a propensity that way as any of the men I converse with."

We may easily suppose that a letter so charming in its sense and morality, reflection and diffidence, must have freed the old lady from all fear of the failure at which the young commander hints.

While in Glasgow, he was employed with a party of the 20th, in the suppression of a mob, which was about to execute summary vengeance on certain resurrectionists, who had abstracted a body from the Cathedral burying ground. He would seem to have been quartered in Glasgow until 1750.

By the friendship of Lord Cornwallis, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel;† "but after the peace," to quote the Records of his regiment, "he cultivated the art of war, and introduced such exactness of discipline into his corps, that as long as the six British battalions (the 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th and 51st,) on the Plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's, the Twentieth, stand foremost of that day!" (page 73.)

In this year the facings of the regiment were ordered to be pale yellow; the uniform to be three-cornered cocked hats, bound with white lace, scarlet coats square skirted, faced and turned up with yellow, and laced with white, scarlet waistcoats and breeches with white gaiters above the knee, black leather cockades, the officers to wear their sashes over the right shoulder, a fashion revived a few years ago. The first, or King's colour, to be the great union; the second colour, to be of pale yellow silk, with the union in the upper canton, and the number in gold Roman letters, within a wreath of roses and thistles surmounted by a crown.

* The first Episcopal Church in Glasgow was not built till the following year.
† War Office Records.

Reference has already been made to twelve of his letters which were published in 1849. These were addressed to his chief friend Lieutenant-Colonel Rickson, then of General Peregrine Lascelles' Regiment (the 47th) who died Quartermaster-General in Scotland, and is buried at Restalrig over Edinburgh, and they afford a pleasing insight into Wolfe's character, studies, ideas and literary tastes. In one dated from Glasgow, 2nd April, 1749, he says:—

"You know I am but an indifferent scholar. When a man leaves his studies at fifteen, he will never be justly called a man of letters. I am endeavouring to repair the damages of my education, and have a person to teach me Latin and mathematics; two hours in a day for four or five months, may help me a little. If I were to judge of a country by those who come out of it, Ireland will never be agreeable to me."

This probably referred to a rumour of the 20th going to Ireland, when Rickson's regiment was then doing duty in Dublin. In another letter dated 1750, he writes:—

"I intend to ramble in the summer along the Rhine into Switzerland, and back through France and the Netherlands and perhaps more. I hope you have a good provision of books; Rutherford has published his, and there is a Frenchman (Montesquieu) has told me many excellent truths in two volumes entitled *L'Esprit des Loix*. It is a piece of writing that would be of great use where you are. Will you have him? Tell Cornwallis I thank him for making me a Lieutenant-Colonel; if I was to rise by his merit, as upon this occasion, I should soon be at the top of the list."*

In March 1751, he was in London, and resided in Old Burlington Street, but in June, he was again in Scotland, at Banff, which he characterises as "a remote and solitary part of the globe, in the midst of Popery and Jacobitism, surrounded as I am by this itchy race (the Scots) I don't understand what is meant by the wooden forts at Halifax; when in Scotland I look upon myself as an exile, with respect to the inhabitants I am so, for I dislike 'em much." After the recent events of Culloden, it will not excite surprise that in Banffshire, the red coat should be an unpopular garment.

In November he was again quartered at Inverness, where he resided with a family named Grant, and where he enjoyed the friendship of the President, Duncan Forbes of Culloden. In a letter to his mother, "Lord Bury, (Colonel of the Regiment)," says he, "professes fairly and means nothing; in this he resembles his father. He desires never to see the regiment, and wishes that no officer should ever leave it. This is selfish and unjust!"

* The decease of his friend is thus recorded in the Scots Magazine for July 1770. "At his house in Broughton near Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel William Rickson, of the 19th regiment of foot, quartermaster-general and superintendant of the highways for North Britain." Broughton, then a secluded burgh of Barony, has long since been absorbed into the new city of Edinburgh. His widow died so lately, 1811, as her tomb at Restalrig bears, "in the fortieth year of her widowhood."

In February, 1755, he was at Exeter, and writes thus to his father.

"By my mother's letter I find that your bounty and liberality keep pace, as they usually do, with my necessities. I shall not abuse your kindness, nor receive it unthankfully, and what use I make of it, shall be for your honour and the King's service, an employment worthy the hand that gives it!"

Ever the same thought, his King and the service!

In July he was at Lymington, but his regiment was quartered at Winchester and Southampton. By this time, the Colonelcy had been bestowed upon William Kingsley (an ancestor of the author of "Alton Locke") an officer of the Scots Foot Guards, who died in 1815, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight.

In November, he was in quarters at Canterbury, from whence he wrote a letter concerning the son and widow of an officer who had been killed at Fontenoy. In the latter end of this year (1755) when quartered at Canterbury, and a descent from France was threatened, he issued a code of "*Instructions to the 20th Foot, in case the French land,*" which were remarkable for the skill, clearness and brevity they exhibited. This code contained thirty-one clauses.

"A soldier who quits his rank," says the 8th, "or offers to fly, shall instantly be put to death by the officer who commands the platoon, or by the officer or sergeant in rear of that platoon. A soldier does not deserve to live who won't fight for his King and country!"

And this stern spirit pervades the whole document, but Wolfe was now approaching his destiny. On the 21st October, 1757, he was gazetted Colonel in the army, by Brevet;* thus he still remained at the head of the 20th Foot, to which a second battalion, the organization of which required all his energies, was added in summer, as the encroachments of the French on the banks of the Ohio, and in Nova Scotia, together with the non-evacuation of certain West India Islands (a violation of the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle) recommenced the war with France. He had both battalions under his command in the camp formed on Bradford Heath, in Dorsetshire, in 1757, with the 3rd Buffs, and General Humphry Bland's Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Amid all his classic and military studies, our young field officer would appear not to have forgotten a natural love of pleasure and gaiety, as we may learn by the following quotation from a volume little known, entitled *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,* by Mrs. Deverell of Gloucestershire.

"I remember the great General Wolfe to have been much admired for his talent in dancing; but he was generally ambitious to gain a tall and graceful woman for his partner, as well as a good dancer, and when he was honoured with the hand of such a lady,

* War Office Records.

the fierceness of the soldier became absorbed in the politeness of the gentleman. When thus innocently animated, the general seemed emulous to display every kind of virtue or gallantry that would render him amiable in a private character. Such a serene joy was diffused over his whole manners, mien and deportment that it gave the most agreeable turn to the features of the hero who died for his country."

Such was this venerable lady's recollection of him in social life. According to other writers, Wolfe was endeared to his soldiers, no less by his affectionate concern for their welfare, than by his splendid courage and lofty honour which were without stain; hence all ranks obeyed him with cheerfulness, even with enthusiasm, being animated by a higher principle than mere obedience to discipline, for he knew well, that though men may be ruled by force, the mind can alone be swayed by respect and love. Thus, he always addressed his men as "brother soldiers" or "comrades," and the good old custom of prefacing all harangues on parade by the term, "Gentlemen of the Twentieth," or as the case might be, was only, at this time, dying out. He was particularly attached to the Grenadiers, whom he seemed to consider the beau-ideal of British soldiers, and the flower of the service. His officers esteemed his approbation and dreaded his censure. His manner was frank, open and candid, his conversation gay and winning, and this with his large stock of information on general subjects rendered him an acceptable guest, wherever his regiment was quartered.

Such was Wolfe in his thirty-first year!

Though his hair was red, he persisted in wearing it unpowdered in defiance of the absurd fashion of the time; the general expression of his countenance was pleasing, his eyes were blue and possessed a singularly attractive smile. From his cradle his constitution had been delicate, and ere he even approached manhood, he was tormented by the stone and other diseases, consequent to change of climate and hard service in the field. Already he was beginning to tire of the service, having entered it so early; even success and promotion failed to inspire his ardour when it did begin to flag; but, as he remarks in one of his letters quoted by Mr. Gleig, "such has been the marked and unmerited notice taken of me by the leading military characters of the day, that I feel myself called upon to justify such notice, which, when occasion occurs, will probably be by such exertions and exposures of myself as will lead to my fall."

Successes abroad kindled a spirit of ambition in the people at home, and a hostile landing on the French coast was most absurdly projected in the summer of 1757. Brest and Rochefort, two well fortified places, which had many natural advantages, and from whence the French fleets were usually poured into the British Channel, were the points at once selected for destruction. Captain Clerk and a French traitor, a pilot named Thierri had visited

Rochefort, and gave all information necessary to further the attack. The former had declared the fortifications to be weak; the latter afforded a mass of intelligence regarding rocks and soundings, which could not fail to prove of the greatest service to the naval force—thus immediate preparations were made to assault Rochefort by sea and land.

One of the officers selected for this service was Colonel Wolfe, whose regiment was formed in Brigade with the 3rd Buffs, the 8th or King's (his father's corps) the 25th or Edinburgh Regiment, and the 50th or West Kent. The 20th were led by William Kingsley, their Colonel in chief, while Wolfe acted as Quartermaster-general.

"At that period, a long pike or lance, called a spontoon, was carried by officers in the army," says Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas in his scarce and curious Memoirs. "In the course of the action (at Minden) I found this instrument so burdensome, that I could not continue to carry it, but having been taught the correct idea, that a soldier should never, of his own motive, part with his arms, I asked leave of one of our field officers, Major Oakes, to fling it away, which, seeing me a good deal exhausted, he readily authorized me to do."

The troops for the French expedition were commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, and the fleet which consisted of sixteen sail of the line and several smaller vessels was led by Admiral Sir Edmond Hawke.

After innumerable delays, consequent to the incapacity of those at the head of affairs—the same identical *red tapeism* which was the curse of our Crimean Army—ten thousand men, who had long been encamped in the Isle of White, were at last embarked. The expedition sailed early in September, and on the 23rd of that month, the little Isle of Aix, on the coast of Aunis, near the mouth of the Charente, and equidistant from Rochefort and Rochelle, was attacked, and its forts battered and taken by the shipping of Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. It was during the assault on this place that Wolfe first came prominently forward in his capacity of Quartermaster-general, when, by the permission of Sir John Mordaunt, he proceeded to examine the neighbouring coast. On his return, to further the purposes of the expedition, he submitted to the staff, a plan, which, it is said by competent judges, would have been eminently successful, had it been adopted; and it so far gained the approbation of his seniors, that at his suggestion, some ships of war were sent to cannonade Fort Fouras, while the troops prepared to disembark.

Sir John Mordaunt now summoned a council of war, at which a number of new apprehensions were urged, for doubtless the absurdity of 10,000 British troops invading France, the first military power in Europe, became apparent to all. The escalade of Rochefort was declared to be impracticable; the ditch was averred by some to be

wet, by others to be dry, while a third party openly expressed doubts whether the expedition had been intended for a regular attack upon Rochefort at all! Then the General discovered that in case of failure or repulse, he would have a difficulty in retreating and reimbarking his men. In short, nothing bold or dashing was attempted, and after hovering off the coast between Oleron and the continent for some time, the troops and fleet returned to Britain, where the vain-glorious spirit, which their departure had kindled in the minds of the English was suddenly changed into indignation at the puerile results of the boasted expedition. Enquiries were loudly demanded, and Sir John Mordaunt was subjected to a military court, at which Wolfe was examined as a witness, and which decided that the general *had not disobeyed his instructions* but that the cause of failure had been caused by the non-capture of Fort Fouras (which commanded the landing place) before the troops disembarked. As this decision entirely accorded with the plan proposed by Colonel Wolfe, he now obtained all the praise; while on poor Sir John Mordaunt, fell a corresponding degree of censure.

So ended a bubble expedition which cost the nation exactly one million sterling.

After this, in November of the same year, Wolfe was residing with his father's family at Blackheath; and now it is, that his name began to be first associated with that of a lady. In these intervals of peace and war, which enabled him to visit "the old general," as he always names his father in his letters, he conceived a passion for a Miss Lowther, the wealthy and accomplished daughter of Sir James Lowther. This young lady was the especial favourite of his parents, and nothing now delayed their marriage, but the call of his country in America, and after his *return* from thence they had resolved that it should take place.

To divert the nation from the discontent excited by the failure of the expedition to Rochefort, the reduction of Cape Breton became an object of interest; and it was resolved this should be undertaken without delay.

On the 29th of December, 1757, from Bath he addressed a letter to Mr. Pitt, and it is almost prophetical. He states that he has been "constantly ruminating" on the mode of putting an end to the North American War, and for that purpose, suggests, the capture of Quebec. We do not know (adds a writer in *Tait's Magazine* for 1847) if any hero ever left a more touching memorial behind than this, which proves Wolfe to have died a martyr to his own military project, and to have originally devised the scheme from which he reaped such fatal renown.

On the 23rd of January, 1758, Wolfe obtained the rank of Brigadier-General, but only with *local* rank in North America.* In the British service this rank is next to a Major-General, being superior to all colonels, and having frequently a separate command; brigadiers are not entitled to aids-de-camp, yet Wolfe had several.

* War Office Records.

On the 21st of April in the same year, the second battalion of his regiment, the 20th, was formed into a distinct corps, and numbered as the 67th Regiment of the Line, to be styled the South Hampshire, and to retain the pale yellow facings of the 20th (*Records, 20th Foot.*)

Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, who soon after obtained the command of this corps, bears ample testimony in his personal memoirs to the precision and rapidity with which it performed all manœuvres and evolutions. "The regiment," he states, "was undoubtedly in a high state of discipline; but the only merit which on that account was due to me, was the attention and strictness with which I *followed the system*, which had been introduced into the regiment by its former colonel, the hero of Quebec."

While Wolfe's old regiment proceeded to Germany, where it shared in the glories of Minden and Wilhelmsthal, he joined the troops which sailed from Portsmouth in February, for Halifax in Nova Scotia, where they arrived on the 9th of May.

Previous to sailing, "write me now and then a letter with all the Scotch news," he wrote to his old friend Rickson, "and give me your sentiments on things as they fall out. Barré and I have the great apartment of a three-decked ship to revel in; but with all this space and fresh air, I am sick to death." The state of his health has already been referred to. His friend Barré was that officer who bears a prominent place in Walpole's Memoirs of the reign of George III.

He was long intimately connected with Wolfe, both as a correspondent and brother officer; but thought himself so ill used by Mr. Pitt, whom he attacked with great vigour in Parliament as a "profligate minister who had thrust himself into power on the shoulders of a mob," that he thought of leaving the service, and having in his younger years acted plays with such applause, Garrick offered him a thousand per annum to appear upon the stage. He was of French extraction, born in Dublin, and was, says Walpole, "a black robust man of military figure, rather hard favoured than not; young, with a peculiar distortion on one side of his face, which it seems was owing to a bullet lodged loosely in his cheek, which gave a savage glare to one eye."

Like Wolfe, he had served many years with reputation during the war in America; and like him, was an assiduous student in the intervals of duty. Such was his friend who shared with him, so he relates, the cabin of the three-decker.

On the day previous to his last embarkation for America, Pitt invited Wolfe to dinner, Lord Temple being the only other guest. As the evening advanced, and the wine circulated freely, fired by conversation, which turned upon the coming struggle and the task undertaken by Wolfe, he became so excited, that he drew his sword, and in his energy struck the table with it. Lord Temple related that Pitt was so surprised by this outburst, that after Wolfe had gone in his carriage, he threw up his hands and exclaimed,

"Good God! have I intrusted the fate of the country and of the administration to such hands!"

The army of Lieutenant-General, afterwards Lord Amherst, consisting of 13,000 soldiers, under Wolfe and three other brigades, with a fleet of 157 sail under the gallant Admiral Boscawen, arrived off Louisbourg on the 2nd of June.

The capital of Cape Breton is situated on a point of land on the south side of the island. On the northern side of the town in 1758, stood the Governor's house and principal church; on the other sides were barracks with ample bomb-proof vaults. In these, on the approach of Amherst's forces, the women and children were secured, while the French garrison, consisting of 2500 Regulars, and 650 Militia, with 2500 seamen, and 60 Indian Warriors, under the brave Chevalier de Drucourt, prepared for a vigorous resistance, though the fortifications were so old, that when the bombarding began, the bastions crumbled like chalk under the British cannon, and left all exposed to shot and shell by sea and land. He secured the harbour by five ships of the line, one fifty gun-ship, and five frigates, three of which he sunk across the mouth; thus it became necessary for Amherst to disembark his troops elsewhere.

The place proposed for this was Gabarrous Bay, seven leagues westward of the city; but after being reconnoitred by Brigadier Wolfe, it was found to be already overlooked by the enemy, for De Drucourt, an excellent officer, had established a chain of out-posts at nearly all the accessible parts of the beach; but with his slender force, he found the impossibility of securing *every place*; hence available coves were ultimately discovered, and the British proceeded to disembark in the secluded creek of Cormoran, where the artillery and stores, the infantry and horses were brought ashore; but not without some loss.

The landing was commenced by the British, in three divisions at daybreak on the 8th of June.

The 1st, led by General Lawrence, was destined to attempt a landing at a place named Kennington Cove.

The 2nd, under General Whitmore, was ordered to divert the enemy's attention by a feigned attack on the right.

The 3rd, under Wolfe, was to effect a *real* landing on the left. Under his orders were the Frazer Highlanders, a battalion raised by Simon Moster of Lovat, son of the attained Lord of that title, on the estates which his family had forfeited in 1745 (and it is to the disgrace of the Government that after all his bravery and service, the peerage was not restored to him) a corps of Grenadiers, and the American Light Infantry, a corps of Riflemen, dressed in jackets and pantaloons of green cloth with bearskin collars—all bold, hardy and reckless fellows, accustomed to warfare in the woods of the Indians. Covered by a cannonade from the shipping, the boats, filled with soldiers, were put off from the fleet at four o'clock, a.m., and pulled straight for the beach; and now Wolfe displayed alike his energy and bravery.

Two thousand muskets, with a battery of eight guns and ten swivels, poured a fire of round shot, grape and cannister upon them; but by orders of Wolfe, not a ball was returned until the boats of his division were close upon the beach. Then, sword in hand, the young Brigadier leaped into the dangerous surf, and with a wild hurrah, the Frazer Highlanders, led by the Master of Lovat, and John Campbell of Dunoon, all burning to avenge the recent slaughter of their countrymen, the Black Watch at Ticonderoga, followed him, with muskets slung and broad swords drawn. Then came the Grenadiers and Light Infantry with fixed bayonets, and though many boats were upset amidst the surf, and many men were shot or drowned, nothing could cool the ardour of such troops when led by such a general. Captain Baillie and Lieutenant Cuthbert of Frazer's Regiment, with Lieutenant Nicholson of Amherst's, and thirty-eight men were killed. The former regiment was the first ashore, and soon drove all before them, following up the retiring French until the guns of Louisbourg opened from the ramparts. Meanwhile the other two divisions had landed; and while one guarded the sea coast, the other under Lawrence accompanied Wolfe, and swept the country, driving the French out of the forests and fastnesses, until ten o'clock next morning, when they found themselves within range of the guns of Louisbourg.

In a work published by Colonel James of the Artillery Drivers, it is related that Wolfe having shown the other leaders of the expedition how expert the soldiers were in a new mode he had taught them of attacking and retreating among the hills and wild places, he stepped up to one of them and asked what he thought of it.

"I think," said he, "I see here something of the history of the Carduchi, a warlike nation of Media, who dwelt on the banks of the Tigris and who harrassed Xenophon by hanging on his rear when retreating over the mountains."

"You are right, Sir," replied Wolfe, charmed with the other's memory; "I had it thence; but our friends here are surprised at what I have shown them, *because they have read nothing.*"

So true it is in the words of Folard, that war in the hands of the ignorant is a trade, but among the able and the educated it becomes a high branch of science.

Amherst now proceeded with great caution, and after securing his camp, with redoubts and epaulments, prepared to invest Louisbourg in a regular manner, while to Wolfe and his brigade, was assigned the task of storming a fort named the Light House Battery. The Chevalier de Drucourt having demolished a grand bastion which was detached from the body of the place, concentrated all his forces and resolved on a desperate resistance. Thus he opened a murderous fire on the besiegers and their trenches from the town, the island-battery and the ships in the harbonr.

Here it was that Wolfe now began to exhibit alike the *natural*

and *acquired* qualities of a general and brave leader, with that intrepidity, which, according to Rochefoucault, combines firmness of character, with confidence of mind and strength of soul; and which the Chevalier Folard defines as a settled contempt of death. Henry IV. of France, Charles of Sweden, the great Marquis of Montrose and Lord Nelson, seem to have possessed this spirit in no ordinary degree.

On the 12th, at the head of the Highlanders and Flankers, Wolfe won the Light House Battery sword in hand, and with such rapidity that his loss was trifling; and immediately on gaining possession, from its captured guns he opened such a fire upon the harbour, the shipping and the island-battery, that their united strength was soon humbled. The enemy now made a desperate sortie on the Brigade of Lawrence; and in repulsing it, William Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, a brave Scottish peer, fell in the front of Forbess's Regiment.

On the 16th, Wolfe sent forward some Highlanders, who took possession of certain hills in front of the island battery; there those daring men lodged themselves, and proceeded to intrench under a dreadful cannonade from the town and shipping; two of the latter were fortunately burnt to the water edge by the explosion of a line-of-battle ship. The destruction of the rest by six hundred seamen under Captains Laforey and Balfour, completed the discomfiture of the Chevalier de Drucourt; but prior to this, Wolfe had come within six hundred and fifty yards of the glacis, and erected four batteries for breaching, and one with mortar beds. The fire from thence soon made many practicable breaches in the old and crumbling walls of Louisbourg; the casernes were ruined in the two principal bastions, and fifty-two pieces of cannon were dismounted or otherwise rendered unfit for service.

Under these circumstances, the Chevalier de Drucourt, feeling that he had done his duty to King Louis, and that further resistance would prove but a wicked waste of human life, proposed to march out with the usual honours of war.

This was roughly opposed by Admiral Boscawen, and finding delay hopeless and useless, the Chevalier was compelled to capitulate, and yield himself a prisoner of war, with 5637 officers, soldiers, seamen and marines; 221 pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 11 stand of colours; and on the 27th of July, Major Farquhar at the head of 300 Grenadiers, took possession of the Western gate, hoisted the British flag on the battered walls of Louisbourg, which, with the whole of Cape Breton and the Isle of St. John, became thenceforward a portion of our empire.

For a time Wolfe was styled "the hero of Louisbourg," and engraved portraits of him are extant with this inscription. His energy, courage and activity were the theme of all, and though to Admiral Boscawen the general vote of thanks was accorded by the House of Commons, to Wolfe was assigned the perilous, and as it

proved, fatal honour of leading the next great movement in America. Mr. Pitt's desire to have him back in England to consult our future conquests in the Western World, was publicly made known, and he returned accordingly to London, to have laid before him the proposal for capturing Quebec, the key of the French dominions in America, a task which he undertook with ardour, though he privately told his friend Rickson, that he would have preferred service with the cavalry in Germany.

His marriage with Miss Lowther was again delayed, though as one of his letters states, "he had a mind that favoured matrimony prodigiously, loved children, and thought them necessary to people in their latter days." Moreover, he now came to the resolution of retiring from active employment, after concluding the new campaign in America.

To be continued.

In page 171 of our October number, *for* 1827, *read* 1726; and in page 173, *for* 1775, *read* 1705.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH ZOUAVE IN ALGERIA.

The reasons which induced me, an Englishman, to volunteer for military service in Algeria on terminating my college career at Paris are immaterial to everybody beside myself; but as the fact of my having done so, enables me to speak with authority, with respect to a body of men who are now adopted as a model by so many nations, and respecting whom even civilians feel a particular interest, I give some information regarding them, and other matters which will qualify the reader to form an idea of the kind of life one leads among the Arabs of Algeria. Shortly after my arrival in the colony, I was appointed corporal in a regiment of Zouaves, a post which involved more labour than privileges, but which suited me very well on account of the active nature of the duties. I should think we were a more mixed corps than any that ever existed in time of peace. The majority were Frenchmen, of course, but there was considerably more than a sprinkling of individuals belonging to almost every nation, who had left their country for its good or their own, and who had taken to military service from a love of adventure or to save themselves from starvation. To be in authority over a body of men like these, was not quite so agreeable as I imagined it would be when I was first appointed. Except when we were in presence of the enemy, the rules of military discipline were by no means strictly enforced, and when we were ordered on an expedition, these were still further relaxed, for the simple reason that the men refused to be bound by them, and a degree of licence was assumed, which the officers were forced to allow from inability to prevent it; to charge a Zouave on a march

through a hostile country not to lay hands on anything belonging to the natives, being about as useless as whistling for a breeze. Let me here correct an error with respect to the weight of baggage which a Zouave carries on a march that is very prevalent in England. I remember some time ago, an officer, who was in Syria at the time when the troops landed, stated the weight carried by the Zouave was not less than eighty pounds. How he could have fallen into such an error I cannot conceive, except by supposing that he accepted the statement of a *farceur* among them who thought it a good joke to humbug the Englishman; most certainly he never weighed the kit himself, or he would have found the total weight, including his share of the *tente d'abri* and three day's provisions, did not exceed fifty pounds. To return to my story. After sharing in several expeditions against the Arabs, during which I had risen to the rank of sergeant, I was offered the post of lieutenant in a corps of Zephyrs, for reasons which my modesty will not allow me to mention. My friends endeavoured to dissuade me from accepting the offer, on account of the reckless character of the men, but the temptation of higher rank was too strong to be resisted, and I passed in due course from the Zouaves to the Zephyrs, the former as compared with the latter, being as a cub to a full grown lion. The officers of the Zephyrs were mostly men who had little hope of promotion in the line or cavalry regiments, composing the regular army, and yet had ambition, and daring which gave them a personal superiority over the men they commanded, without which their authority over them derived from their rank alone would have been but lightly esteemed Nearly every officer had a soubriquet conferred on him by the Zephyrs, indeed the same custom prevails among the Zouaves, by which he was perfectly well known among them, and which was just as well known to himself, and any of us who happened to become unpopular, was certain to be made acquainted with the reason why whenever we chanced to pass near a group of the men, while at the same time we could not take official cognisance of an observation respecting M. Tête-chauve or Longue-oreille, however insulting it might happen to be. The captain of the company to which I belonged, for instance, was nicknamed Rouge-gorge, from his wearing a long beard of a very fiery hue. He was by birth a Swabian named Rücker, and though only a captain, his influence over the men was far greater than that of any other officer, and this I believe was not so much owing to the recklessness with which he attacked the enemy, and the perfect coolness and silence which he preserved during the fiercest hand-to-hand conflict, than from an incident which occurred shortly before I was appointed to serve under him. He had been absent on leave for three days, which he had spent at Bone, and on the evening of his return, he was sauntering past a group of Zephyrs smoking against a canteen, when a farrier among them, noted for his gigantic size and ferocity, began singing a verse

from an old French song, the sense of which is given in the English,

"He asked me how my husband was,
About my sisters and my brothers,
Gave me a kiss on either cheek,
Accompanied by several others."

The remainder of the group chorussed the last line as usual, and the farrier then said, "when M. l'Herisson (meaning an officer high in command) wants to know what shops his wife visits when she goes to Bone, he has only to ask M. Rougegorge." Then he added something more too offensive to be repeated, upon which Rücker stepped up to him, and without acknowledging his salute, said, "it is M. Rougegorge, who demands satisfaction for the insulting language you have used."

"But sir," began the farrier. "I want no explanation," interrupted Rücker, "if you are not a coward you will bring your sabre to the garden of the Agneau d'or at once."

A combat between Zephyrs was no such unusual spectacle, that the landlord thought it necessary to offer any objection, so that in a few minutes Rücker and the farrier were engaged in a warm contest, which, notwithstanding the advantage the farrier had over his opponent by reason of his greater length of arm, was soon decided by Rücker's sword ripping open the arm of his antagonist from the wrist to the elbow.

This victory over the bully of the corps, who had made himself so dreaded by his comrades that not one of them dared to contradict him, was exactly the thing calculated to raise their captain in their estimation. The affair was kept quiet for a time, and no official notice was ever taken of it, but it was not without its effect on the discipline of the corps, and was not displeasing to the officers on that account.

There was always a sort of rivalry between the Zephyrs and the Zouaves, which was felt by officers as well as men, and when both were engaged in an expedition against the natives, the latter were certain to fair worse than usual. I remember one particular instance in which this led to one of the most courageous acts I ever witnessed. Intelligence was brought at sunrise one morning by an Arab that his tribe, who dwelt on an oasis two days distant, had been attacked by a band of insurgents, who had been in arms against us for some time, but whom we could not crush, because they invariably retreated when we marched against them. Being now encumbered with the cattle and other booty belonging to the tribe they had robbed, it was thought possible they might be overtaken if an expedition was despatched at once. It so happened that the greater portion of our troops were absent on an expedition, so we only mustered 270 strong, which we all felt was too small to encounter 800 Arabs, which was the number the messenger estimated them at, though it might be either greater or less, Arab

calculations of numbers being but little worth. A forced march across the desert in the very hot weather is no trifling matter, but the plunder in the hands of the enemy was a great encouragement, and we pushed along as hard as it was prudent to go, it being dangerous to overexert the men, owing to the suddenness and unexpected nature of the onslaughts made by the Arabs. On the evening, or rather night, of the second day, we reached the villages which had been plundered, and were told that the robbers were at least 800 strong, and that they felt themselves so safe that they were still feasting at a well seven hours distant. The hour of departure was timed so that we should arrive near their encampment some time after dark, that the men might get sufficient rest to be fresh for the attack which it was intended should take place at daybreak the following morning. When we approached within two or three hours of the Arab encampment, all speech was prohibited, and, owing to the softness of the sand, if it had not been for an occasional click of arms we might have been taken for a company of phantoms. There was no moon, but I never observed that the darkness was very intense in the desert, except previous to a storm or during a fog, so that any person prowling about in the dusky twilight would have been observed at a distance of fifty yards at least, by the experienced eyes we sent in advance of the main body.

A little after midnight, acting on the information of the Arabs as to our distance from the enemy's encampment, we halted. In the desert it is never safe to judge of distance by the light of camp fires, owing I imagine to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, which is considerably affected by the radiation of heat from the sand during the night, the intense glow of the sun during the day penetrating to a surprising depth the loose sand and making it so hot as to be almost unbearable to the foot.

By the way, I may as well mention here for the benefit of those who may be meditating a journey in the sandy deserts of Algeria or elsewhere, that I found the best *chaussure* to be a fine woollen sock under a species of buskin made of felt, which while it allowed the perspiration to pass off freely, prevented the heat and particles of sand from reaching the skin.

Our enemies were evidently enjoying themselves in full security, for we could distinctly hear the sound produced by their combined voices in the still atmosphere of the desert. Fires were still burning here and there in their encampment, and the men we had sent to reconnoitre, returned in about half an hour, and reported that they had no sentries out, and that the extent of the encampment showed that their number was much greater than the Arabs had told us. As these men had been selected for the duty of reconnoitring on account of their experience in these desert razzias, we knew that we could rely on their judgment; it was evident, therefore, that we were in a very critical position; for the Arabs are no cowards, and

from their habit of fighting hand to hand are less affected by a surprise than troops disciplined after our method would be. Our commander instituted a council of war at once, at which it was debated whether it would be more prudent to retreat to the plundered villages and wait for reinforcements, or to risk an attack on the encampment. There could be no doubt which was the more prudent course; but we were unanimous for an attack, and our colonel sat down with two or three of the more experienced officers to arrange the plan and fix the hour. The men were lying down in obedience to orders, and appeared to be fast asleep, except one group who were lying on their chests, with their eyes fixed on the Arab encampment. Although I felt as strongly as my brother officers the discouragement it would be to our men, and, worse still, the confidence it would give the enemy, and the damage it would inflict on our prestige among the natives subject to us if we retreated without striking a blow, I could not help feeling anxious as to the result of the projected attack. We had started with only four days' provisions, and there was little to be got from the Arabs, so that in the event of our failing to rout the enemy and seize his cattle, we should be very unpleasantly situated as regarded food. The idea of the enemy routing us never occurred to me, as I had never known such a thing to happen. Indeed, there was not a man in the corps who was not aware that our sole chance of salvation in a retreat lay in keeping together, so that however great our loss, it was quite certain we should make an orderly retreat, and inflict greater loss on the enemy than they could inflict on us. But though we might punish the Arabs severely, and even drive them before us, it by no means followed that we should recover the spoil, it being their practice in such cases to send the women away with the flocks and herds while they stand on the defence. I was reflecting on this matter when I passed the group I have referred to, and I stood still for an instant to look towards the enemy's camp but not seeing anything particular, I was going to the place where my things had been placed to get an hour's sleep, when Rücker called me, and I lay down beside him. "What are those men staring at?" I asked. He laughed, and replied:

"It seems that our fellows and some of the Zouaves got into a discussion relative to the merits of their respective regiments during the march, and that some bets passed between them about which should perform the most daring deed of the expedition. A few minutes after we halted, that reckless fool, Pierre Bonard, started off to the Arab camp yonder, with the intention, they say, of firing the tents, and almost at the same time, a Zouave, not to be behind hand, set out on the same errand. I knew nothing of it till just now since I returned from the council, and it is too late to do any thing to prevent them, seeing that they are there by this time. There is no mistake about their intention, for my man, who told me of it, says that they have left their clothes behind them."

"Don't you think we ought to let the colonel know of this?"

"What is the use, it would only disturb him in his arrangements. Besides, the men may have been stopped by our out-posts; indeed, it is almost certain they would not pass without being seen. At the worst, suppose they get into the camp and fire the tents, the Arabs may not perceive them in the confusion, and will suppose it to be an accident. If that happens, it will wonderfully facilitate our attack, and save the lives of a good many among us, for there is no doubt we shall have a hard time of it against such odds."

I felt too anxious to sleep, and so did Rücker. Lighting our pipes, we sat looking in the direction of the Arab camp. All at once our attention was drawn to a blaze on the outskirt of the camp. If we had known nothing of the project of Bonard and his rival, we should have taken it in the first instance to have been caused by a liberal addition of fuel to one of the camp fires, but we should soon have been satisfied by what followed that something more serious had taken place. The blaze spread rapidly, the explosion of fire-arms came to us distinctly across the desert, mingled with a confused uproar which told very plainly that the camp was on fire. We hastened to our commander, and found he was already on the alert. It was so clear that the camp was on fire that we did not think it necessary to say that we had any peculiar knowledge of the matter. The colonel ordered us to begin marching at once. The deepest silence was observed in the ranks. It is not at periods like this that the Zephyr or the Zouave is wanting in the observance of discipline; the French soldier is too intelligent not to comprehend perfectly the necessity of obeying orders at such times, and generally the reason why they are given. When we were close to the camp, we divided into two bodies; the Zephyrs, who were about equal in number to the Zouaves attacking the left of the encampment, and the latter marching against the right. Our eyes and ears told us that the whole camp was in a state of the greatest confusion. Dogs were barking, as I believe only Arab dogs can bark, men were shouting, and horses neighing, and every now and then a frightened beast rushed past us at a rate which made us almost fancy a tribe of lions had come down from the mountains in search of prey, and fallen upon the encampment. To penetrate more easily to the very bosom of the camp, we halted an instant on the very verge, and formed after the manner of the Macedonian phalanx; the order was given, and before the Arabs knew an enemy was near them, we were right in their midst without firing a shot. There was little resistance possible under such circumstances, for the Arabs were so divided that they were shot down on all sides as though they were sheep, and in a few minutes they were flying in all directions across the desert, many of them even leaving their guns behind them in the panic, the very last thing an Arab will part from. As to those who were not able to escape, their affair was speedily settled, there being no question of quarter on either

side on such occasions, and a man either escaped altogether, or he was killed or disabled. In all my experience of battle fields, I never knew any so silent after the fight was over as those on which only Arabs and Zouaves were strewed about.

The enemy having been thoroughly broken up and dispersed, the flocks and herds were collected together, and in a wonderfully short time we had begun our retreat, the number of our wounded being very small, which, considering the odds against us, we attributed to the state of confusion they were in consequent on the firing of their tents by Bonard and the Zouave; for the latter was successful in accomplishing the enterprise he had undertaken, though he was caught by the Arabs and thrown into the fire he had kindled. As for Bonard, he was lucky enough to escape by creeping under the canvas of a tent occupied by some women, and remaining among them till we began firing, when he managed to get among us without being shot in the attempt.

So little is really known about the Zouaves, familiar as the name is all over the world, and so opposite are the opinions expressed concerning them, that I think everybody will feel a sufficient degree of interest respecting them, to make a few observations relative to them, interesting.

Among the regular troops of the French army, it follows almost as a matter of course that the Zouaves are unpopular. Their reputation and the extent to which they monopolise the glory of a victory, cannot be otherwise than offensive to the better disciplined troops, and there is every reason to believe, that as far as these were concerned, they would have been well pleased if the Zouaves had been kept in Africa, instead of being allowed to share in the Italian campaign. Still, it was sound policy in the Emperor to bring them hither, inasmuch as they inspired emulation, and rendered the onset of the regulars more impetuous. Officers who have never commanded Zouaves, object to them on the score of their lax discipline, and the impossibility of making them observe the rules to which the regulars are obliged to conform; though they readily admit that for certain kinds of warfare, such, for example, as that with the Arabs, they are better suited than troops of the line. The corps of Zouaves are composed of volunteers and soldiers of the line convicted of acts of serious insubordination, they thus form a class wholly apart from the regular army. Whatever the natural disposition of a man may be, the feeling of *esprit de corps* is so powerful in these regiments, that his mental qualities are, as it were, fused and run into the same mould. He believes that he can charge with greater impetuosity, march further, carry a heavier kit, bear more fatigue, and possesses a greater amount of bodily vigour than any other man in the world out of his own corps. So strong is this conviction, that it has a very powerful influence in endowing him with the very qualities he believes himself to possess, a fact which will not surprise anybody who has considered the influence

exercised by the nervous system over the physical. It is only necessary to scrutinize the countenances of a regiment of Zouaves to perceive a kind of family likeness among them, partly springing from the intense *esprit de corps* already alluded to, and partly from the similarity of food, occupations, and exposure to the hot sun, which gives them a uniform coppery tint. Almost effeminately regardful of his personal appearance and dress in towns, in camp he is the veriest sloven, and an Englishman who happened to fall in with a Zouave encampment in the desert, would be considerably surprised by the difference in their appearance and those he had seen in towns. With the change in his dress, there is commonly a change in his manners and mode of speaking. If you get into conversation with one in a café, you will very likely find him choice in his language, and not improbably expressing himself in terms which will surprise you. Hear the same man in camp under his altered aspect speaking to his comrades, and you will be equally surprised at his command of phraseology of a totally different character. I think I need say nothing more to enable anybody to form an exact idea of what the French Zouave is, and of the essential difference there is between him and a so-called Zouave of any other nation, who has not had either the training or the experience of African warfare which he has had. And now to get back once more to my own affairs.

Unlike most of my brother officers, I generally spent my furloughs among the Arabs living in subjection to our authority. There was no great variety in their amusements, but abundance of excitement in their manly occupations which suited an Englishman, notwithstanding his training as a Zouave. One day it was a lion hunt that was organised, another day it was a hawking expedition, or an expedition in pursuit of wild cats (which give the natives a great deal more annoyance than lions), or any other kind of wild animal or game we could meet with. In the course of these excursions it was not an unfrequent circumstance for a life to be lost, and I was once witness to an occurrence attended with far more calamitous results, I was staying at a douar belonging to a chief of the Kabyles and his family, in concert with whom a hawking expedition had been arranged. Our departure was fixed for the following morning, and shortly after sunrise we had breakfasted, and were on our way to a plateau covered with shrubs where hares were known to be plentiful. I should think we were about a league from the douar when somebody called out that he had seen a lion moving among the shrubs. The sensation excited by this announcement was great, as a matter of course, no man knowing but he might be the victim of the beast in the event of his being only wounded, and a lion, like the domestic cat, takes an immense amount of killing. Dividing ourselves into parties of four, it was agreed that in case the animal should attack us we should fire at him in succession, otherwise, as we had another object in view, we would

not molest him. As far as my experience goes and that of the Arabs I associated with, the so-called king of beasts commonly gets out of the way of mankind when he meets with them in broad daylight, being, as I imagine, confused by the action of the light on his eyes, except when this is overpowered by the ferocity inspired by extreme hunger.

Whether it was the want of food, or the courage arising out of ignorance that made this beast hold his ground as we approached I cannot say, but he certainly remained close to the path we were ascending, and there was no sign whatever that he intended to evacuate it. The sheikh and I, and his two sons were the four in advance. I understood the arrangement to be that nobody should fire except the animal moved towards us, so while I held my rifle pointed in his direction in one hand, all my efforts were required to keep the horse I rode under control. I believe all the rest carried their rifles in the same manner, and it might have been accident which caused one of them to explode, but the instant it did so, the beast, who had hitherto maintained a peaceful attitude, sprang towards us. He was so near, that in a couple of bounds he had fastened upon a horse, and torn the rider from his saddle. The rest of the horses were so frightened, that they galloped off in various directions, rendering anything like aim out of the question, though there was a pretty general discharge of muskets. The lion had no sooner disposed of one man, than he rushed after another, and when he had served this in a similar manner, which only took him an instant to accomplish, he continued the pursuit. Fortunately for the rest of the party, his attention was then particularly attracted to the horse I rode, a very light grey, and I soon had the uncomfortable knowledge that he had singled me out from the rest of the troop, and was regularly hunting me. My horse had started off with all his might like the rest, and it required a good deal of soothing to get him under control. It was some consolation to find during this first burst, that the horse I rode could outrun the lion; but it was very doubtful whether he could maintain this speed as long. It was, however, a source of confidence, which many who read this will be well able to appreciate, to find that I held him under control. Incessantly looking behind me, I was able to regulate the speed of my horse by the approach of the beast. Mile after mile we flew over the sand, and it seemed to me that the lion was beginning to flag, and that his bounds were shorter; but the intense excitement, the hot sun, and twisting my head round to look behind me, had so affected my eyesight, that I knew I could not rely on it in such a matter. As for my horse, fear and the terrific pace had begun to tell upon him much more quickly than is usual with the best bred horses belonging to the Arabs. Slipping my hand down, I felt that his sides were already bathed in sweat, and that his heart was beating rapidly. I tried to get my finger beneath the girth, but it was so tight that

it seemed cutting into his flesh. Without a moment's hesitation, I took the bridle tightly between my teeth, hooked my rifle to the strap, and passed it over my shoulder; then taking out my knife I cut through the girths, and slipping back out of the saddle, I lifted it up and dropped it on the sand beside me. Although, in doing this, I had no idea that the lion would be deluded into mistaking the saddle for me, I had a sort of hope when I turned my head that I should find him stopped by it for an instant; but he never regarded it in the least, and was tearing along, *ventre à terre*, as if he were minded to bring the pursuit to a speedy conclusion. He was now clearly gaining upon me, and though the grey again moved with an elasticity which showed how greatly he was relieved by the removal of the saddle, I had every reason to fear, that with my weight to carry he must eventually give in. Under these circumstances, I cast about in my mind for a stratagem by which I might, at least, save my own life, and perhaps even give the noble animal I rode a chance of saving his. About two hundred yards or so, on my right hand, a riderless horse was racing along at top speed. Drawing the rein slightly, I very gradually brought the grey alongside him, till finding he was dropping behind, and the furious beast, in pursuit, was gaining upon us, I spurred my horse, intending to leave the other poor brute behind as a prey to the lion; but whether it was sympathy which made him cling to the other, or fatigue, I can't say, but spurring had no effect upon him. In this emergency I drew the dagger the sheikh had lent me, and leaning a little to one side, I stooped and thrust it into the chest of the poor riderless brute. Without a sound he rolled headlong over and over on the loose sand, and I fully expected to see the lion roll over him, but to my astonishment—for I did not then know how tenaciously this beast will pursue one particular object without in the least regarding others, even though they might be within his grasp—neither the sight nor the smell of blood had any influence on him, and he continued his pursuit of me as unrelentingly as before. I confess that the sight of this obstinate, blood-thirsty persistency began to weaken my courage, and strange as it may seem, the loss of confidence on my part seemed to communicate itself to the animal I rode, and I could not help feeling sensible of an immediate falling off in his way of running; his step seemed heavier, and his gait more loose and shambling. One look behind was enough to tell me, that my only chance of escape lay in the adoption of one of three courses that were open to me, as the newspapers say. First, a sudden pull up which would let the lion pass me, and give me just a chance of getting a shot at him as he was turning to make his spring, but as there was something more than a possibility, that instead of passing on one side, he would bound directly on us, I did not like having recourse to this while there was another. Secondly, we were approaching a clump of trees, which if the branches did not

sweep me off the horse's back, gave me a slight chance of escape if I could grasp one strong enough to bear my weight without bending; and, thirdly, there was the douar within sight, which I might reasonably hope to reach before the lion could overtake me. Of these three courses, the last offered by far the best chance of escape, as it was not very likely the lion would pass through the midst of a herd of cattle, thirsty and tired as he must be, without stopping. But the notion of drawing the savage into the midst of a crowd of helpless women and children to save my own life at their expense seemed so cruel and cowardly that I gave it up, and decided on trying the second course. Putting my horse's head straight for a cluster of trees, I spurred him along to the utmost speed left in him. The savage brute behind came tearing along after us, throwing up the dust as he came. Seen but not heard, there was something horrible in the sight of the open-mouthed monster so obstinately bent on rending me in pieces, and it needed the fortifying assurance that I was increasing the distance between us to keep me cool enough to carry out the resolution I had formed. Tying the bridle into a knot that it might not get beneath his feet; when we got within a hundred yards of the trees I checked my horse a little, and selecting as well as I could, at a glance, the most open and suitable spot, I gave my whole mind to seizing, with a firm grasp, the first branch I encountered that seemed capable of bearing me. The Arab horses are accustomed to stop with wonderful abruptness when the rider wills it, and though I could not completely bring mine to a standstill when we reached a tree which looked suitable for my purpose, I so nearly accomplished it, that I was able to retain my hold of the branch I caught, though it nearly dislocated my shoulders to do so. The horse passed from beneath me, and I was swung through the air, and at the same instant, I felt a sharp pain in the calf of my leg, and heard a fall below me. With a cry I could not restrain, I threw my legs over the branch, and drew myself over it just as the brute made another spring after me, but without reaching me. With a most savage and terrifying roar, he stretched himself on the sand, as if he meant to stay there till I came down. But I felt myself in comparative safety now, and my chief fear was that he would move out of reach of my rifle, or place himself in a position where I could not see him, for the cunning of these brutes is something marvellous, and far exceeds what we consider the limits of instinct. As soon as I had recovered sufficient steadiness of nerve and muscle to make my aim certain, I placed myself in such a position as to conceal my movements as far as possible from the brute, and carefully passed the ramrod down the barrel to ascertain if the charge had been loosened in the race. Finding this was all right, I lifted the hammer, removed the cap, and put on a fresh one. Throwing my legs back to get a firm hold of the body of the tree, I raised the rifle, aimed at the ear, and fired. The ball took effect, and

the animal lay with his head resting on the sand, as if he had been struck by lightning. But it is never safe to trust to first appearances in the case of any animals of the feline tribe, and though I felt the utmost certainty that the ball had entered the ear, and would not have hesitated an instant in dropping to the ground, and running the dagger into his heart if I had had it, yet having it not, I did not think of descending to make my way to the douar till I had first fired two or three more balls into him to make assurance doubly sure. It was well that I was so cautious, for just as I had got the rifle to my shoulder, he raised his head as if he was waking up from a deep sleep, fixed his eyes upon me, and was in the act of rising when I fired another ball into him, aiming at his side a little behind the shoulder. There was no mistake about this ball having taken effect, for the blood dyed his side immediately. With a roar which showed no sign of weakness as yet, he again stretched himself on the sand. Another ball incapacitated him from moving from the spot, and a fourth put him out of his pain, at which I was very glad, for it is the one great drawback to hunting animals, that the sight of their death-struggles is so exceedingly painful. This, as far as I am aware, was the most narrow escape I ever had in hunting in Algeria, or elsewhere, and I hope I felt grateful for my preservation as well as elated when I entered the douar, and met the sheikh and his family, at least the survivors of them.

We remained at the douar for four or five days after this affair, during which time preparations were made for a hawking expedition, and it may be interesting to say a little at this point respecting the birds employed, and the manner in which they are trained for a sport which was once so passionately followed in this country. These birds are of four kinds, but only three are esteemed, and most of these, the Serakel,* which is occasionally as large as the common eagle. The outside of its wings are black, the under feathers grey, the belly white and black, and the tail feathers black, as is also its head when young, but as it grows older it passes to grey and thence to white. It has an exceedingly hard and sharp beak, and remarkably strong talons. The next in estimation is the Berana. This is neither so strong as the Serakel nor so large. Its wings are of a greyish white, breast white, tail feathers grey and white, the latter predominating, and the head the same. The Nebala is grey and has yellow talons, and the Bahara is nearly all black and is but lightly esteemed. The mode of capturing these birds was described as follows. An Arab rode to a spot distant from any douar with a pigeon, enveloped in a net made of horse hair and loose wool. As soon as he saw one of the birds of which he was in search, he threw the pigeon into the air and hid himself; if the Serakel or whichever species of hawk it might chance to be, pounced upon the pigeon, its talons became entangled in the net,

* I am not certain with respect to the orthography.

and it was captured forthwith. Once satisfied that struggling was of no avail, it ceased to show signs of anger or fear, and allowed itself to be handled without resistance. To tame it, it was fastened to a perch in the tent by a thin strap made of the softest leather, the greatest care being taken not to hurt it, and was tended solely by the owner, who allowed it to eat as much raw meat as it pleased. Its training was begun by the Arab throwing a lump of raw meat near it, with a prolonged cry, thrice repeated, the bird attempted to pounce upon the meat; but care had been taken to make it fall just beyond his reach. This manœuvre was renewed over and over again, so long as the bird could be induced to fly at it, after which it was placed on its perch and fed as usual. Generally it is kept hooded while it remains in the tent, till shortly before it is intended to remove it into the open air to continue its education. When it is taken outside the tent, it is kept a prisoner by means of a fine cord made of camel's hair. The next stage in its education is to accustom it to the wrist of its master, who carries it about wherever he goes, frequently putting the hood on and taking it off. By this means it is accustomed to perch quietly on its master's shoulder or wrist, though without hood or bonds; it is fed in the same way and with the same cries, and when gorged is again hooded. The final stage in his training smacks of cruelty, but it is not easy to suggest any other method likely to be so successful. A hare is caught and the skin of the throat slit open and slightly drawn back, and it is held by the ears. The bird is unhooded and released with the usual cry, and fastens directly on the bleeding spot, where it is suffered to do as it pleases, and is at last fed with a portion of the animal. This is repeated till the bird tears it from the hands of the Arab, and is able to terminate a long struggle by pulling out the poor animal's eyes. The bird is now considered to have completed its education, and it only remains for it to pass its examination. It is taken to the open desert, hooded, and a hare also. The Arab lames the latter, and turns him loose, he then removes the hood and casts the hawk into the air, with a cry of "In the name of Allah! Allah is great!" This is a critical moment, and if the bird does not fly away the Arab may consider it as his future property. The cries of the unfortunate hare, to which the bird is now accustomed and recognises, at once attract its attention. Mounting high in air it descends with the velocity of a rifle ball, and with a blow of its closed talons on the head either stuns or kills its prey. The sportsman rides up, rips the animal open, and gives the bird the intestines to devour on the spot.

Partly to gratify me, but more I believe from a natural desire to show off his riches, the sheikh, before we renewed our start, invited a neighbouring chief to visit him with his family. Great preparations were made to receive him with due magnificence, and I had an excellent opportunity of seeing Arab women under two different

aspects. The intimacy between us was such that there were no mysteries of the harem for me, and I might have entered that portion of the tent reserved for the women whenever I pleased, though I did not do so except when the sheikh was there himself; consequently I had been in the habit of seeing the women at all hours, and they were neither so clean nor so neatly dressed as to make me desirous of seeing much of them. The sheikh's treatment of his women was rather better than is usual among Arabs, that is, he did not beat them to my knowledge, and did not stint them in the matter of food, though it might have improved their personal appearance if he had been a little less liberal in the latter respect. That the youngest should be his favourite was but natural, seeing that she was the newest toy, but there was no jealousy among them that I could perceive. In truth, Arabs think so much of themselves that they feel a certain degree of contempt for their women and everybody beside, so that they are never demonstrative in their affection, and one wife is not mortified by an open preference of another; and then a certain degree of authority always remains in the hands of the senior wives which most women, European as well as Arab, consider a fair compensation for the loss of some of the *petits délices du marriage*. There are exceptions to this tranquillity of course, but I believe it is only in those few establishments where the head is a weak-minded individual who suffers himself to be influenced in his actions by one particular woman, the certain result of which is to excite jealousy and heart-burnings, and to lead to quarrels which, once begun, never cease, unless the husband by some extraordinary chance changes from a Strephon to a Petruchio.

Early one morning we started to meet the chief. There was a strong party of us, the whole of the male inhabitants of the douar having turned out in their gala costume to accompany their sheikh, and a very picturesque cavalcade they composed. The horses had been washed, and rubbed, and polished with pads made of horse hair till their coats glistened in the sunshine like satin, and what with extra feeding and rest on the previous day, they were as full of life and animation as a dog when taken into the fields after a week's confinement in the kennel. Every man carried a gun, and no sooner did the expected visitors loom in the distance, then there began a discharge of fire-arms on both sides, which made almost as much noise as if a battle were being fought. The chief was accompanied by half a dozen camels, three carrying baggage, and the other three laden with women, sheltered from sight and the sun by a kind of umbrella tent. The salutations and presentations having been duly performed, we travelled leisurely towards the douar from which we had started. On reaching here, I found the preparations for a feast were on a grand scale. Huge platters, I might almost call them tubs, filled with rice, semola, mutton and fowls were arranged outside the tents, each strictly guarded by an Arab armed with a thick stick to keep off the hungry dogs. The female visitors

vanished within the sacred precincts immediately, and within a few minutes the two Sheikhs and myself were seated round the favourite dish, devouring mouthfuls of rice and chicken, or lamb alternately. After some hours spent in eating, talking, smoking, and coffee drinking, the Sheikh rose and entered the women's apartment, followed by his friend. On seeing me enter, too, the chief looked a little surprised, but he made no remark. Indeed I should hardly have noticed it if he had, so astonishing was the change in the appearance of the women. Instead of the dingy clothing I had hitherto seen them in, they were clad in robes, scarfs, and other articles of silken attire of the gayest colours, and ornamented with gold and silver embroidery which was laid on with liberality and as far as I am able to judge of such things, a considerable amount of taste, nor were jewels wanting to heighten the effect. Pipes and coffee were brought in, and soon after dancing began among the women, not the kind of dancing we see in Europe, but a variety of contortions in which the legs had little share, and vigour rather than grace was conspicuous.

The next day but one was fixed for the diversion of hawking, but instead of making one of the party I was on my way to headquarters, having been summoned to return to my post on account of intelligence that a tribe of Kabyles had revolted. I found we were under orders to start within the next twelve hours, such sudden orders being then by no means unusual, owing to the frequency with which tribes revolted. The march was as wearisome as usual across the hot desert, but all this was forgotten when we pitched our camp on the lowest slope of the mountain where we had good reason to believe the Arabs were lying in ambush, probably hoping that as there still remained some hours of daylight we might ascend to one of the lower plateaux so as to be fresher for the work of the morrow. Having lighted our fires and given unmistakeable proof that we intended to remain where we were, the natives began to show themselves here and there on the side of the mountain, and when they found we took no notice of them they came lower down, and by their antics and gestures expressed their contempt for us. They were suffered to amuse themselves in this way, and even to discharge their muskets at us without interruption on our part, beyond this they did not venture. There was just a faint light in the air when we sat down the next morning to eat the last ration a good many of us were likely to require. This disposed of, every gun was carefully examined to ascertain the condition of the charge, bayonets were fixed, and a couple of light howitzers were brought to the front to disperse the groups scattered among the bushes. As these were forced to retreat up the mountain, they necessarily drew more closely together, and as soon as they were fairly massed, we were ordered to charge. Not a man who reads this but would have felt his heart throb faster, and probably an irresistible desire take possession of him to join in the charge if

he had seen how gallantly our men ascended the hill in the face of the hail of musket balls which pattered among us. In the loosest possible order, springing from one projection to another, and every man doing his utmost to be the first to attack we raced along. Without firing a shot we rushed at the enemy with the bayonet, and in a few seconds they were flying before us as fast as they could run. A number of them were bayonetted, and a great many shot as they ran, and when as much had been done in this way as our general thought necessary, the bugle was sounded recalling us. That night we encamped on the nearest plateau, and the next day begun our descent of the mountain.

On this, as on other occasions, we had hardly left our camp before Arabs made their appearance in it. At first their attention was directed to searching for any stray objects we had left behind us, but as their number augmented, they began to press on us, the balls they fired sometimes wounding a man. At a suitable spot a company was ordered to secrete themselves, and when all the rest had passed, and the natives arrived opposite, they charged them with the bayonet, and as soon as these were dispersed a few balls were sent after them, and our men continued their march downward. Meanwhile another company had been placed in ambush, and when the Arabs arrived opposite these, they were again attacked with the bayonet and put to flight. The same performance was renewed as long as the Arabs continued the pursuit, which was only so long as the bushes offered them screens behind which they could conceal themselves.

Some time afterwards I passed from the Zephyrs to the Spahis, light cavalry regiments composed of half Frenchmen, half Arabs, and as an officer of the 3rd Regiment, I had an opportunity of airing my English by conversations with British officers in the Crimea, and it is on their representations that information on the subject of Military Life in Africa would be interesting to English readers, that I have been induced to devote a portion of the few weeks I am allowed to spend in England in writing this.

MOLDO-WALLACHIA.

Some few years since, the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia occupied no small share of the attention of European politicians, and there were few Englishmen who in those days had not made themselves acquainted, in some degree, with the history of the Danubian Principalities. A determination to uphold the integrity of Turkey, had called the armies of England and France to the east of Europe; but the events of the Crimean war acquired in themselves an interest of so absorbing a character that, long before the taking of Sebastopol, the Principalities, which had been the primary,

or, at least, the ostensible cause of the war, had almost faded from the public view, and little, comparatively speaking, was thought about them, until the Representatives of the Great Powers assembled in Conference at Paris. One result of the Conferences was, that the pacification of the Danubian Principalities was guaranteed by the Great Powers. The abnormal condition of Moldo-Wallachia, which has during so many years afforded pretexts for foreign interference, added some difficulties to the task of pacifying that territory. But England did her duty by her Turkish ally, and she did her duty by the Christian populations of the Principalities. The price that had been paid for these results had, it is true, thrown a gloom over many an English household, and narrowed the circle round many an English fireside; but the objects for which the war had been undertaken were accomplished. The integrity of Turkey was preserved, and her suzerainty over her dependancies established.

To secure the pacification of the Principalities, the members of the Conference were called upon to consider some questions relating to the internal policy of these provinces. The interest that France and Russia had taken in the "Holy Places," had, before the commencement of the Crimean war, attracted considerable attention in Europe, and it was thought fit that the difficulties connected with the subject should be brought before the Paris Conferences for final adjustment. We accordingly find that at the sitting of the 30th of July, 1858, the Russian Plenipotentiary called the attention of the Conference to the dispute existing in the Principalities concerning the property of the dedicated convents; after mature deliberation, the Conference decided that in order to give an equitable solution to the differences existing on the subject between the Governments of the Principalities and the Greek clergy, the parties interested should be recommended to come to a compromise. Should they not succeed in effecting an arrangement within a year, the affair should be settled by arbitration. In case the arbitrators should not arrive at an amicable understanding, they were to choose an arch-arbitrator, and should they find it impossible to agree on this choice, the Sublime Porte, in concert with the guaranteeing Powers, should appoint such arch-arbitrator.

This is the substance of the 13th Protocol of the Paris Conferences, bearing reference to Moldo-Wallachia, and which forms the basis of the proceedings of the Great Powers with regard to the Principalities since 1858.

The question of the Greek monasteries being one of purely local interest, would probably never have been heard of in England were it not that the condition of these establishments had been one of the radical sources of the disturbances that existed in the Principalities. These monasteries were founded at different periods within the last three or four centuries, and owe their

existence to the patriotism of men who wished to secure to succeeding generations the benefits of a sound education. These monasteries, in this respect, resemble our universities. When we consider the unsettled state in which the Danubian Principalities have been for so long a period, we cannot be surprised to find that the rights of property were not in all cases strictly respected. Differences of this nature had existed between the heads of the Greek convents in the Principalities and the Governments of Moldo-Wallachia during a period of nearly thirty years, and as these differences touched springs of action of a political import, it became a matter of European interest after the Crimean war that they should be amicably arranged. Considering the whole circumstances of the case, perhaps no better method could have been adopted than that recommended by the members of the Conference —that the interested parties should submit their differences to arbitration. A year was allowed for the carrying of this advice into effect, but a year passed and no steps had been taken in the matter. However, neither party was to blame. Important political changes had, during the year, taken place in the Principalities, and for a time suspended the consideration of every thing else. Colonel Couza had been elected Hospodar of one of the Principalities, and by a clever political *coup*, he afterwards succeeded in getting himself elected Hospodar of the other. The Paris Conferences were still being held, and it was resolved, in the interests of peace, that Prince Couza's double election should be recognized. In the Protocol signed on the 6th of September, 1859, we find the following paragraph: "The Conference at the sitting of the 30th of July, 1858, decided that the delay of a year should be accorded to the parties interested to come to an arrangement concerning the monastic property. It must be observed that the unsettled state of the Principalities has not afforded time for the consideration of this question. It is consequently resolved that the delay of a year, alluded to in the last paragraph of the 13th Protocol, shall commence to date from a month after the day, when Colonel Couza shall be invested with the Hospodarship of Moldavia and Wallachia."

So at the close of 1859, we find Prince Couza's position as Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia recognized by the Great Powers, and at the commencement of the following year he began with apparent sincerity to carry into execution the conditions prescribed by the 13th Protocol of the Conferences. The heads of the Greek monasteries were invited to send delegates to Bucharest, Prince Couza appointed delegates on his side, and the 3rd of July, 1860, was fixed for the first sitting of the arbitrators. But on the very next day—the 4th of July—the Representatives of the guaranteeing Powers at Constantinople addressed a collective note to the Sublime Porte, in which after reciting the paragraph of the 13th Protocol, bearing reference to Moldo-Wallachia, they say:

"Now, it follows from these regulations, that the above-mentioned property ought to remain in the position in which it was at the signing of the afore-mentioned Protocol, until the prescribed conditions be duly fulfilled."

"But, according to information we have received, it would appear that the Governments of the two Principalities, without awaiting a solution of the question under litigation, according to the mode pointed out in the Protocol, have adopted resolutions that falsify the spirit of the arrangement agreed upon by the Great Powers. On this account, the undersigned pray the Ottoman Government to remind the Governments of the Principalities, after whatever fashion they please, of their duty with regard to this question, and to let them know the unanimous opinion of the Representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople in this respect."

This promptness on the part of the Great Powers, was responded to by like promptness on the part of the Ottoman Government. Ali Pacha sent a despatch to Prince Couza in August, in which he "hopes that his Highness, recognizing the obligations contracted by the Sublime Porte, will not delay to take the necessary measures for their strict maintenance."

It is worthy of remark, that throughout these proceedings the Sublime Porte has acted in strict conformity with the terms laid down in the 13th Protocol. There has been a perfect unity of diplomatic action between the Government of the Suzerain and the Representatives of the guaranteeing Powers. Whilst Prince Couza, with a childish blindness to consequences has, by his acts, ignored the obligations imposed by treaties, we find the Ottoman Government steadily carrying out the line of conduct prescribed by the Paris Conferences. Prince Couza, by a series of delays and under various pretexts, evaded the fulfilment of his duties as Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia, and the Porte at each evasion or delay admonished him, not in a high tone of authority, but in one of rational remonstrance, reminding him of the obligations contracted by his Suzerain towards the guaranteeing Powers.

Were Prince Couza an independant instead of a vassal prince, were the pacification of Molda-Wallachia not guaranteed by the Great Powers—England being one—we, as Englishmen, might take very little interest in these acts of local injustice, however much we may condemn them on general principles, but when we remember the price we have paid for the pacification of Moldo-Wallachia, when we think that Prince Couza, who some five or six years since, was plain Colonel Couza, is mainly indebted for his rank of Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia to the recognition of the Great Powers, we cannot feel otherwise than indignant at the insolence with which he replied to the Representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople, who remonstrated on his sequestration of the monastic property, that this sequestration was

"definite." This autocratic tone assumed by a vassal prince of yesterday is somewhat laughable. Prince Couza has been officially informed that the conditions prescribed by the Paris Conference will be carried into operation. The English Minister for Foreign Affairs has expressed his opinion of Prince Couza's proceedings in no very measured terms. The arbitrary seizure of property that had been made the subject of Protocols signed by the Great Powers of Europe, and whilst the conditions laid down by the highest authority for the regulation of such property were yet unfulfilled, would seem to imply that the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia is not endowed with very clear reasoning faculties. Could he suppose that trampling on the very treaties that ratified his own election to the double Hospodarship of the Principalities, would strengthen his title in the eyes of his subjects or of Europe? Could he believe that an infraction of treaties would be tolerated in a vassal prince at the very moment when one of the great monarchs of Europe is loudly remonstrated with for a like delinquency? Or is it true, as some assert, that Prince Couza cherishes the idea of founding a Roumain kingdom, and that his lately-discovered secret treaty with the Prince of Servia was a step towards that consummation? Whatever reply may be given to these queries, it is plain that Prince Couza has placed himself in a position with regard to the guaranteeing Powers that is not likely to add to his comfort.

THE DANISH QUESTION

HISTORICALLY AND POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

We are again on the eve of a war between Germany and Denmark. It is true that both England and France are exerting their "good offices" to prevent it if possible, but the attitude assumed by the two parties is so hostile on one side, and so determined to resistance on the other, that there appears as yet but little chance of an amicable settlement.

In the official account of the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet, in its sitting of the 1st October, on the Danish Question, the proposal made in the sitting of the 19th September, that "Federal execution" must be resorted to because the Danish Government had not fulfilled its federal obligations relative to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, was adopted. The resolution of the German Diet is thus worded:

"1. The Government of Denmark and of Holstein-Lauenburg has not fulfilled the federal obligations relative to the constitution of the Duchies of Holstein-Lauenburg, and, especially, by its declaration of the 27th of August of this year, it has not acted up to the

federal resolution of the 9th of July last; federal execution must, therefore, be resorted to to enforce (if they have not already been complied with) the application in the said Duchies of the federal resolutions of the 11th of February and 12th of August, 1858, of the 8th of March, 1860, of the 7th of February, 1861, and of the 9th of July, 1863.

"2. The Austrian, Prussian, Saxon, and Hanoverian Governments are charged to carry out the execution, and the Governments of Saxony and of Hanover will be invited each to name a civil commissary, who, if needs be, and after having received the instructions of the Diet on the mode of execution, will have to administer, according to those instructions by order of the German Confederation, the Duchies of Holstein-Lauenburg in the stead and in the name of the King-Duke, without prejudice to the rights of the latter, which are only provisionally suspended.

"Moreover, the said Governments shall be called upon to place at the disposal of the civil commissaries a detachment of 6,000 men, the composition of which they will decide upon between themselves, and at the same time the Governments of Austria and of Prussia will be invited to hold ready, in case of resistance to the federal executive, in concert with the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, a sufficient body of troops to support victoriously the detachment in question.

"3. Communication of this resolution shall be made to the Royal Ducal Government in virtue of Article IV of the regulation for execution, through its envoy; at the same time, that Government will be reminded in an official statement of the propositions of the committees of the 18th of June of this year, of the federal resolution of the 9th of July of the same year, and of the report serving as a basis to the motions actually made by the joint committees, and Denmark will be summoned to comply with the demands formulated, and to make known her intention within a delay of three weeks.

"4. This resolution shall be brought to the cognizance of the Governments of Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover by their envoys, and those Governments will be called upon to make all the necessary preparations, that the measures decreed may be immediately put into execution."

To some of our readers the connection between Germany and Denmark may not be quite clear; we shall, therefore, in a few words place before them a true and faithful statement of the whole question, unbiassed by party feeling. It is important inasmuch as the first shot fired in Holstein would probably be the signal for a European war.

The kingdom of Denmark is so unfortunate as to possess two German Duchies—Holstein and Lauenburg; by virtue of which she is a member of the German Confederation. She has also a Duchy of her own—Slesvig,* in which there is an infusion

* In England called Schleswig.

of German blood. The Duchy of Slesvig was anciently a fief of the Danish Crown, but since 1721, a Danish province. The river Eider, which separates Slesvig from Holstein, has been from the days of Charlemagne the political and geographical boundary between Denmark and Germany. Holstein, anciently a fief of the German Empire, was held as such by the Kings of Denmark up to the dissolution of the German Empire, when on the formation of the present Germanic Confederation, the King of Denmark in 1816 joined the Confederation for Holstein and for the little Duchy of Lauenburg, ceded to Denmark in lieu of Norway. The absolutism of the Danish sovereigns was tempered in 1831, but not limited, by the introduction of Provincial Assemblies, two for the kingdom, and one for each of the Duchies. These assemblies enjoyed only a consultative vote, leaving the sovereigns at liberty to follow or reject their advice. On the accession to the throne in 1848 of King Frederick VII, a constitution of the most liberal character, with full parliamentary representation and authority, was granted by the king to the whole country. This Constitution, accepted with joy throughout the whole monarchy, was rejected by Holstein, when the great national German movement of 1848 had obtained full sway, and drawn to it not only the whole of Holstein, but also that part of the population of Slesvig which was of a German origin. The Holsteiners claimed for themselves and Slesvig a political and administrative separation from Denmark, a constitutional union of the two Duchies, incorporation of Slesvig in Germany, and the recognition of a pretended different succession in the Duchies in favour of the Augustenburg family, from that which would take place in Denmark on the extinction of the dynasty of which the present reigning sovereign is the last representative.

The Holsteiners rose in insurrection to maintain by force of arms these claims which the king rejected. Slesvig was invaded, and temporarily occupied by the insurgents. A Danish army which had been speedily collected, routed, however, the Holsteiners, and would have quelled the insurrection, had it not been that Prussia and all Germany came to the rescue, and invaded Denmark with an army of about 100,000 men. The Danish troops, numbering less than 20,000, made a gallant but ineffectual resistance at Danevirke, near the town of Slesvig—the old rampart of Denmark against Germany—and were compelled to retreat to the islands. Fighting at great odds, Denmark maintained the war with Germany from the spring of 1848, to the summer of 1850, when Prussia concluded for herself and in behalf of Germany a peace with Denmark. The treaty of peace contained no other stipulation than that there should be peace between the two countries, and that the German Powers, unwilling that Danish troops should put down the insurrection in Holstein, German territory as it was, undertook herself to pacify that Duchy.

The pacification of Holstein was, however, delayed on purpose,

as Baron Schleintz, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, publicly avowed, to give the insurrectionary army of Holstein, recruited as it was from all parts of Germany, and officered by distinguished Prussian officers, a last opportunity of vanquishing the Danish army, and conquering Slesvig. The Danish army, however, signally defeated the insurgents in every encounter, and drove them back into Holstein, where, however, the Royal troops could not follow up their success, the treaty of peace having stipulated that the pacification of Holstein should be left to Germany.

An Austrian and Prussian army finally occupied Holstein and pacified that Duchy, but the German Powers afterwards refused to withdraw their troops and reinstall the king in his authority until previously assured of the manner in which the Sovereign intended to treat that Duchy.

A diplomatic correspondence ensued in 1851, in the course of which the King of Denmark made known what his intentions were with reference to the constitutional government of the territories united under his sceptre. The German Powers declared themselves satisfied with this information and on their own part acknowledged that Holstein had no right to claim a union with Slesvig, or the Germanic confederation any right to interfere in the affairs of that Duchy which formed no part of the Confederation. The King of Denmark thereupon issued a proclamation, in January 1852, to his own subjects, announcing his intention to form a new constitutional government for the entire monarchy, with a common Parliament, elected on the basis of equal representation and with separate subsidiary assemblies for the different component territories of the monarchy, the said assemblies to be endowed with full legislative power in all matters pertaining to the merely local interests of the respective territories; and finally that the two races in the Duchy of Slesvig should be treated on perfectly equal terms. In regard to this latter point, it may be here remarked that those regulations for the treatment of the question of language in Slesvig which have since created such an outcry in Germany, were already then in force, and without any complaint being raised on any side. There was no treaty or formal engagement contracted between Denmark and the two German Powers, but simply an interchange of views on the best principles on which the Danish Monarchy, shaken by a civil and foreign war of nearly three years' duration, might be reconstructed, and as to which the Germanic Confederation in so far had a legitimate interest as the Duchies of Holstein and of Lauenburg were concerned.

The German troops were, in consequence of this informal understanding, withdrawn from Holstein, and the King was reinstated in his full sovereign rights.

The Constitution promised by the King of Denmark was carried into effect in the years 1854-55.

The Holstein assembly showed itself soon dissatisfied with the new order of things, and, among alleged grievances, objected to the common Parliament, as being based upon equality of representation according to the ratio of population in the different parts of the monarchy, instead of each of these parts, viz. Denmark proper, Slesvig, Holstein and Lauenburg, being represented by an equal number of representatives without any reference to the difference of their population—a principle which the Danish Government could not concede, as it would give to Holstein as many representatives as the kingdom would have had with a population triple as large. The Germanic Confederation, however, supported the views of the Holstein Assembly, and, taking advantage of the new constitution, not strictly conforming in some minor points to the Federal legislation, demanded the immediate abrogation of the said Constitution, as far as Holstein and Lauenburg were concerned. The Danish Government complied with this demand. As an immediate consequence of this measure, the antecedent order of things was necessarily reestablished in Holstein; that is to say, the Provincial assembly according to the Constitution of 1831 was again revived, with, however, a deliberative instead of a mere consultative vote in all local matters, and the king was reinvested with all his former absolute rights of sovereignty. The King invited the assembly to express its wishes with reference to the constitutional position to be given to the Duchy in relation to the other parts of the realm, whereupon the assembly submitted a plan, according to which there should be no common Parliament for the whole monarchy, but the separate assemblies of the different territorial divisions of the monarchy should each possess an absolute *veto* in all matters of common interest. Such a project was impracticable, was calculated to lead to positive anarchy and was therefore rejected by the Danish Government.

The German Confederation, after having demanded the abrogation of the Constitution of 1855, as far as Holstein and Lauenburg were concerned, next insisted that until a new constitution could be framed, the assembly of Holstein should be endowed with an independent vote on all matters, as well local as of common concern to the whole monarchy. In view of the hostile spirit of which the Holstein Assembly had given so many proofs, the Danish government could not grant such excessive powers to that Assembly without risking that the first use made of them would be to refuse all supplies to the general government. It therefore declined to comply with the demand of the Frankfort Diet.

In consequence of this refusal, a military occupation of Holstein is threatened by the German Confederation. The avowed public ground on which the German Diet contemplates an interference in the internal administration of the Danish monarchy is thus principally based upon the constitutional question of Holstein, but in connexion with this cause, claims have been advanced by the Ger-

man Diet in regard to a right of exercising a control over the administration and constitutional organisation of Slesvig, though that duchy, as already stated, forms no part of the Germanic Confederation. These claims are founded on the allegation that the Danish Government had contracted with Austria and Prussia, through the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the respective governments in 1851, certain engagements with reference to the administration of Slesvig as a separate duchy, and the treatment of the German population in that duchy. It is denied by Denmark that it has entered into any engagements which, under any circumstances whatever, would authorize an intervention of the Germanic Confederation in the affairs of Slesvig. Denmark had during the negotiations of 1851 confined herself to a simple communication of her intentions with reference to that Duchy, as well as the rest of the monarchy. No treaty stipulations were signed, and for the very reason that Denmark would not acknowledge any right on the part of the German Confederation to stipulate terms for Slesvig and make that Duchy the subject of an international engagement. As to the measures which the King of Denmark proclaimed that he would carry out with reference to Slesvig and which at the time met the wishes of the German Powers, those measures have, according to the view of the Danish Government, been conscientiously carried out.

It is not pretended by the Germanic Confederation that any steps have been taken to incorporate Slesvig into Denmark proper, or to deprive that duchy of a separate administration and constitutional government of its own, with reference to its own local affairs; but it is contended that the German population in Slesvig is not treated on equal terms with the Danish, and that in so far Denmark has not fulfilled her promises. The Danish Government in regulating the question of language in Slesvig, decided upon dividing the duchy into a purely Danish, a purely German, and a mixed Danish-German district. The Danish and German languages were respectively to be used exclusively in the churches and schools, and in the civil service, in the respective purely Danish and purely German districts; whereas in the mixed district both languages were to be officially recognized, the church service being alternately performed in the one and in the other language. Free choice was left to the inhabitants as to what language they preferred in religious ceremonies, (confirmation alone excepted), in pleadings before courts of law, and in all other matters. In the public schools, where it was necessary to give one of the two languages the preference, the instruction was given in Danish, but German was also taught as a branch of education. On account of the instruction being in Danish, catechizing and confirmation were also to be in Danish. The public school training in the rural districts of Denmark being compulsory, private instruction was permitted as little in the rural districts of Slesvig as in those of any other part of the Danish monarchy.

The Kingdom of Denmark proper consists of the Danish Islands and North Jutland, and has an extent of about 14,730 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1860, of 1,600,551 inhabitants of purely Danish nationality.

The Duchy of Slesvig, or South Jutland, covers 3,530 English square miles, with 409,907 inhabitants, who belong to three different nationalities, Danish, Frisian and German, more than one half being Danes, the others Germans or Frisians.

The Duchy of Holstein comprises 3,280 English square miles, with 544,419 inhabitants of purely German nationality.

The Duchy of Lauenburg which contains 402 English square miles, with 50,147 inhabitants was incorporated with the Danish Monarchy in 1815.

So much for historical *data*. We now come to the stern facts of the actual political situation.

The German Diet has, as already stated, decreed the invasion of Holstein, and the duty of executing this decree has been entrusted to the Austrian, Prussian, Saxon, and Hanoverian Governments. They have notified their willingness to obey the decree of the Diet. Denmark on her part is making every preparation to resist. She has concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with Sweden; and a Danish army is already assembling on the banks of the Eider. Baron Manderström, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a recent dispatch to Baron Avelsvard, the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, says:

"The important political affairs which, during the last few weeks, have agitated the European Cabinets, and engaged their whole attention, have caused facts which would not have failed to excite general attention at a less animated time to pass by almost unobserved.

"Among these is one to which we think it our duty to direct the serious consideration of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French. It concerns, as may be easily understood, the new phase upon which the Danish question has entered through the resolutions taken by the German Federal Diet. In consequence of these resolutions Denmark will soon receive a demand—if, indeed, it has not already been made—to withdraw within six weeks time the patent of the 30th of March, 1863, under threat of a Federal execution in Holstein. We do not yet know the resolution which Denmark will take, but it appears to us that it cannot be doubted. Things have arrived at a point at which foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Denmark becomes really unendurable. The most extreme measures would be preferable to an unjustifiable submission, in which the Danish people will not acquiesce. We may, therefore, suppose that the Danish Government will reply that by the patent of the 30th of March, 1863, Denmark had conceded to Holstein all the rights which the Federal Diet has demanded for that duchy. Denmark therefore fulfilled all

her duties as a Federal member, since by this patent the mutual relations of the different parts of the monarchy are established in such a manner that the legislation and taxation in the other parts of the kingdom become independent of that which will be adopted in Holstein and Lauenburg.

"The Danish Government will ever be ready to carry into execution the resolution passed in Frankfort relative to the internal administration of these duchies. Every cause as well as every pretext for a Federal execution being, however, removed by this declaration, as also by the patent of the 30th of March, the Danish Government can only regard such proceeding as having an object entirely apart from the competency of the German Diet, and must, therefore, consider it a hostile attack, which it is her duty to oppose by all the means at her disposal.

"In case this should be the reply of the Danish Government, which, as I have already said, appears most probable, it will not be denied that it is based upon facts.

"The demand of the Federal Diet for a common constitution for the whole monarchy is untenable, because it is the German Diet itself, and the Holstein Estates, which have rendered such an arrangement impossible. As regards the Duchy of Slesvig, it is a fact that the Danish Government, after Slesvig's administrative separation from Holstein, decided to extend the liberties of this province, and that it never took any steps to incorporate it with the kingdom. In any case, this is a question with reference to which the Federal Diet is entirely incompetent, as regards the claims which, in common with Austria and Prussia, it considers itself entitled to make relative to the negotiations of 1851 and 1852.

"In the meanwhile, the Diet's ill-concealed desire to mix itself up in this question causes the danger of the situation, which we can only regard as highly critical, and approaching a crisis which would unavoidably endanger the peace of the North, and very likely of the whole of Europe.

"The Government of the King has long avoided a return to this question, but, believing itself to be unable any longer to remain silent, it considers it to be its duty to submit the state of affairs for examination to the Cabinets of Paris and London.

"It appears to us that it can scarcely be the wish of those Cabinets, particularly in the present state of the negotiations relative to Poland, that a war should break out in the North during the present year. Such an event, however, might happen within a few weeks, should Denmark not meet with such support from those Cabinets as would protect her against the aggressive measures of Germany. We will not take upon ourselves to propose the means by which such a contingency might be averted. We believe, however, that we have a right to express our opinion upon this question. We have this right, first, on account of the sincere feelings of friend-

ship which bind us to the two Governments to whom we address ourselves; and, secondly, because of the serious consequences which might result from a contest from which the force of circumstances could alone prevent us from holding aloof, since our dearest interests would not allow us calmly to see our neighbours oppressed under pretexts which, at a later period, might endanger our own independence.

"I request you to read this despatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and should he desire a copy of it I authorise you to leave one with him.

"(Signed) "MANDERSTROM."

Baron Manderström's despatch bears the date of September 25th 1863. On the 28th of the same month Earl Russell addressed a despatch to Sir Alexander Malet, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Frankfort. It is too important a document not to be given *in extenso*. It runs thus:

"Foreign Office, Sept. 29, 1863.

"Sir,—Your despatch of the 21st instant shows in a convincing manner, that the state of affairs between Germany and Denmark is becoming very serious.

"You state that a report of a Committee has been presented to the Diet, from your analysis of which it appears that the framers of this report recommend Federal execution in the Duchy of Holstein; that the report is to be considered on the 1st of October, and if adopted, execution will take place three weeks afterwards, the shortest interval of time, you observe, which the Constitution of the Diet allows.

"It appears further, that the grounds upon which the resolution of Federal execution is to be based, are of the widest description.

"The report says, 'The aim of the execution consists unmistakeably in carrying out the Diet's decrees of 11th of February and the 12th of August, 1858, of the 8th of March, 1860, of the 7th of February, 1861, and the 9th of July, 1863, is so far as this has not already been done, and at the same time in fulfilment of the declared engagement entered into by Royal Rescript of the years 1851-2, with reference to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, that is to say, to establish between the said Duchies together with Slesvig, and the kingdom of Denmark proper, a general constitution connecting then by a common union (*gleichartiger herbande*) which should secure the independence and equal rights of each, in such wise that no one part should be subordinated to another; and likewise for the establishment of provincial constitutions for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, possessing a representation with competence of final decision.

"It is impossible for her Majesty's Government to shut their eyes to the gravity of the proposition which the Diet have to consider.

"Had the report of the committee gone no further than to affirm

that the royal letters patent do not fulfil the resolutions of the Diet as to the Duchy of Holstein; that the Duke of Holstein has no right to dispose of the money of Holstein without the consent of its representatives; that he has no right to enact laws for Holstein but in concurrence with the Diet of Holstein; that the long delays of the Danish Government to come to a satisfactory arrangement have made Federal execution necessary, her Majesty's Government, although they would still have lamented the interference of the German Diet at this particular time, could not have denied that the principles asserted were the sound, and indeed the fundamental principles of constitutional government.

"But it cannot be pretended that the constitution of the whole Danish monarchy can be subject to the jurisdiction of the German Confederation.

"If the representatives of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg are to have a *veto* on the proceedings of the Danish Parliament and of the Danish Government, it is obvious that measures the most necessary for the defence of Denmark against a foreign enemy may be hindered, the whole action of the Danish Monarchy may be paralysed, and the integrity and independence of Denmark may be seriously impaired.

"Her Majesty, by the Treaty of London of May 8, 1852, is bound to respect the integrity and independence of Denmark. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have taken the same engagement.

"Her Majesty could not see with indifference a military occupation of Holstein, which is only to cease upon terms injuriously affecting the constitution of the whole Danish monarchy.

"Her Majesty's Government could not recognize this military occupation as a legitimate exercise of the powers of the Confederation, or admit that it could properly be called a Federal execution.

"Her Majesty's Government could not be indifferent to the bearing of such an act upon Denmark and upon European interests.

"Her Majesty's Government therefore earnestly entreat the German Diet to pause, and to submit the questions in dispute between Germany and Denmark to the mediation of other Powers, unconcerned in the controversy, but deeply concerned in the maintenance of the peace of Europe and the independence of Denmark.

"I am, &c.

"(Signed) RUSSELL.

"P.S.—You are desired to give the President of the Diet a copy of this despatch."

This despatch will probably induce the German Governments to pause before they take a step which may involve the whole of Europe in a war.

At a banquet given only a few days since by the King of Denmark

in his Castle at Lyksborg in Slesvig to celebrate the 55th anniversary of his birth, Prince Oscar of Sweden, brother of the King of Sweden, in proposing the health of his illustrious host, declared that the treaty which has just been contracted between Sweden and Denmark for their common defence assured the safety of all the Scandinavian States. This will suffice to show that if "federal execution" is carried out, war is inevitable.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. William James concludes the introduction to his well-known Naval History with these words: "The gradual swell of the current of architectural improvement has given increased size and buoyancy to the English modern built ships of every class; many of which equal in dimensions and form, and surpass in strength and finish, the ships of any other power on the globe." This was written in 1820; and in the edition of the same work published in 1847 there is added: "It is but justice in regard to America to mention that England has benefitted by her example, and that the large classes of frigates now employed in the British service are modelled after those of the United States."

What would Mr. James have said on the subject of architectural improvement and the size of men-of-war had he been spared to witness the arrival of the Channel Squadron in the Mersey a few weeks ago, where the Great Eastern was also lying at anchor? and what would his Editor now write respecting the relative merits of the most recently constructed frigates of the United States and British Navies? One would, perhaps, consider that we had gone beyond all reasonable limits in building the Great Eastern; that the Warrior and the Black Prince were far too large for warlike purposes; that appearances were not studied in designing the Resistance, Defence, and Royal Oak; and that the Edgar and Emerald were the only ships worth looking at. The other would, most probably, not recommend the gentlemen attached to the Office of the Controller to imitate the models which have recently been adopted by Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy. They would, however, be unanimous in allowing that the authorities entrusted with the responsible duty of conducting the Naval affairs of this great country, as well as the public generally, are fully alive to the importance of England possessing ships superior in strength and finish, and equal in dimensions and form to those of other maritime powers.

Unless we keep in the van in this respect we shall soon lose our present position as the "first naval power." It will be altogether useless for us to have succeeded in obtaining, after immense difficulty and at considerable expense, a large staff of experienced

gunners, a large body of trained seamen, and a magnificent Naval Reserve, as well as a fine fleet of beautiful ships, if the latter are not as fast, as efficient, and as invulnerable as those which can be brought against us by other nations. Nay, more, our labour will have been in vain unless we have the very best ships manned by the very best seamen. Whenever the peace which we now enjoy, accompanied as it is by an almost overflowing plenty shall unfortunately be disturbed; whenever, instead of being able to exclaim with the poet,

"I see our plains,
Unbounded, waving with the gifts of harvest,
Our seas with commerce throng'd, our busy ports
With cheerful toil,"

we shall have to admit, from our own practical experience, with the great champion of religious freedom that "War is one of the greatest plagues that can afflict humanity; it destroys states, it destroys religion, it destroys families;" whenever this calamity comes upon us, we must be prepared at all points, there must not be any flaw in our armour; we must not be as our ancestors of the last century who were compelled to admit that the models of the ships which our fleets encountered at the commencement of the French Revolutionary War were far superior in all respects to our own, and who were content to build their new vessels on the lines of those captured from the enemy; neither must we commit the same errors as our predecessors and suffer the lustre of the "meteor flag of England" to be tarnished in consequence of our frigates possessing less power than those of our foe.

There is little fear that any of these contingencies will arise if the attention which has been for the last ten years given to the subject of Naval Architecture is not allowed to diminish. The revolution caused by the introduction of steam machinery as a motive power has created as much competition amongst the designers and builders of ships for warlike and commercial purposes, as it did a short time before amongst the proprietors of stage coaches and the constructors of railways; and the improvements effected in the formation of vessels to traverse the ocean have been as great as those which have taken place with respect to the locomotive engines which run on land. Nor can it be said that the progress lately made in the construction of ships belonging to the Royal Navy has fallen short of that made in building vessels for the mercantile marine. Neither is the caution contained in the following extract from the "Faults and Defaults," published in 1861, strictly appropriate to the Admiralty at the present time. "It is beyond dispute," said the author of that work, "that the growing power of the Navy should, as one of its first duties, take care that an adequate force shall be provided, it must decide on what the amount shall be, and also as to the description of ships which should compose it, according to the existing state of science; for

though it may not be our policy to strike out new discoveries in naval warfare, a heavy responsibility rests upon naval administration, when we are seriously behindhand after new discoveries of such value and importance have been made and adopted by other powers, so much in advance of us."

While, however, we feel satisfied as to the present, we must not lose sight of the future; while we have confidence in those who are now entrusted with the duty of controlling the ship-building department of the Admiralty, we must not forget that

"Gather the rosebuds while we may,
Old Time is still a-flying:
And that same flower which blooms to-day,
To-morrow shall be dying."

It is, therefore, desirable that every assistance should be afforded to our naval administrators by those who take an interest in professional questions, and that those who are capable of giving practical advice on nautical matters should not withhold it. Acting, we presume, on motives of this kind, and still having that strong desire to benefit his country which he has so long possessed and so frequently shown, Sir William Snow Harris has recently published a very able paper on the "Past and Present State of Naval Construction in the Government Service: its Future Prospects." In this pamphlet he has thoroughly ventilated the whole subject, and we strongly recommend it to the favourable notice of those who take an interest in the welfare, not only of the Navy, but of the country generally, but especially of those who are interested in the extension of education amongst the large body of mechanics and workmen employed in our Dock-yards.

Sir William Harris contends "that the establishment of a school of Naval Architecture under the auspices of the Government in 1810, was a very perfect success," "that after the abolition of that school in 1832, naval construction degenerated as a science,"—and "that the necessity of some more extensive and perfect system of education for professional naval architects for the Government service" is absolutely necessary. For some years previous to the formation of the school of Naval Architecture the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had been constantly endeavouring to establish more systematic arrangements for training young men in the course of education requisite to make them proficient as naval constructors; but the opposition, which in those days always arose whenever improvements or changes were contemplated, was too strong to enable them to carry out their plans. The state of the Dock-yards was, however, such, and the sum of money demanded of Parliament for naval purposes was so enormous, that the Government ventured in 1795 to instruct Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Bentham to visit the several yards and to report his opinion on them to the Board of Admiralty. One of the first subjects which he brought under consideration was the great want of attention to mechanical principles

shown in the mode of construction in naval architecture; that in consequence ships were more costly than they ought to be, and what was of still more importance, they were weak. He was consequently authorized to have constructed seven small vessels, uncontrolled by any Naval Board or Dock-yard officer, upon his own individual responsibility. A step of this nature would be considered bold even in these days, but we can now form only a faint idea of the amount of courage which must have been required on the part of the Board of Admiralty at Whitehall to thus rush into the depths of reform and in the face of the then all powerful Navy Board at Somerset House. Sir Samuel Bentham, however, built his two sloops (the Arrow and Dart) four schooners (the Nelly, Eling, Redbridge, and Millbrook) and a tank vessel. As a matter of course the various officials attached to the Dock-yards condemned these ships whenever they had the opportunity of doing so; they were nevertheless reported favourably upon by the late Admiral Raggett and the other officers who commanded them, and many of the improvements which were then for the first time introduced have since been adopted and brought into general use in the royal and in private dock-yards.

The next subject to which Sir Samuel Bentham directed his attention was that of naval seminaries. He had been brought up in Woolwich Yard, having been apprenticed to the Master Shipwright there, and he had been employed in the establishment at Chatham: he had also been a pupil in the Naval Academy which then existed at Portsmouth. While thus engaged in the government service, (which he left for a considerable period) he felt that the means which were used for the education of young men who were being trained for the civil department of the navy were altogether inadequate. He therefore suggested a plan embracing both manual and scientific instruction in every art and science subservient to the creation, maintenance, and efficiency of vessels of war, exclusive only of strictly military matters and military knowledge in naval warfare. The details of this plan were very perfect, and will be referred to in the latter part of this paper: suffice it, at present, to say that measures were not adopted to carry out immediately the plan proposed by the Inspector-General, and that it was not until "the year 1811 deemed advisable to found a school of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth." The staff of professors attached to this school consisted of Dr. Inman, "an accomplished scholar and mathematician who was called from the University of Cambridge to superintend the naval and mathematical departments," Mr. Fincham late Master-Shipwright of Portsmouth Dock-yard, who was the teacher of practical ship-building; Mr. Schetky the Drawing Master, and Mr. Creuse the French Master. At first twelve pupils were admitted, the next year the number was reduced, and in succeeding years the numbers were much less than at first. The pupils were styled, "superior class

of apprentices," which title was subsequently changed "to student of Naval Architecture." The course of education pursued at the school cannot be described in better words than those used in the pamphlet before us with reference to Mr. Henry Chatfield, who was "employed three days in the week in Practical Ship-building, assisted in building and repairing by manual labour, several ships and vessels of different kind, further assisted to make drawings, prepare examples of construction, and carry out theoretical calculations. At other periods he received a sound theoretical education in geometry, analysis, and mechanics as applied to Marine Architecture. Seven years after his entrance into the College, having passed the examination required by his contract with the Government, he entered the Dock-yard as an advanced student in Naval Architecture on a small salary; he was now brought acquainted with the different departments of the Dock-yard Service, as for example the Master-Shipwright's Office, Store-Keeper's Office, Clerk of the Cheque, Timber Master's Office, &c. After this he had the superintendence of ships in progress of building and repair, (with a certain amount of responsibility), under the immediate direction of the Master-Shipwright. After three years employed in this way he was sent to the Surveyor's Drawing Room at the Admiralty, for nine months, to copy and make working plans for the Dock-yards. He was now sent to sea in the Tyne and Wolf sloops, in order to observe the practical working of a ship at sea and become acquainted with the duties its various parts had to perform, and the forces it had to contend with."

After the lapse of so many years, it is scarcely necessary to enquire into the causes which gradually led to the abolition, in 1832, of the school which had been established for more than twenty years: jealousy on the part of the senior officers belonging to the dock-yards was perhaps one of the principal difficulties which the supporters of the Institution had to encounter, and the love of change which was then so popular, especially with regard to the establishments connected with the naval department, reached the school which had been conducted by Professor Inman, and it shared the fate of the various subordinate Boards swept away by Sir James Graham. As that eminent statesman has been frequently blamed for this proceeding, it may be as well to produce the reasons which he adduced a few years ago for taking a step which has, as some think, led to the want of persons competent to fill the higher offices in the building department of the Navy. The following is the substance of the evidence given by him on this subject before the Commissioners appointed in 1860 to inquire into the control and management of Her Majesty's Naval Yards. When he became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1830, he found the College of Naval Architecture in existence, and after obtaining the best advice he could command, he was induced to believe that there was too much of science and too little of practical knowledge creeping into

the navy. He feared that under Professor Inman supposed science superseded practical knowledge, that the ablest men educated there would not remain in the Government service, that the greater rewards in merchants' yards, and in foreign service would draw them away: and that the country would thus be educating men not for the Queen's service, but for the community. So much as regards the past; with reference to the future, he added, "I am not sure, looking back, whether, if it were to be done again, I would advise it—still such is the spread of improved education that I believe if you offer sufficient reward, in the shape of salary and position, you will command for the high permanent appointments in the navy, men of sufficient scientific knowledge, combined with practical experience; and it is the combination of science and practical knowledge which is the desideratum of construction. If there be genius combined with practical knowledge, even though it be self-educated, I have great faith in it—it will come forward and rise to distinction, if justice be done to it. If an impartial judgment be exercised with regard to the merits of those who compete for these offices, and if no favour be shown, I should not despair without a College of Naval Architecture." On being further pressed by the Commissioners on this subject, Sir James stated, "I cannot positively say that I may not have been wrong: I am now older, and more prudent, and it is a step which I do not know, if I were now asked to take it, that I would take; but I did take it: hitherto, I have seen no reason to regret it, and I do not despair that in the rising generation you will find suitable men without the aid of that particular system of education, which was, of course, more or less cramped after all, though it professed to be scientific. I do not feel sure, that if we value sufficiently the exercise of independent judgment without favor, this great community connected with the sea-faring population, will not supply men; if you go into the market when you want an article, and pay for it, you will find a supply."

Simultaneously with the removal of the College of Naval Architecture occurred the abolition of the Navy Board, and the appointment of Sir William Symonds as Surveyor of the Navy. By him and his staff of professional assistants, the ships of the Royal Navy were designed almost exclusively until the year 1842, when the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty "called upon three pupils of the school to prepare in Committee a series of designs for ships of war," and the "Thetis" frigate, "Espiègle," brig, and "Cressy," ship of the line, were designed and constructed accordingly by Messrs Read, Chatfield, and Creuse. About the same time the small squadron of experimental brigs was launched, the Surveyor of the Navy building the "Flying Fish," Mr. White, of Cowes, the "Daring," Mr. Blake of Portsmouth Yard, the "Osprey," and Mr. Fincham, of Chatham Yard, the "Mutine." Then came, in 1846, the "Committee of Reference on Naval Construction," con-

sisting of Lord John Hay, Professor Inman, and two shipwright officers, their duties being to offer opinions on the designs of ships prepared by the Surveyor of the Navy and by others, and to prepare designs for ships themselves. They sat from time to time, and after a short trial this experiment was abandoned, principally in consequence of the report in 1848 of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Navy, Army, and Ordnance Estimates, of which the present first Lord of the Admiralty was chairman, and by whom the Report was prepared. The Committee, it is true, did not express any opinion as to the Committee of Reference, but they referred particularly to a matter connected with the designing of ships. They stated, "the proper construction of a steam vessel cannot, it is said, be secured unless there is a frequent communication between the builder of the ship and the constructor of the machinery; the engineer and the ship-builder should work together, otherwise the chances of failure are much increased. In the Admiralty there has not been any co-operation between the two departments of the Surveyor of the Navy and the Controller of Steam Machinery. The relation between the Surveyor of the Navy and the Head of the Steam Department appear to require adjustment, so that concert and co-operation may be secured in the first planning and throughout the entire construction of steamers of war."

The two separate Departments of the Surveyor and Controller of Steam Machinery were shortly afterwards united, and they have remained so until the present time; the title of the Surveyor was however changed in 1860, and, by a minute of the Duke of Somerset dated 6th February of that year, the office was re constituted, and it now consists of a Rear-Admiral as Controller of the Navy, a Chief Constructor, two Constructors, an Inspecting Officer, nine Draughtsmen, two Modellers, an Engineer in Chief, an Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and an Inspector of Machinery. In other words, the Ship-buiding Department of the Navy is presided over by an experienced Naval officer, aided by gentlemen particularly and scientifically educated in the construction of vessels and their machinery. It has frequently been doubted whether a Naval Officer is the proper person to be placed at the head of this important branch of the public service. The reasons given by Sir Charles Wood for appointing Sir William Symonds as Surveyor of the Navy would lead to the belief that he was nominated in consequence of his having some knowledge of naval construction. On being asked before the Committee on the Board Admiralty "What were the previous qualifications of Sir William Symonds?" Sir Charles Wood replied, "he was a Captain in the Navy, and he had built two or three remarkably successful vessels, and one frigate." On the other hand, Sir Baldwin Walker appears to have been selected by Lord Auckland to succeed Sir William Symonds partly because he had no experience in designing men-of-war. The history of his appointment is given in the following words by Admiral Sir George Sey-

mour. "I never saw a man so distressed as he was when he heard he was appointed to the office: he was under my command in the Pacific, and he imagined that there was some error about his appointment: but I had an opportunity of showing him Lord Auckland's letter to me, in which he gave his reasons for the nomination, that he thought that a man who had had considerable experience in regulating ships, as Sir Baldwin Walker had had in Turkey, and was a man of judgment, and a good sailor, was about the best head to be appointed for the surveying department, without having any particular crotchets of his own with regard to shipbuilding."

This is a question on which a great deal may be said on both sides, and we must do Sir William Snow Harris the justice to say that he has put the case very strongly in favour of a council. "It is certainly," he says, "a very great mistake to place the Naval Construction of this country under the control of a Naval officer or any other individual, not fitted by a sound mathematical, physical, and practical education for so great an object. The construction of our ships should not be at the exclusive disposal of any one individual, it should be under the direction of an Admiralty Council, composed of educated Naval Architects, one or two experienced Naval officers well versed in practical seamanship, Engineers having perfect knowledge of the steam engine in all its detail, and officers of marine artillery." It must not however be forgotten that there are, as the Duke of Somerset expressed it, great advantages in a Naval officer being able to communicate with Naval officers as to the building of ships and the fitting of ships, and that if he is "a man of judgment and a good sailor," he will be able to turn to the best account the practical and scientific knowledge possessed by those under him. Our limits will not allow us to discuss on this occasion this very important part of the question relating to Naval Construction, but on the whole we are disposed to think that "the joint action of the seaman, the shipbuilder, the engine builder, is secured by the superintendance of an Admiral over the several branches which must be combined in harmonious action to produce good results, and it would be difficult to improve the existing system in this respect: but whatever course may be pursued, the proposal of forming a Board of Construction should at any rate not find much favour with those who have had so many opportunities of witnessing the evils of divided responsibility and conflicting councils."

Be it remembered also, that the magnificent vessels which have graced the list of ships belonging to the Royal Navy during the last thirty years have been produced while a Naval officer has presided over the department of naval construction, and although the designs have been furnished by Edye, and Lang, and Watts, to the latter of whom we are indebted for the beautiful Impérieuse, the almost yacht-like looking Conqueror, and the magnificent

Warrior, and others, yet the responsible and recognised chief was a seaman and not a civilian.

It is not, however, so much with the present constitution of the department of the Controller of the Navy that we have now to deal, as with the source whence the supply of the experienced and highly educated gentlemen who are in future to assist that officer are to be obtained. The recent appointment of Mr. Reed to the post of Chief Constructor of the Navy has naturally drawn attention to the subject, and we feel assured that it would not have been made unless the Board of Admiralty had been convinced of the necessity of supplementing the talent contained in the ship-building branch of the Government service. There is a degree of similarity between the career of Mr. Reed and the late Sir Samuel Bentham which deserves notice. Bentham, as we have already stated, entered the public service as a youth and received the rudiments of his education as a naval architect in the Royal Dock-yards; he then left it for several years, and returned to it again after suggesting several improvements in the mode of constructing vessels of war. Reed also originally belonged to one of the Royal Establishments, quitted the employment of his Sovereign for a considerable time, proposed to build ships on principles different from those in the course of construction by the naval authorities, and rejoined the public service. There is, however, one great difference between the two cases; Reed received his appointment to the Admiralty with the full concurrence, if not at the suggestion, of the head of the department to which he is attached, Bentham was nominated Inspector-General of Naval works, civil architect and engineer of the Navy, in opposition to the expressed desire of the Controller of the Navy.

Both the First Lord and the Secretary of the Admiralty have intimated their intention to make inquiries relative to the foundation of new schools of naval instruction. Lord Clarence Paget recently threw out a hint to this effect in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Somerset, more than two years ago, after adverting to the great difficulty there is in finding shipwrights coming on for the service of the dockyards, and to the fact of there not being young men of scientific and practical knowledge coming on such as there used to be, stated that it is most essential for the interests of the country that some good substitute for the Naval College should be established, so as to bring up shipwrights of a superior class; that the fact of steamships being now universally employed makes scientific knowledge still more important, and that this importance is increasing daily. His Grace at the same time alluded to the advantage which the French have over us in their *Ecole Polytechnique*; adding, "the difficulty of adopting such a college is, that you educate thirty or forty men where you only want one or two; that therefore the expense is much larger than the result justifies. If some system could be adopted by which we could bring

men with some scientific acquirements, and place them in the dock-yards there to get their practical knowledge, we should get the result that we want; and I think a scheme might be devised by which that result might be obtained."

It is very much, we might almost say, too much the fashion now-a-days to hold up for imitation the naval institutions of France, and for English as well as French writers to place in unfavourable contrast the results of the efforts of the British Admiralty with those of the Minister of Marine at Paris. Thus M. Xavier Raymond in his work *Les Marines de la France et l'Angleterre*, 1815-1863, points with satisfaction to the successful efforts of his own Government in restoring the Navy to the rank it lost in the course of the last great struggle with Great Britain, and dwells with complacency on the discoveries and innovations of French ship-builders and engineers, and on the superiority of the La Gloire and La Normandie to any model yet produced by England or any other country. More recently Admiral Pàris, in a work entitled "Naval Art in 1862," contrasts the Warrior with La Gloire, points out the difference between the two ships, and comes to the conclusion that if these two champions of modern ideas came into collision there can be no doubt as to the result; for the La Gloire, being every where invulnerable, might approach and in a short time destroy the stern of the Warrior so as to render her motionless. For battle and for smooth water, he is of opinion that, La Gloire is a perfect ship, and as fast as need be desired. The squadrons of iron-plated ships of the two nations have been on a cruize during the past autumn; those belonging to the Royal Navy of England returned to Portsmouth and Plymouth without any serious injury or any large list of defects; those belonging to the Imperial Navy of France are thus described by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* on their coming back to Cherbourg. "The Magenta lay across the waves and rolled considerably. Two of her boats having been damaged by the heavy sea running, she came round and made five knots an hour, with only some of her fires alight. All the other ships were more or less damaged. The Normandie lost her bowsprit and foretop-mast. She rolled so fearfully that apprehensions were entertained for her safety, in consequence of the immense quantity of water she shipped. The Couronne lost several of her boats. The Invincible likewise lost some of her boats, and her machinery was damaged. The Napoleon lost her boats and suffered greatly. The Normandie could not fire a shot, because it was found necessary to keep her port-holes closed."

On examining the evidence given before the Dock-yard Committee, presided over by Admiral Smart, the Dock-yard Commission of which Sir Henry Willoughby was the chairman, and the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Board of Admiralty, we find that most of the witnesses examined on the subject were in favour of the re-establishment of an institution

somewhat similar to that which existed at Portsmouth until 1832. Sir Thomas Pasley, Superintendent of Devonport Yard, doubts whether the present system affords a sufficient class of officers calculated to fill the higher offices in the dock-yard, does not know where to look for a supply of the superior officers, thinks that it is an accident that some of the inferior officers who rise by degrees to the higher situations are efficient men, and states that while individual officers may have great merit, it should be borne in mind that they are fully occupied with their duties all day, that the only opportunity which they have of studying the higher branches of mathematics is in their own time, in the evening. Vice-Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas did not see where a supply of properly qualified and competent scientific officers was to be obtained, without some other means than now exists; and considered that while we are using up our old men we have nobody coming on at all. Mr. Abethell, late Master Shipwright of Portsmouth Yard, and now one of the Constructors of the Navy—who had been one of the pupils of the School of Naval Architecture—thought that there is a want of an institution like the College, that there is scarcely sufficient provision for a scientific instruction at present, and that a higher class of education is desirable for a restricted number of young men. Mr. Oliver William Lang, the able and talented Master Shipwright of Chatham Dock-yard, who was educated by his father, also a Master Shipwright, told the Commissioners that he considered some such an institution as that which existed at Portsmouth absolutely necessary. "Every officer is now taken from the working classes; I do not myself object to a considerable infusion of the working class, and their being allowed to rise to the highest offices in the branch; but at the present time it is not that, but it is the shutting out the sons of gentlemen from the Service entirely; no gentleman can put his son into it. It is the same principle as that on which you officer your Army and your Navy; you educate officers purposely for the posts which they are to fill. We cannot expect to get educated men under the present system; in fact, it would be almost the same as officering the Army and Navy entirely from the ranks." Dr. Woolley, the Inspector of Schools, and one of the highest authorities on a question of this description, has stated that it would be injurious to the Service, and lowering the position of the higher class of shipwright officers, to depend solely on the present class of apprentices to fill the vacancies in the Yards. The greater bulk of superior officers ought to be men of a more liberal education than they ever can become.

We have thought it desirable to thus quote at some length the opinions of these who, by their great experience in conducting the business connected with the Dock-yards, are most qualified to act as guides in a matter partaking so much of a practical character as that connected with the education and training of persons on whom will devolve the duty of constructing ships of the Royal Navy in

future years, in order that our readers may be in possession of all the material facts bearing on the subject. The only difficulty which presents itself to our consideration is the providing sufficiently remunerative and responsible positions for those who may be educated at any establishment which may be formed specially for the purpose. This is not, however, in our opinion, an insurmountable difficulty, and should not prove an obstacle to the carrying out of a design which all parties appear to think so admirable. On looking at the return of the officers and workmen in the several dock-yards rendered by the Admiralty in reply to a precept of the House of Commons in April last, we find that, in addition to the seven gentlemen attached to the Department of the Controller of the Navy, there are employed under the Admiralty at the Home Ports, seven master shipwrights, seven timber inspectors, and nine assistant-master shipwrights, five chief engineers, six other engineers, making altogether forty-one officers holding superior appointments. There are also about one hundred and eighty-five foremen of the Yard, converters, measurers, inspectors, machinists, and other officers of a lower grade, so that the number of appointments which would be open to those who might be attached to any educational establishment connected with the Dock-yards, may be taken as about two hundred and twenty-six. In the outer world we find three classes or degrees of men: the higher class, the middle class, and the lower class; and, as Lord Derby recently said, we see daily the ranks of the first recruited from the middle and lower classes of the community, giving fresh life, fresh blood, and fresh energy to the ranks into which they enter, and giving more encouragement and more stimulus to those from which they proceed. The relative numbers of these three classes bear perhaps about the same proportion as the superior officers, the officers of the lower grade, and the workmen employed in the naval yards do to each other, and we are disposed to think that instead of having, as was formerly the case, a school of naval architecture, composed of only one description of persons, three distinct schools might be formed, consisting of only a few pupils in the higher school, about four times as many pupils in the middle school, and a much larger number of pupils in the lower school. The last mentioned would consist of those who are now entitled to education in the Dock-yard schools. The middle school would be composed of those who had qualified themselves from the lower school, and in the upper school would be those who had passed through the other two. In addition to these pupils, a few might be admitted to the two superior classes from private establishments, or from amongst those who had not belonged to the lower school. In any case, the students should be required to contribute such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses attendant on their education; and the rate of payment for those not originally belonging to the Government establishments, might perhaps be rather higher than that for the others.

In forming an establishment of this nature, many useful hints might be taken from the various collegiate institutions scattered over the country, in several of which the plan of having three distinct schools for three distinct classes of pupils has been introduced with great advantage; and reference might be made to the propositions put forward by the late Sir Samuel Bentham, who suggested that the pupils should be divided into three sets in point of rank, the education in each class being suited to the station in life which the pupils were afterwards likely to fill. The first class was to consist principally of sons of superior officers; the second class principally of sons of warrant officers, master workmen, and others, who might be considered of the same rank in society at large; the third class, of sons of workmen, or of boys to be reared as workmen or as seamen. Means were proposed by which in these seminaries some few of the lower classes might, by superior acquirements, attain the first steps to eminence; and it was intended to give, particularly to the third class, two different callings by which a livelihood might be earned. For this reason it was proposed that the greater part of the pupils should pass a portion of their time on shipboard.

Whatever steps are taken to provide the desideratum which appears on all hands to be admitted, we would strongly recommend that the designation of the superior Dock-yard officers attached to the ship-building department of the Navy, should be changed either to that of Naval Architect, or of Naval Constructor.

GAMBIA COLONY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

II.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Governor to the contrary, the cattle lifting raid again revived the civil war in Barra, but it was localised, and assumed the usual character of African warfare, being at this period deprived of the agency of the religious crusader Maba, or Amaba as he is sometimes called. On the 26th of September, 1862, the Marabouts fired into Essow in the dead of night, a common practice of the natives, and always regarded as a declaration of war. The Sumar of Essow tracing the footmarks to the Marabout town of Jinack partially burnt it; this aggression was followed by all the Marabouts of the towns marching to destroy Essow, however they were arrested by a stockade erected across the stream at Berringding by the Sonninkees to protect themselves from invasion, whilst occupied during the rains in working the cleared farms around their capital, burnt the previous May. Although the rival sects burnt a considerable quantity of powder, and the sounds of war reverberated through this town, we

heard of very few killed or wounded, or any decided victory on either side; we were not alarmed for Berwick Town on this occasion, as the Sumar seemed quite able to defend his territory, he had quite assumed the King's power, whose mind never recovered the shock caused by the terrible invasion of his country by Maba the previous May. During this short period of peace, Maba invaded the Joliffe kingdom of Salem, and drove the King under the walls of the French Fort of Kowlack, situated at the head of the Salem estuary. A circumstantial report of this chieftain's defeat by the French at Kowlack was given by a trader of the King of Salem; he stated a great battle was fought at Kowlack between Maba at the head of more than 10,000 men and the young King of Salem who was encamped around the native town of Kowlack with a force numbering 3,000. Maba advanced with his army in the shape of a half moon, and after a long engagement, the Joliffes were defeated and retreated to the Fort, followed by the victorious Mahomedans up to the very walls, when the French Commandant fired one field piece, killing numbers of the Mahomedans—the rest retreated to the native town of Kowlack on the hill followed by the Jolliffes, who gained courage by the terrible loss their enemy had sustained from the French fire; no less than seven times was this attack, pursuit, retreat and effectual aid rendered. Seven guns of heavy artillery loaded with grape and cannister were fired on seven different occasions; as the evening closed in, the French commandant finding that the Mahomedans still acted in the aggressive, which their numbers enabled them to do, determined to issue with his European force at the head of the King's defeated army, taking with him some small field pieces, upon perceiving this aggressive movement the Marabouts fled in all directions, conveying away their two chiefs, who were known to be badly wounded.

Maba the "victorious," as he is called, suffered from a gun-shot wound in the left shoulder breaking the collar bone, which nearly proved fatal as was reported. The general impression was that the Marabouts were not cowed by their defeat, but were bent on revenge, especially against the white man, and that if Maba died his place was to have been taken by a Marabout called Woosoman. The Captain of the Imperial French ship-of-war 'Archimede,' suggested, by orders of the Colonial Government, the expediency of a united British and French expedition against this common enemy of commerce and humanity; but no consideration tempted the Governor from his original neutral policy of non-interference so approved of by the Duke of Newcastle, and the offer was courteously declined. It was a subject of some anxiety as to how far Maba or his successor might have retaliated, by falling on the lives and property of the French traders who are to some extent located on this British river Gambia, thus involving the Colonial Government in rather a dilemma, of either allowing the French to protect

their own traders or of giving protection, it being understood by treaty that the tricolour is not to be seen in the river from a man-of-war, it can only legally fly from a peaceful trading vessel. Upon the defeat of the Marabouts by the French at Kowlack, together with the fact of the priest Mahaba being dangerously wounded, the Sonninkees throughout the countries on both sides of the river acted on the offensive, they crossed the river from Tenderbar on the left bank to the opposite shore, where they erected a strong stockade, and inaugurated their arrival by burning a Marabout town in their immediate vicinity; they also negotiated with the King of Salem and the French Colonial Government to annihilate the Marabouts by a combined movement, concentrating at Maba's Town in the Baddiboo country.

The Sonninkees of the Barra kingdom had also gained courage by late events; leaving a small force to watch the Marabout stockade at the Berringding stream, the Sumar made a forced march through the bush, and destroyed the Marabout town of Fillifree close to Albreda; this town was well known to early navigators of the Gambia, as the port where they were compelled to pay customs before they were allowed to proceed up the river—the Kings of Barra in those days were powerful pirates, whose war canoes sometimes even ventured to attack European vessels becalmed on the ocean.

The loss of life on this occasion was trifling; since the Albreda peace was broken the war resumed its primitive local character, and we were all glad to hear that the crops had not been destroyed, in this raid few if any lives were lost. The Governor received a messenger on the 10th inst. from Madame la Forge who has been for many years trading at Albreda for the French house of Barrère, stating that the Marabout chiefs were begging for his mediation once more, on giving it, they begged for one week to consider his stipulations, but in the meantime it was found out that they were in reality only waiting for the return of their messenger, whom they had sent to Mahaba for assistance against the Sumar before they committed themselves to peace.

This circumstance is mentioned to show that the Mandingoes are a most deceitful race to deal with, and that it is difficult to make them respect the most binding engagements; the Marabouts all swore on the Koran to abide by the Albreda peace, and yet on an alleged theft of a bullock on the part of the Sumar's people they retaliated by taking the life of a poor Sonninkee who, relying on the faith of the peace, was travelling from Essow to Albreda. Three remarkable events took place in connection with the civil war at this time, about September, 1862. A fleet of war canoes full of Marabout warriors from Goonjour landed in the Jinneck Bay, and attempted to burn Essow in the grey of the following morning, knowing that the Sumar and his warriors were at the stockade at Berringding; the inhabitants of Berwick Town were

alarmed at heavy firing taking place so near them, which they could not account for, being fully acquainted with the relative position of the belligerents; our people witnessed from a rising ground the skirmish, a few wounded warriors left to guard the town advanced boldly to the attack, supported by the women of Essow to the number of 600.

The Marabout invaders were driven back it is supposed more by the screams of the women, than by the prowess of the Sonninkee guard; the invaders retreated to the beach, throwing themselves into an empty stockade erected some months before by the Sumar to check the aggression of the Marabouts from Linneck, here they remained, with the sea as a base, the Sumar was able from the only Sonninkee town in the country (Essow) to hold his own against twenty-one Marabout towns.

In the kingdom of Baddiboo the cause of the Sonninkee appeared to be in the ascendancy, the Marabouts made no impression on the stockade thrown up by the Sonninkees who recrossed the river from Tenderbar about two months ago. It surprised the Governor greatly to receive on the 18th inst. an Arabic letter from Maba by hands of the village blacksmith, who not being a fighting character is generally employed on such occasions of peace, this letter was to the effect that the Governor would interfere to make peace as soon as possible. Higher up the river again, for by this time the religious war had spread opposite McCarthy's Island, the Marabouts gained an advantage by destroying the large Sonninkee town of Jonko Cunda. The question of peace or war and prosperity of the colony was in the hands of this man Maba; to attempt to establish a peace without his consent was evidently to build a house without a foundation. The Governor then determined on the 27th inst. to send Mr. Mantell, the Chief Justice, in the "Dover" to the Swarra Cunda Creek for the purpose of having an interview with this influential native, previous to any general or more extensive attempt to conclude a universal peace. We were inclined at the time to believe that both parties were heartily tired of the war, such was also the opinion of the merchants and the traders; one Amady Owens, a trader of Mr. Quin's, who is like all his class most anxious for peace, was requested by Maba to leave his business and proceed to Bathurst with the blacksmith, in order to explain fully the sincerity of Maba's determination to make a peace through the mediation of the white man. It was much regretted that Mr. Mantell could not persuade Maba to appoint a place for an interview in December, the Chief's excuse was, that he could not leave the stockade of Tunkoo, and in January, after his Honour had been detained four days on board the "Dover" in the Swarra Cunda Creek, and a tent erected on the shore, agreeable to a day named by Maba, a frivolous excuse was sent, and no meeting took place—the "Dover" then proceeded on her annual visit to the Upper River.

The month of November had evidently improved Maba's position, and he was not so anxious for peace as when he wrote his last letter.

The war in Barra continued the same, the Sumar from his town of Essow, now the only remaining stronghold of the Sonninkees on the right bank of the river, bid defiance to the inhabitants of the twenty-one Marabout towns of the kingdom of Barra who before May 1862, owned firm allegiance to old Demba Sonko the king. Several engagements took place, in which the Marabouts, acting on the aggressive, were driven from the stockades of Canuma, and Buniado; the Sumar was offered the crown, but he declined it. "I will not," he said, "depart from the constitutional course laid down by my ancestors," and he firmly recognized the legitimate monarch Buntoo Gamey, who he had in a most literal sense supported since the Marabout invasion of May 1862. On the return of the European merchants in 1862 from their usual summer vacation in England, they expressed a strong hope that for the sake of the trade the executive would take some decided measures to put an end to the civil war raging between the Marabouts and Sonninkees as far as McCarthy's Island.

It was also very generally supposed from the reports made by the native traders located at the factories, that if the Government promptly mediated, so heartily tired were the belligerents of the war that they would gladly accept peace on easy terms; a good crop of nuts was reported in the ground, but the Sera Woolies, a wandering tribe who work the farms, were all pressed into the war by their immediate landlords, the owners of the soil.

The new export tax was about to come into operation, a measure which the Governor organized, and on which the revenue so much depended, made it incumbent on him to make another strong effort by mediation to effect the desirable result of peace.

The almost fatal illness of a member of the Governor's family, prevented his proceeding up the river, but he appointed Mr. Mantell again to act as his representative in so good a cause; the time for the Mission was opportune, as the usual period had arrived for the "Dover" to make her annual visit to the Upper River.

His Honour left on the 10th of December, returning to Bathurst on the 6th of January; the report of the Mission was very able, involving most important results favourable to the trade, it was much to be regretted that Mr. Mantell's health suffered from the exposure and fatigue of the several journies attendant on the Mission. At the same time the Governor took the initiative in so good a cause nearer home, as the war of posts was still going on, and bloodshed weekly occurring in the Barra Kingdom. On the 5th of January he rode through the bush to the stockades, accompanied by Captain Richards, R.N., they were situated seven miles from Fort Bullen; here on the site of the burnt town of Berringding, a palaver was held with the warriors of both sides—

only one hundred yards of bush separated the entrenched combatants—the result of the palaver was, that they promised not to fire another shot during the time necessary for the peace preliminaries to be completed. On the Governor's return to Bathurst, he despatched a messenger to Maba requesting an interview on the encamping ground in Baddiboo; before the messenger returned, a circumstantial report reached the Sumar of Essow that Maba had yielded to the solicitations of the Marabout Chiefs of Barra, and was actually crossing his cavalry over the Creek to be ready for an expedition against Essow. The Governor's messenger shortly after arrived reporting that Maba had consented to the meeting; this sudden concession (for he had refused twice to see Mr. Mantell) was considered by the Sumar as a ruse, that the occasion of the Governor's departure was only required to make a raid on Essow. The situation was perplexing, but the Governor risked the interview, being determined not to lose the least opening to conciliate such determined foes.

The interview took place on the 14th of January, and never have we observed, even in India, so imposing an array of warriors; unlike the generality of native armies, Maba's men seemed to be under great control, their obedience was surprising, the absence of the usual crushing upon the chairs of the white men, accompanied by the great heat and dust, was an agreeable change, enabling the weighty business of peace or war to be calmly discussed; all was evidently prepared for effect. First a body of cavalry swept by the tent headed by a cavalier on a magnificent horse; then a large body of infantry was followed by another detachment of horse, they wheeled under the shade of some neighbouring trees, where they rested several minutes; the chief dismounted, and walked with dignity to the Governor's tent, followed by about a dozen counsellors.

The Governor opened the palaver by pointing out what a desert the war had made the country, and how desirable for all a durable peace would be, how the Sonninkees had deserved the punishment, but a time had arrived for so lamentable a state of things to cease, and that he did not wish the kingdom of Barra to be again invaded.

It was surprising to hear Maba reply, that if the Sumar would return the captives taken at the burning of Jillifree, burn their stockades, and would promise to give up their cattle-lifting propensities, he would give the Governor his brother to go through the country with his messenger proclaiming the peace.

This unexpected concession might be attributed to the arrival of the transport "Adventure," the night before in the harbour of Bathurst, which news the Governor had allowed to be circulated in the morning of the palaver by the traders.

On his return to Bathurst with three peace delegates, including Maba's brother, he found to his great satisfaction that no guns had been fired at the stockades of Berringding and Canuma since the 5th of February. Arrangements were completed that all the

belligerents were to meet the Governor at Fort Bullen on the 20th inst. to sign a peace, but at the eleventh hour the Marabouts feared treachery, and declined to march by Essow. They urged the Governor to bring Maba's brother to the stockades in the bush to hold his palaver there, when they promised to burn the defences in his presence.

On the morning of the 23rd of February, the Governor crossed the river with Mr. Primet and Maba's brother; at Essow they were joined by the Sumar with some mounted followers, and the cavalcade proceeded to the nearest stockade at Canuma, when it was agreed that on the firing of a double gun the Governor's party should burn the Sonninkee stockade, and that Maba's brother should set fire to the nearest Marabout stockade. This was promptly done, but a difficulty arose; the Mahomedans had erected no less than five stockades in juxta-position, to but one built by their enemies, the agreement with Maba having been to burn one for one, a difficulty of action arose, but at last it was arranged to trust to what negotiation would do during the night.

On arriving at Canuma on the following morning, it was delightful to see all the Mahomedan stockades to the number of four in flames; but their defenders declined making any demonstration of friendship with their foes but relations, the Sonninkees, until all the stockades at Berringding and Boniado were destroyed. To reach Boniado it was necessary to pass through a deep forest First proceeded the Sumar and his mounted guard, then followed the Governor and his small escort of interpreters, and in the rear marched about five hundred Marabouts; the distance was six miles. They had scarce entered the forest when they were joined by about three hundred Sonninkees placed there evidently fearful of treachery; they fell in behind the cavalry, not a word was spoken until they reached the site of the ruined Sonninkee capital Berringding, situated on a fine open plain, now studded with seven stockades, from four the Mahomedan white flag was flying. After some delay caused by the filing off of the belligerents, the edifices of war, much resembling Martell's towers, were soon in flames.

The Marabouts now insisted on the stockade round the new Sonninkee town of Boniado being also levelled with the ground, as it commanded the high road. On this point the Governor made a determined stand, explaining that it was not a war stockade, but a town containing women and children. The position was critical. About one thousand belligerents were drawn up in the open, the Marabouts were the more numerous, and only two mounted Europeans between them. The Sonninkees determined to die sooner than give in this point.

The Governor then read the treaty aloud from his saddle, in which fortunately it was distinctly specified that only the war stockades should come down, that no guns had been fired from Boniado, and that all towns except those on British territory were protected from the midnight robber by a stockade.

This reasonable appeal had its effect, and the Marabouts waived the point, but requested for time to ask a blessing on the day's work. The combined genuflections of six hundred Mahomedans in prayer was very imposing. Surrounded as they were by the still smoking stockades, the Sonninkees were all drawn up with the Governor at their head facing their inveterate foes, but proudly abstaining from a worship not tolerated by their ancestors. Directly the concession was made as the sun was setting, the Governor entreated the Sumar to shake hands with the Almamey of Aljamadoo, this was a signal for a general reconciliation, and a feu de joie was fired on the spot of loaded firelocks, heard distinctly at Bathurst. Mr. Primet then proceeded on to Baddiboo, and obtained Maba's signature to the treaty.

The task of arranging a peace is comparatively easy when the war is purely of a civil character, and unaccompanied by the invasion of the foreigner. To use the simple expression of the belligerents on the 24th of February.

"When we took a prisoner he paid for his head, and when we come upon a dead body we cry." They were all related; fathers, sons, brother and cousin being arrayed in battle against each other.

We can compare this year of calamity to nothing more appropriate in history, than to the first and second century when Britain was gradually converted from Paganism to Christianity; when the Christian converted counties or angles attempted to make proselytes of their Druidical brethren by the sword. The spread of Mahomedan religion has been slow from the north to the south of Africa, and the policy adopted for its spread has been of an insidious character, effected more by the village Tody, or instructor, and much more efficacious and extensive than the sword. Venacular schools were established by the wandering merchants who came from the North, and negro children were taught to read and write, and instructed in the tenets of the Koran, thus fixing a bias on the mind, and forming the character of the young disciples which no accident of life afterwards removed or altered, although he might have, on arriving at the years of discretion, declined to make the necessary public expression of the faith, preferring the wild habits of his Pagan ancestry to the more self-denying tenets of Mahomedanism; but if he makes the determination to be a Marabout, he then lives in a Marabout village, adjoining to the Sonninkee town. In course of time as the Marabouts became the more numerous body, their towns were stronger, and when Maba under the cloak of religion invaded the Barra Kingdom, he was joined by all his co-religionists, and his conquest was an easy triumph till he drew up his force before Essow.

For the last century, previous to this civil war, such was the mildness of the negro character, that even the asperities of religious disagreement had little effect on their general conduct; the sects were indiscriminately mixed, and their cattle fed on the same plain,

and the approach of evening sent them in peace, if not to the same village, to a contiguous one.

Again there are schisms in these sects, difficult for the European to understand, the Sumar of Essow, for instance, is, what is called a Marabout Sonninkee, he has embraced the religion of Mahomed, but not the policy of the Marabouts. He makes a remonstrance at departing from the constitutional course adopted by his ancestors, to his mind it is necessary to have a drunken Sonninkee King to govern the country; the rule of the Mahomedan is dreaded by this simple minded man, and he can scarce comprehend a doctrine that substitutes opinion for social duties, inculcated upon him by tradition. Faintly as the Idolaters have been able to oppose the ambition and the fanaticism of the Mahomedan, we sincerely trust that the prescience of the former will be a beacon to the English and French. In Sene-Gambia the Marabouts have the power of combination alone, owing to the fact that they can read and write Arabic letters, and when we add that during the last year of the Civil War, a dying Marabout in the field of battle is thus addressed by his fellow warriors on their anointing their foreheads with his blood: "I had thought to have gone to heaven before you, but as it is your good fortune to be the first, tell Allah that I will soon follow;" it is but prudent to watch their movements. The successful career of this Priest Maba became at this time embarassing to theEuropean Governments of the Sene-Gambia.

The Chiefs of both parties of the Barra country were assembled in the School House at Bathurst on the 11th March to hold a palaver to arrange the details of a lasting peace.

The Governor was assisted by Mr. Robertson the Colonial Secretary, his Honour the Chief Justice, Messrs. Goddard and Brown, and many of the influential merchants of the colony, but the interests were so varied and jarring that the discussion had to be continued on the 12th; the points settled were whether the King should be allowed by the Marabouts to return as a private individual to the site of his ruined town Backingdick, burnt by Maba last year—and the vexed question whether the Foulahs and their cattle should be allowed to roam free through the forests, choosing their grazing grounds at pleasure, independent of the protection of the Sonninkee or Marabout was loudly discussed. After a debate which lasted twelve hours, all was settled, and the chief men of both sides laying their hands on the Koran solemnly swore to keep the peace.

With an inconsistency difficult to be accounted for, the Mahomedan priest Maba, straight from the interview he gave the Governor at Baddiboo on the 26th ult., swept like a comet through Jaffa Jaffa, an integral part of the Salem Kingdom, slew many people, burnt many towns, and abducted many human beings. He now completed the destruction of the granary of Bathurst, for much as the river trade supports the revenue, it is to be remem-

bered that the 5,000 people of this town are fed by corn from Salem; this expedition brought the conqueror into a difference with the British, many petitions were sent to the Governor by our traders, who lost their goods and cattle, and in one instance a loss of life occurred, the poor man in charge of the goods vainly endeavoured to save his master's property. Maba however promised prompt indemnification, alleging that he was not aware the property was British. Two thousand unarmed men of the Seria and Joliffe tribes accompanied by their families, flocks and herds arrived in Berwick Town, seeking British protection, to cross so many people over to British Combo with all their belongings, would have been a work of difficulty, attended with considerable expenses, as they were in a state of starvation.

The Governor presented them with a considerable quantity of rice, and persuaded the Sumar of Essow to give them the site of Canuma, burnt by Maba last May; it is true, that by treaty we possess a strip of land extending from Jinnack Creek to Jocardeo of one mile in land, but with the exception of our little colony at Berwick Town, we have not attempted to exercise any jurisdiction over this country, surrounded as it is with Mandingo farms; moreover, it would be unwise to locate a pastoral tribe in the vicinity of valuable crops.

Accordingly the Governor proceeded with the Sumar and the head-men of this Exodus, and selected a spot close to the ruins of Canuma, surrounded by fine forest with plenty of good water at hand.

Simultaneously with the Jaffer Jaffer expedition, Maba detached his nephew and Lieutenant Wossooman, across the river to Tenderbar, to destroy the Sonninkees in that part of the river, the King of Collar was killed, his town burnt, and fighting continued to the detriment of trade, and the misery and distress of the poor inhabitants.

The Governor's agent, Mr. Primet, arrived on the scene to endeavour by negotiation to prevent a war spreading to the left bank of the river; Wossooman was respectful in palaver, but firm in his determination only to obey his master Maba. Very much did our future peace depend on the road which Wossooman might take if he marched towards McCarthy's Island, then there was not much to dread, but if his victorious steps were directed to Combo, the vicinity of Sonninkee kings, then it was to be feared that to avoid hostilities with the Marabouts would be very difficult.

At this time it was commonly reported that the French Colonial Government was about to send an expedition of six hundred men to restore the King of Salem to his kingdom, by the destruction of Maba; to the minds of many, the time was approaching when some steps ought to be taken to check this fanatic. The customs of the King of Dahomey were not so dreadful as the blood-thirsty career of this Mahomedan whose ricketty brain, inflated by success, led

him to imagine that he was the agent of a higher power; it was felt that most disastrous would be the sole ascendency of the crescent in the River Gambia, and most injurious to our trade, and commerce would be the dominion of the Mahomedan—this unnatural crusade resembled the course of our own mighty river, the torrent rolled on resistless and terrible to humanity. Still the orders from the home government were on no account to assist either party. It ought to be borne in mind that the peace established by Maba's brother, and the Governor in Barra was still intact, the war was continued against the Sonninkees and Jolliffes in countries adjacent to Barra; but to the British he kept rigorous faith in his engagements, and promised to indemnify traders who lost property in the confusion attendant on the Jaffer Jaffer expedition. He probably did not like to quarrel with a settlement, from which he buys his powder, guns, and pagnes, but a time may come when his arrogance may be unbearable, indeed it is a matter of doubt whether he will return the property captured by his followers at Jaffer Jaffer, on his being aware that it belonged to the traders, British subjects of Bathurst. The civil war above Moota Point still raged near McCarthy's Island, the belligerents burned each others produce, all stacked as it was in cane fences ready for sale to the European, and the Sonninkees succeeded in burning the remaining Marabout portion of the town of Yanimarroo in retaliation for the destruction of their dwellings some months previous.

In April of this year, Maba, for the first time in war, crossed the river at the head of 5,000 men to his nephew Wossooman who had been defeated by the Sonninkees at Tenderbar, on the left bank his course was now watched with extreme anxiety by the British settlements. Mahomedans are always deceitful, and a Mandingo Mahomedan is doubly so; up to this time his relations had certainly not been unfriendly, yet his constant wars and expeditions had been depressing to the trade, and alarming so far as the price of necessaries of life were concerned, making the probability of a famine in the rains a subject of painful consideration. Under the Governor's immediate superintendence the wanderers from Jaffer Jaffer hutted themselves at Canuma near Essow, but notwithstanding all his philanthropic efforts, some lives were lost by starvation! Barra remained in peace, and the Sonninkees were employed rebuilding their burnt towns at Siternookoo and Backingdick under their new King Buntoo Gamey, whose intellect never recovered the shock of the terrible invasion of last year, when his life was saved by the Governor.

The staple trade of this colony is of very peculiar nature, and dependent alone on the industry of the natives in countries beyond British jurisdiction, a few words explanatory of the nature of the trade may be interesting.

The merchant of the Gambia proceeds generally in the autumn of the year to one of the southern ports of France, where he takes

up contracts to furnish so many thousand tons of produce to the oil manufacturers in the course of the following summer; on his return to the Colony in November, he hires a number of native sub-traders, who proceed up the river to purchase and convey it to the banks ready for shipment. The Mandingoes who own the soil, being a pastoral race, are not much given to cultivation, except for the purposes of mere subsistence, yet they are alive to the advantages of letting land to the Serias, Serawoolies, or Foolahs, who come from the interior to work the farms adjacent to the river; but since a civil war has broke out amongst the landlords, the industry of the nomad Pagan farmer became lost to the Colony, as he had been forced into the war against his own inclination without having the least interest in the spiritual or political cause of the strife.

The depressed state of the trade at the port of Yanimaroo quite exemplifies this preamble; the Sonninkee King is bound by treaty with the Colonial Government to keep open the roads, and to protect the trade, at present he was quite powerless to do so, since the town adjacent to the wharf is Marabout, and bids defiance to the King by the erection of a stockade commanding the wharf. The alien farmers were obliged to side with the Marabouts their "lodging men," it being their habit to reside near their farms; but they were afraid to venture even one mile outside the town to collect the crops, fearful of being taken in slavery by the King's warriors, the result was that there were many hundred tons of nuts in the ground which could not be turned to account in any way.

The mercantile houses who had traders at Yanimaroo and had purchased the produce by advances to the farmers, were fearful of not being able to complete their contracts; they made a requisition upon the executive for a few troops to be stationed at Yanimaroo to enable the Serawoolie farmers to collect the crops. The Governor was desirous for some reasons to comply with their desire, but at the same time he thought the interference would be endless; protection once given to one or more houses, others would naturally demand the same, and our small force would be frittered away in endless armed intervention, attended with some expense to the country, great privations to the soldiers, and a doubtful result.

Having in view, however, that the revenue was now dependent on the produce of the countries contiguous to the settlement, the apparent durability of the civil war, the spontaneous arrival from the disturbed kingdom of Salem of numerous bodies of industrious cultivators of the soil, the burning of the nuts by the belligerents in the countries near McCarthy's Island, were all so many reasons in favour of the cession of the Barra kingdom, making the merchants independent of the river trade.

The Barra country may be reckoned as consisting of forty square miles, two-thirds of this arena is fallow ground, admirably

adapted for the cultivation of the produce the European merchants so much desires, it is bounded on three sides by water, at all times so good a high way for commerce to the eager Mart of Bathurst; at present the country is by no means thickly populated, containing not more than 5,000 inhabitants, but directly it is known that there is a territory on the right bank of the river, over which the flag affords security to life and prosperity, then will the population be greatly increased, and the soil rendered so productive by the wandering farmer tribes as will make the merchants independent of the river bank trade.

The Sumar of Essow in the name of the elected king and the head-men, were all desirous to live under British rule, and formally to cede the country to Her Majesty; and the resident Marabouts, so lately successful in rebellion against their king, were not averse to an arrangement which decided the supremacy of the white man and shielded them from the vengeance of the non-resident Maba, who as described, has been the scourge of the country for the last year. Many as the advantages were which presented themselves in favour of the cession, yet palpable drawbacks had to be considered; in all our experiences on the coast, it must be observed with what apparent cheerfulness a country is ceded, a ceremonious palaver is held, and a treaty is drawn up and signed with a handsome indemnification paid to the owners of the soil, and the Queen's authority is apparently permanently established. A varied period elapses, sometimes even as long as three years, when quiet possession has lulled distrust and disarmed watchfulness, then the European is astonished by a sudden outbreak, carrying with it evidences of considerable preparation, many valuable lives are lost, and treasure expended in securing that which at first appeared so easy to acquire. We have seen this to be the case in Combo, in the Quia territory at Sierra Leone, and lately at Lagos, the alternative is to be deplored as one reason against entertaining the idea of the proposed cession.

Then again the vexatious system of domestic slavery presents another obstacle; this might again be met by proclamation, recognizing the institution as far as the Barra country is concerned, in the same way that the Government of the Gold Coast is compelled to act within the limits of the protectorate.

The Government of the ceded country, we would venture to suggest, should be conducted on the system so successfully carried out in India by the Government of the Court of Directors. Whenever a tract of country lapsed by conquest or cession, it was considered trans-territorial, and placed quite under the direct political control of the Governor-General, beyond the power of the supreme or the adaulat courts on the assumption that the country was not ready for the immediate working of our civilized laws and institutions. A political agent was appointed with full legislative and executive powers referring only capital cases to the supremacy of the Gover-

nor-General, at the end of a term of probationary years this dictatorial power was laid down, and the country in question was incorporated into the General Empire, and grafted on a Presidency by proclamation.

The Governor proposed that the ground-nut and cotton farms should bear a slight annual tax such as is now established in British Combo. Of such extent is the country, and so numerous would have been the tenantry, that not only would all the expenses of the manager and rural police corps be met, but a considerable and a most desirable increase to the revenue of the colony be secured; from the influx of the Seria and Serawoolie tribes, we look also to the future cultivation of cotton being developed, so favourably has the advent of the wanderers from Salem been received that already a merchant, the Honourable Mr. Brown, has advanced a considerable quantity of rice to the starving multitude to be repaid in cotton one year hence.

It was also thought that the cession might be the human means of checking the successful Maba, this step might have shewn him that we were determined to stop his aggressions in our immediate neighbourhood, and that the interest of our commerce made it necessary to restore at least one country to order and prosperity; it has been argued that without some proceeding of the kind, the vanity and arrogance of this fanatic may lead him to attempt the destruction of some small British dependency, such as Albreda, by bringing suddenly a large force to bear upon it, solely with a view of raising his name in the country.

Many years' experience have given us a dread of this sect, and in this suspicion we are joined by a very eminent resident, Mr. Goddard, who has resided in the colony for fifty years. In commercial relations the Marabout has no sympathy, and although superficially his habits of life are taking to the European traveller, yet there is no greater friend to the slave trade, no greater enemy to commerce, no greater enemy to the European than the Mahomedan of the Sene-Gambia. The geographical position of the Barra territory is favourable to the chances of an invasion being remote; on the south, west, and east sides it is bounded by water, on the north lies the kingdom of Salem, at present in a state of the greatest anarchy, distress and confusion, arising from the successful invasion made by the Mahomedan during the last year, and to which we see no end.

The co-operation of His Imperial Majesty of France would be necessary should the kingdom of Salem be received by them in cession, in order to secure the permanent tranquillity, commercial advantages and civilization to a people very desirous of themselves for these advantages, as is proved by their late Exodus, and with Christian Governments, and the merchant as pioneers, it is to be hoped will follow the Missionary on his *viâ sacra*

As we are writing, the Protectorate of the Gold Coast is invaded

by the warlike King of Ashantee, application has been made to the Governor for assistance. A few days before the steamer arrived, it was known that Maba had crossed the river near Tenderbar at the head of five thousand warriors on an expedition against the Sonninkee towns on the left bank; it was also generally known that the Marabouts of Goongour had sent Maba a bribe of two hundred dollars to invade Lower Combo, and that reports existed to the effect that our Mahomedan subjects at Barkootee had joined in the combination against the Sonninkee towns of Lower Combo, viz.: Farraba, Banta, Manduar, Yundum, &c., hoping in the confusion arising from successful war to regain Sabajee. Having in view the heterogeneous character of our population, composed as it is at this season of the year of various and hostile races, the Governor very nearly came to the distasteful conclusion that it was his duty not to permit the embarkation of even a small force to the assistance of the Governor of the Gold Coast in his great extremity, yet to the surprise of all, Colonel D'Arcy at last decided on sparing from the garrison of the Gambia

1 Captain
2 Subalterns
1 Staff-Assistant Surgeon
3 Serjeants
80 Rank and file

Total. 86 Combatants.

With considerable forethought, the Governor has raised a force of Militia sufficient to act for all defensive operations; it was found that after parting with 80 rank and file, there was no difficulty in organizing an armed, clothed and drilled force of 355 combatants with all the effective aid, and to the natives, so terrible an arm as artillery, rockets and other munitions of war, and this force would be commanded by Major Ireland, an officer of experience.

This aid so urgently required was given; and in order to make it as prompt and effective as possible, H. M. C. S. S. "Dover" was placed at the disposal of the senior Naval officer for Imperial service, and on the 27ult. H. M. S. "Dart," Captain Richards, R.N. took the "Dover" in tow, with the Governor's contingent on board, bound for Sierra Leone; on her arrival at that port, the "Dart" received on board the hundred bayonets loaned to the Gold Coast Government by that of Sierra Leone. This arrangement ensured the coals on board the "Dover" remaining intact, enabling her to return to Sierra Leone under steam after the completion of the duty, as it was doubtful whether on her arrival at Cape Coast Castle fuel could be procured, there being no coal depôt between Cape Coast Castle and Sierra Leone, a distance of nine hundred and fifty miles.

During the month of May of this year, Maba invested Quenella, the capital town of the Sonninkee kingdom of Keenung, with a

circle of small stockades. Rumours reached the settlement from time to time that success had at last deserted his arms, and this news was confirmed by the arrival on the 30th ultimo of the "Helen Lloyd," a trading schooner direct from Tenderbar; her captain reported that the Sonninkees, to the number of 3000, had issued *en masse* from the town, carrying Maba's entrenchments by storm, killing many Marabouts, and completely raising the siege. Maba escaped with great difficulty, being at the moment engaged at his breakfast, when according to Mahomedan custom a warrior divests himself of his arms, superfluity in dress, and gree-grees, or charms; all these symbols of his power, together with his koran, horse, and war-drum, fell into the hands of the Sonninkees.

It is reported that Soombundoo, a Tukoolour town on the McCarthy's Island side of Tenderbar, has given him refuge. The Tukoolars are Mahomedans, much resembling the Foulahs in their pastoral habits.

This unlooked for success has given confidence to our settlers in British Combo, who had begun to move into Bathurst for protection, the Marabouts of Barcootee or new Sabajee (British) having, as it was alleged, given Maba four hundred dollars to make war on the Sonninkees of Lower Combo, hoping in the confusion to retake old Sabajee for their landlords, the British.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news by the "Helen Floyd," all the influential Marabouts of British Combo waited upon the Governor, ignoring all knowledge of a participation in the civil war, and at the same time heaped epithets on the head of Moorfall, a Mahomedan who left his farm on the 20th of May, and located himself in the bush between Yundum and Goongour, where it was said he erected a stockade, desirous of being a "Maba for Combo."

Accounts are daily expected of the complete annihilation of the defeated Marabout army. It is related by the very aged of this town that about eighty years ago the Marabouts made a similar successful effort for supremacy on the right bank of the river, but were defeated with great slaughter on the left bank when laying siege to the same town of Quenella; had Maba been successful over this Fetish town, no one can foretell where his ambition could have ended.

This success was most opportune, defenceless as the colony was, having every reliance on the activity of the Governor, his powers of organization, together with the affection a very large portion of the aborigines bear him, we did not fear the combination; but it is a subject of congratulation that the storm has blown over, as it would have been a sad pity for the two richest square miles on the coast of Africa to be converted by war into a desert. This eventful year of this civil war which we have endeavoured to detail, has not injured the trade to the extent it was expected, owing to the peculiarity of the mode in farming, so well explained in a letter by Mr. Marshall, of Liberia, to the *Times* newspaper.

To the great delight of all in the Gambia, the detachment of the garrison under Captain Harley's command, loaned in April to the Gold Coast, returned on the 24th of July, hostilities having ceased for the nonce. It appears that Major Cochrane, the officer in command of the field force, made his arrangements with the consummate skill which a good military education, some experience in warfare, and a residence of ten years in the country, so naturally qualified him for; the protectorate consists of a belt of bush, of some length and depth, which separates the Ashantee country from a rich tract of cultivation, bordering again on our settlements and factories on the sea-board. On the first requisition from the Governor, Mr. Pine, the Major, displayed prompt action and considerable daring. He assembled all the men of his regiment, the Gold Coast Artillery, then in garrison in the castle; first he read the order for their disbandment, in consequence of the late mutiny, and at the same time announced that the colony was invaded by the Ashantees, offering the men their choice to defend the colony or to return to their homes—to a man they volunteered their services, and marched to the front, where the allies were embodied.

Major Cochrane formed his force into three divisions, placing them at equal distances along the front of the cultivated districts, and by the aid of picquets, so communicating as to be able to concentrate his forces within a few hours. In his front, in the bush, were clouds of the allies acting as spies, who brought him information from time to time of the movements of the Ashantees; they had crossed the Praa, or the neutral ground, and entered the belt of bush previously described. On the arrival of the reinforcements from the Gambia and Sierra Leone, the left flank division, previously consisting only of allies, was placed under Captain Harley's command, the regulars of the Gold Coast Artillery having been divided between the right and centre divisions, this unexpected aid prevented the enemy from forcing the lines. On one occasion, after having burnt a small protectorate village in the bush, he marched with 12,000 men across the front of our position, first threatening the right under Captain Brownell of the Gold Coast Artillery, and then doubling back to the centre divisions; but he was met in force wherever he presented himself, by the rapidity of the Major's movements and his powers of concentration. The Ashantees were baffled, they lost heart hearing of the reinforcement of regulars, and having no commissariat or shelter from the rains, they returned humbled to their own country, having lost many warriors from starvation. Thus was the Protectorate saved from fire and sword, our settlements on the sea-board left intact by a series of able stragetical movements, reflecting the greatest honour on the commanding officer; but this was not effected without loss to ourselves, five officers died and many were invalided, suffering from the endemic disease of the colony—dysentry; and the men also suffered severely, but their officers spoke of their devotion as something very much

to be proud of. It was pleasing to the Writer of this Article to hear of their having behaved so well, for he has in this Article placed a lance in rest in their defence; and as long as mind and memory lasts, will their good conduct in quarters and bravery in the field be remembered with gratitude and affection by him.

As if in return for having acted so generously to the Cape Coast Government, affairs on the banks of the River Gambia gradually assumed a peaceful state of things. The Marabouts, who were in great ascendency in the country opposite to McCarthy's, received a severe lesson in July, from the Sonninkees losing their Chiefs Hay, Fodey and Seekoo, who were killed in action by the Sonninkees, and although Maba was too proud to accept the mediation offered in June by the Governor, his army is now in August, as we are writing, reduced to a mere handful of starving men who are daily deserting his standard, and the rains having been unusually favourable, the prospect of a bountiful harvest and a lasting peace is, we hope, before us.

During the very height of the rains, another body of about four hundred starving men, women and children arrived at Berwick Town from Salem. As it was too late to begin farms, the Governor crossed them over to British Combo, and made them erect a town, which he named after the great and good Indian General, so lately deceased, but compelled the wanderers to make a road to the Cape, accepting labour as an equivalent for the ration. This road will be a source of the greatest convenience to the Europeans of the settlement, who will be now able to drive to their Tusculums on the sea-board, and the natives will more easily bring in their produce for sale to the Bathurst market, which they did not care to do before, owing to the heavy hot sand of the old bridle path; it is in such undertakings that our Governor excels, bringing his Indian experience to bear in such works of utility.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1862.

The following is a synopsis of the returns made by the Board of Trade to Parliament, of the wrecks and casualties which have taken place on the coasts, and in the seas, of the British Isles during the past year.

It may here be observed that the materials from which these valuable documents are compiled are derived from reports furnished by the Officers of Coast Guard, and Receivers of Wreck, resident on the shores of the United Kingdom.*

* It is only due to the memory of the late Admiral Washington, F.R.S., Hydrographer to the Admiralty to state that he originated about ten years ago, the compilation and publication of an Annual Wreck Register, accompanied by a wreck chart. His services to the life-boat cause, in conjunction with the Duke of Northumberland, President of the National Life-Boat Institution, were also of the greatest advantage to the cause of humanity. His labours in that respect will long be remembered in the homes of our sailors and fishermen.

years 4169 lives were rescued from the jaws of death by life-boats and the life-saving apparatus *alone*. It may be proper to observe that these means of saving life are rarely used except under the most perilous circumstances.

One can hardly conceive a more pitiable sight than a noble ship stranded on a sandbank during a gale of wind, with her crew in the rigging, or firing minute-guns as signals of distress, so that they may obtain help from the shore. On observing these signals the crew of the life-boat immediately put off. Indeed we know of no spectacle more sublime, or more calculated to send the blood thrilling through the veins with admiration and awe than the cool, determined courage and the lively charity that sends these poor and often half-starved fisher fellows out in the dark night, in the midst of bitter frost and snow, into a tumultuous sea and surf, hungry for their bodies, in the very teeth of a furious wind, with death threatening them on all sides, and nothing but their coolness and skill to rely upon to preserve their own lives, to say nothing of the lives of others—leaving wives and families of little ones at home who may never see them in life again. What stout hearts those must be as, yard by yard, they struggle away from the dim shore, lost in an obscurity of scud and surf, and snow, thinking of nothing but their duty—the errand of mercy and charity before them—through the raging tempest—winning their way, though seas that to the landsman are fearful to gaze on, even from the safe standing on the beach, momentarily threaten to overwhelm them! Out further and further yet into the dark void a speck on the waters. Another flash of the minute-gun points out where the vessel is lying aground upon a shoal, the sea making a clean breach over her, and the scud and spray flying sheer over her mastheads, which threaten to go every moment. Stand to it, stout hearts! a few more minutes of the heavy toil and the boat will be well in to leeward of the wreck, when the most dangerous part of the whole operations will commence; for there is danger of her being stove in momentarily, either by contact with the wreck itself, or with the floating spars which may be hanging loosely around her. The relief of a wreck is no mere child's play—it often occupies hours of hard, dangerous, and unremitting toil. It is no mere sudden flash of generosity that is required—no enthusiasm burnt out as soon as kindled; but that steady, undaunted "pluck" which distinguishes frequently the highest as well as the lowest class of Englishmen in times of danger. How important then is the work of the National Life-boat Institution in providing these messengers of mercy on our coasts, and in encouraging noble deeds of daring in the rescue of our fellow-creatures from an awful death.

It may be interesting here to recapitulate briefly the operations of the National Life-boat Institution, which has now 125 life-boats under its management. During the past year, in addition to

saving twenty-one vessels from destruction, 358 lives were rescued by the life-boats of the Society. For these services rewards amounting to £915 18*s.* 1*d.* were voted. The number of lives saved by the life-boats of the Society, or by special exertions, for which it has granted rewards since its formation, is 13,220. For these services 82 gold medals, 733 silver medals, and £17,200 in cash have been granted as rewards. The Institution has also expended £75,380 on life-boats, life-boat transporting carriages, and boat-houses. Surely a Society which has thus been productive of the greatest services in the cause of humanity, will not have to appeal in vain to the public for help to enable it to continue its merciful work on our dangerous sea-board! We may add that contributions in aid of the great and important work of the National Life-boat Institution are received by all the Bankers throughout the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Oct. 25.

If it be true, as is said, that all the news of the world comes to this centre, then there have been very few events during the last month. Of rumours there have been abundance, those of one day contradicting those of the preceding, to be contradicted in their turn by others. The position of the Emperor at the present moment resembles that of the captain of a ship, which has been driven out of its course, who finds himself at an equal distance from two or three ports, equally eligible, and being becalmed for the moment determines to let the wind decide for him which port he will run for. England will not go to war for the liberation of Poland, and as a matter of feeling, Austria would prefer to assist in quenching the insurrection than in aiding it. France is therefore left in such a position that the Emperor being quite decided not to enter into a war with Russia without the co-operation of the other two powers, is content to watch the progress of events and to shape his course accordingly. Not only does he find it difficult to fix on a policy with regard to Poland, but he is a good deal depressed by the death and illness of so many old friends. There is no longer either the same excitement among the people with respect to the Polish question; Frenchmen soon get tired of hearing the same thing, and the dull disputes between the different journals which occupy them every day have become so utterly tiresome that they are only read because one represents the Minister for Foreign Affairs, another is supposed to speak the mind of the Emperor, and so forth; and therefore the articles published in them influence the value of public securities.

There are those who are of opinion that the best chance of

maintaining peace is by showing you are ready for war. On the other hand it may be said that a despot who has prepared for war does not like to undo what he has done, without using the means he has brought together; in fact, there is the same risk of the peace of nations being disturbed when kings have their armies ready for fighting, as there is of the public peace being broken when individuals carry weapons, the possession of the means of offence suggesting their use on very slight provocation, or even without any provocation at all, from which we may conclude that there is great danger of one or more wars breaking out. Turkey is sending troops to the Principalities, some say with a view to ulterior action against Russia, but it is more probably with the view of preventing those States from withdrawing themselves from her authority. At the suggestion of Austria, Russia is massing a very large body of troops along the Galician frontier to prevent the irruption of Poles from that direction, some of these regiments having been brought from the Caucasus and Siberia, whose places have been supplied by others sent from Poland. Denmark is girding up her loins for warfare, in other words is sending soldiers to the frontiers of Schleswig, very much to the gratification of the Emperor Alexander, who has been exceedingly kind and civil to the lad whom the Greeks have chosen to rule over them, and whose visit to St. Petersburgh is said to have been induced more by a desire to become intimately acquainted with the Princess Eugenie than by political considerations. Austria has about twice as many men under arms as there is any occasion for her to have, considering the state of her finances, and that she has no intention of going to war with Russia. And, finally, the King of Italy has been reviewing his army, which in proportion to its strength is the most costly on the continent.

According to statements published, the artillery belonging to the Italian army comprises 71 batteries, but instead of these batteries containing eight guns in each as in the Austrian service they contain only six. It is intended to rifle the whole of these eventually, at present little over half are so. It is said to be well served in every way, and when Italian finances are in a more flourishing condition, Cavour's intention of increasing it to 100 batteries will be carried out. There are 17 regiments of Cavalry consisting of about 14,000 men and 13,000 horses, a respectable number for Italy, but small in comparison with that of her late antagonist which has 40,000 when on a peace footing. In addition to the number given above there are the Carbineers, who are the mounted police. The principal military officers, however, do not consider it necessary to augment the number of cavalry; they are of little use they say in Italy from the formation of one part of the country, and the manner in which the plains in the north are intersected with canals and planted with rice, vines, and mulberry-trees. The Italian infantry consists of 80 regiments and 86 battalions of riflemen, altogether

an effective force of about 163,000 men. The cost of maintaining this army is an enormous burden on Italian finances, floating, we are told, between £12,000,000 and £13,000,000 which is not very much below what it costs France to support an army of double the strength; this expenditure it is hoped may be reduced.

The attempt to raise recruits for the army by means of the conscription seems to have failed as completely as in the Northern States of America. Everywhere they appear to have the same horror of it. At Palermo the entrances to the city were guarded by troops, while detachments of soldiers patroled the streets in every direction, and stopped every man appearing to be between twenty and twenty-five years of age and compelled him to give proof that he had not been drawn. Domiciliary visits have also been made though not very fruitful in results. In this one city it is estimated that there are four thousand men at least who ought to be serving but whom they cannot catch. It will be a long time before the government will be able to persuade the Sicilians to obey the conscription law willingly, seeing that under their late king they were exempt from military service.

The finances of Italy might very well be in a better condition than they are, but they would certainly be a great deal worse if it were not for the large sum derived annually from the lotteries. Indeed the high rates levied on goods imported is certain to prevent such an increase in the revenue from customs duties as ought to follow from the development of its commerce, because it makes it so profitable to smugglers to introduce merchandise into the country, that they do not care what risks they encounter.

As a matter of course the sojourn of the Prince of Prussia in England has given rise to many different reports as to the reason of his leaving Prussia at such a critical period. Some assert that it was merely a pleasure trip, others say, and I believe with more truth, that it was from a desire not to appear to sanction by his presence the policy of the Bismark ministry which his father supports. It is said here that at the last interview he had with the King, his Majesty offered to abdicate, at which the Prince was so much affected that he threw himself into his father's arms and a personal reconciliation ensued, though the latter is too thoroughly convinced that the course he is pursuing is for the advantage of Prussia to manifest the slightest intention of abandoning it. The unpopularity of the Government however is so great, and is continually increasing with such rapidity that it is reasonable to suppose its downfall is not very distant. Perhaps the persuasion of King Leopold may induce the king to adopt a more liberal policy; there are few rulers who would not be influenced by the advice of this popular monarch, who is not less respected by kings than by peoples.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair continues to excite great uneasiness. There are those, and I am one of them, who cannot believe that the German Confederation will be so mad as to run the risk of

exciting a European war about such a question; and it is hardly possible to doubt that the influence of England with Prussia and the German Confederation generally will prevent them from striving further in the matter. That the Emperor of the French will be successful in persuading the King of Denmark not to regard the fulfilment of the threat of the Confederation as a ground for war is not so certain, on the contrary, the speeches made by the King and other members of the Royal family go to prove that no amount of persuasion will induce him to refrain from ejecting the troops of the Confederation from the Duchies by force of arms if they should enter them.

Some writers here consider that French diplomacy has received a check in the Polish affair; others, on the contrary, affect to believe that France has gained a victory, inasmuch as according to them the Treaty of 1815, which has weighed upon her like an incubus for the last forty years nearly, has received its death-blow. The second Empire could not be at peace unless this had taken place, they say; for so long as France felt humiliated, Europe could not be tranquil. The wars with Russia and Austria were French wars, because they were made against the Treaty of 1815, and every branch of them has been another barrier destroyed of those which controlled France. Such almost unintelligible nonsense as this is what goes to make up the bulk of the so-called leading articles in French newspapers, interspersed with allusions to selfish England, and oppressed and starving Ireland. The Polish Question has been a great godsend for French newspapers, which have great difficulty in interesting their readers in anything which is not French. Very few Frenchmen can have any but the most imperfect idea of what has taken place in America, seeing that almost the only information given them has been the bald telegrams supplied by the correspondence bureau. France is reminded that Poland was vanquished with and for France in 1814, and that the cause of the two countries was identical; and the letter of Talleyrand to Prince Metternich, of the 19th December, 1814, is quoted, in which he says that "Of all the questions which the Congress had to settle, the King was disposed to consider that of Poland as the first, the greatest, and the most eminently European. . . . . He was desirous that a nation so distinguished by its antiquity, its valour, its misfortunes, and the services it had rendered to Europe in olden times, should be restored to a complete independence." Also that it was for Imperial France that Poland sacrificed herself and thereby imposed a debt on the successors of that empire which every government since the Restoration had duly acknowledged. It would have been a good thing for the Poles if neither France nor any other power had interfered between them and the Russians. The interference has only prolonged a hopeless struggle, and aggravated the ill-feeling between them to an extent which nothing can heal.

I have read in a Russian journal that the presence of women among the insurgents is by no means rare. One is now in prison in Warsaw who was captured in the affair at Wolia-Starogradska. She is dressed in men's clothes, and seems rather to like it—I mean the prison—because she is allowed to receive any number of vistors, who bring her all sorts of delicacies. The leaders of the insurgents do not allow women to join them, so the volunteers dress them in man's costume, cut their hair off quite close to their heads, and they pass as members of the male sex. According to this woman she was only one of ten who belonged to the same band. The Russian newspapers say the most dreadful cruelties are perpetrated by the insurgents. All the bloodshed which has taken place would have been of less consequence if it had not involved such grievous suffering to the innocent, who had nothing whatever to do with the outbreak. The insurgents who traverse the country in all directions, consider that they must live, and the Russian soldier is just as ready to appropriate anything he can lay his hands upon when he can do so unperceived by his officers. These all take whatever comes in their way. Of course it is the unfortunate peasantry who suffer in their pockets, and in the towns it is the people who suffer in the way of inconvenience. Granting that all the insurgents are animated by patriotic motives alone, the leaders who inaugurated the outbreak must have been as blind as bats not to have perceived that there was not the shadow of a chance of their succeeding in obtaining the privilege of governing themselves by force of arms. Indeed, their calculations were based on hypotheses as fallacious as those of Alnaschar. It was no secret either at the time that the Emperor Alexander intended to make liberal concessions to the provinces in the matter of self-government; and it is possible this may have had something to do with the moment chosen for the outbreak.

The official journal of St. Petersburgh, speaking of the attempt to assassinate General De Berg, says that it was a long pre-conceived scheme, which had been planned by persons in a high position. Five minutes before the Count's arrival, an individual galloped up the street on horseback, and gave a signal to some persons in the Zamoyski Palace. He was arrested immediately afterwards, and his terror was so great that he was unable to speak, and his face became quite livid. When the General's carriage arrived opposite the palace, somebody waved a handkerchief from a window, and this signal was immediately followed by an explosion of Orsini bombs. The apartment from which this signal was given was occupied by a Polish gentleman recently arrived from the province, in defiance of his service obligations, and it must have been either he, or his son, or daughter who waved the handkerchief. A subterranean passage united the two houses belonging to Count Zamoyski. Four hundred cartridges, a considerable quantity of powder, bottles containing an explosive liquid, &c., were found.

Out of six hundred persons who tenanted these houses, only one hundred men, and a few women remained; the rest had abandoned them; a few bundles of things being in some of the rooms ready to be carried away. The street, which is one of the principal arteries of Warsaw, and usually crowded with fiacres and omnibuses at the hour when the attempt took place, was a perfect desert for half an hour before the Count's arrival. From this it is inferred that a warning had been issued, and from the unusual number of young men who attended the confessionals, and received the sacrament in the different churches on the previous evening, that a rising was arranged by the Central Committee in the event of the attempt on the Count's life proving successful. The National Committee do not deny that the attempt was made with their sanction. Other attempts at assassination in Warsaw are mentioned in the same journal, and it concludes by saying, "It proves to what an extent political passions dull the moral sense. . . . It imposes on the Imperial Government duties it well knows how to fulfil." The "Invalide Russe" says that in the military circumscriptions of Kiew and Wilna, the insurrection is almost extinguished, and that in the kingdom more than 1000 insurgents had been captured, together with a vast quantity of arms and ammunition. Russia appears determined to use her utmost efforts to put a speedy end to the insurrection, but it will be at a heavy cost if the insurgents continue to fight as bravely as they have done. Hitherto the large reinforcements which she has sent into Poland can hardly be necessary for the mere purpose of crushing the insurrection, and are probably intended as another proof that she is determined not to submit to dictation. At the naval review at Cronstadt, there were eleven vessels of the Russian fleet, and since then the eleven floating batteries built in England, and the ships of the line Cesarewitch and Sinope, have received their crews and armaments. It is said, too, that Rear-Admiral Lichatchev has been appointed to superintend the building of other iron-plated vessels, and the formation of fresh crews. A portion of the troops stationed in the Baltic have been sent to Poland; and the interior guard, men who are liable to military service in their own province when the regular troops have been withdrawn, have been called out in the western provinces, including Odessa. Courts of honour have been instituted in the different regiments. The officers composing the court may cite any subaltern officer before them, accused of having infringed the laws of honour. All disputes between officers will also be decided by these courts. They may expel a delinquent from the service, and no appeal from their decisions will be allowed. An officer acquitted by them cannot be tried again for the same fault by the superior officers. New regulations have also been promulgated, whereby the power of commanding officers over the subalterns and privates is restricted, and the relations between them more clearly defined. The military schools, which within the last year have been placed

under the direction of the War Minister, have been re-organised. The condition of the Russian soldier has been greatly improved of late years. Formerly his term of service was twenty-five years, his allowance of food was not clearly fixed, and was always insufficient. The consequence of which was that desertions were so frequent that the commanding officers were in 1846, promised that if the number of desertions in their respective corps within a specified time, did not exceed a certain proportion, they should receive a bonus of one year's pay and allowances. In spite of this, it was a long time before the claimants of this bonus were at all numerous; but after the term of service had been reduced to ten years, the allowance of food increased, and sundry other reforms introduced, the number of desertions diminished so much that in 1859 the payments made to officers on the account above mentioned, amounted to 12,177 roubles; in 1860, to 54,790 roubles; and in 1861, to 93,050 roubles. The consequence of this absence of desertion has been that in future these payments are to be discontinued. It has also been decreed that the punishment of the stick shall be confined to hardened and altogether incorrigible offenders.

The acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke Maximilian, subject to the condition that he is asked to accept it by the whole Mexican nation, appears to settle this question. One may lean on bayonets, but not sit on them; and I believe that the new king will be more anxious that the French army should depart as soon as he is firm in his seat and leave him to get on with his new subjects than the Emperor Napoleon will be to get his troops back to France, especially now that there is a reasonable probability of their being maintained at the expense of the country in which they are quartered. If the Polish question were settled, the vicinity of this army might induce him to give the Confederate States the recognition they ask for. It seems to be a fixed idea of the Emperor of the French to do everything which the first Napoleon and subsequent governments attempted and failed to accomplish. The expedition against Mexico in 1838 and the repulse of the French soldiers is remembered by him, though the majority of the nation he governs know nothing about it, and those who do do not care. The war with Mexico, which had lost a part of its unpopularity when there seemed a prospect of recovering the cost, is again causing discontent now that it is becoming understood that the position of France in that country is one of great gravity on account of the possible events to which it may lead. How long the French occupation may last cannot even be guessed at; and the soldiers who are serving there are already disgusted with the whole business, especially as they are only masters in the towns they garrison, and have no power in the country round it. The deaths from disease, too, dishearten men and officers alike; and when it is remembered that they cannot have any sympathy with the Mexicans, the leaders among whom are as bad on one side as on the other, we can under-

stand why they wish Mexico had been annexed to the United States years ago. But, apart from the bad climate, it does not appear that this is the worst they have to encounter. According to advices received from the Havannah by the Spanish newspapers, Juarez has still a strong force at his disposal. At Guadalaraja 2,000 men, at Guanajuolo 4,000, at Morella 1,000, and in other towns between 9,000 and 10,000. They have two batteries of rifled cannon. It is said, however, that this number is lessening continually from desertion. That the French general has either sustained severe losses or feels the necessity for having a greater force at his disposal may be inferred from the fact that in addition to the reinforcements sent previously, the transport Eure takes out 3 officers and 550 men belonging to the 99th Regiment of the Line, 2 officers and 300 men of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves, 2 officers and 300 men of the 3rd Zouaves, besides smaller detachments to fill up vacancies in different corps. I hear that the Duke of Modena's soldiers, who have not been incorporated with the Austrian army, are to be invited to accompany the Archduke to Mexico.

The crews of the Florida and a vessel belonging to the Federals in the Port of Brest conduct themselves on the whole a good deal better than they would be likely to do if they were in a neutral port distant from Europe. This peaceful behaviour has at last been broken by an attack of four of the crew of the Florida on two of the Federal officers. They were apprehended, and the magistrate, taking into consideration their expression of regret, sentenced them to two days' imprisonment only and costs.

Perhaps the curious statement relative to the ceremonies attending the confinement of the Queen of Portugal, as given by a correspondent to the *Moniteur*, has not been published in England. It seems that directly it was known the event was about to take place, the medical man in attendance made it known to the King. After this the Grand Master of the Household, accompanied by other high officials, having satisfied themselves of the presence of certain persons in the royal apartments, proceeded to seal up all the doors leading to them, and these seals remained on until the affair was over, and a formal document was drawn up and signed by the Queen's Grand Mistress and the doctor that they were present at the birth. After this formality was completed the seals were taken off, and five other attestations embodying this document were drawn up by the Home Minister and duly signed; one of which was placed among the royal archives, another was added to the state archives, a third was retained by the Home Minister, a fourth was sent to the House of Lords, and the fifth to the Chamber of Deputies.

The French troops stationed at Rome are highly indignant at what they consider the insult offered to their chief by Merode, but Merode is not a man to care greatly about what he considers a very trifling matter. The party who wish to see Rome united

to Italy rejoiced greatly at the incident, thinking that it would lead to the withdrawal of the army of occupation. But the Pope and his advisers know very well that they could not get rid of the Frenchmen at such a cheap rate, even if they were ever so desirous of seeing them depart. Antonelli, on more than one occasion, said that it was a matter of indifference to them whether the French army was withdrawn or remained, for the Papal Government was quite strong enough to maintain order if any evil disposed persons should invade Rome, and there were no men in the city itself, perverse enough to desire to create disorders. This is not the opinion generally entertained, but Antonelli may be right; though he knew well enough when he said it, that there was not the slightest probability of their being recalled to France. The fact is, that Rome, so far as trade is concerned, is a dead city, and the inhabitants are almost wholly dependent on visitors for their support, and they can hardly have forgotten what they suffered in consequence of these being kept away by the disturbances of the year of Revolutions. Besides, small as is the pay of the French soldier, the amount expended by them in Rome is, in the aggregate, large, and their departure would be regretted by the inhabitants for this reason, if for no other. In reality, the natives and the soldiers get on very well together, quarrels between them are very rare, and are more frequently about women, than any other cause. The Papal Government has moreover a pretty strong military force at its disposal, which has been strengthened lately by the addition of a regiment of Zouaves, most of them foreigners, of whom Belgium I believe supplied the greater part. These are not supposed to be ordinary hirelings, but men stimulated by religious zeal to serve the head of their church. I know it was made a special request at the recent congress of Roman Catholic priests at Malines that none should be recommended to join this body who were not men of good character as well as zealous. Their uniform is cut in the same shape as that of the French Zouaves, but is of a grey colour and very plain. In consequence of this dispute between the Papal Government and Montebello, the latter is coming to Paris to have a clear understanding relative to the attitude he is to assume in future towards the Pontifical authorities. In the meantime, he has issued orders that officers are not to present themselves at the Vatican without his express permission. The affair, however, appears to be arranged.

A friend of mine recently at Rome, made a journey from thence to the village of Vicovaro, to see the painting of the Madonna, which is said to open and close its eyes. Before he arrived there, he met crowds of people returning, whose gait and general appearance showed that they had not expended the whole of the funds at their disposal in the purchase of memorials of their pilgrimage, and if it were under the like condition they saw the miraculous painting, it is not very surprising that they should believe so firmly in the

phenomenon. The crowd in the church was so great that he had a good deal of difficulty in making his way to the altar whereon the image was placed, round which pilgrims passed in succession in order that they might satisfy themselves that there was no trickery in the matter. As the crowd is compelled to keep moving, those who do not see the eyes move are not so unreasonable as to expect that the figure opens and shuts its eyes incessantly, and are content to accept the affirmation of those who believe they do as true. As it is very difficult for a person to look at a painting in the expectation that he was going to see it close its eyes, without himself blinking involuntarily, the appearance is just the same to him as though the image blinked. We may therefore admit that those who say they saw it close its eyelids, do so in entire good faith. At any rate, I suppose the pilgrims are none the worse for their trip, and the funds of the church are all the better.

It was suggested some time ago in England that some of the old sailing ships belonging to the navy might be employed in taking convicts or emigrants to our colonies; the chief advantage of which, so far as I can see, would have been in keeping sailors in the navy ready for transference to other ships when required, without causing an addition to the budget. In France they pursue this plan. The sailing frigate Iphigenia is to take out two hundred and fifty convicts to New Caledonia, consisting of masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, tailors, locksmiths, shoemakers, brewers, distillers, carvers, and even gilders. A little while ago a large batch of female convicts, whose crimes must have been of an atrocious nature, consented to be transported to Cayenne instead of remaining locked up in French prisons.

There are few Frenchmen who would not be glad if the English method of dealing with soldiers, guilty of murder, were adopted in all similar cases in the French army. A chasseur of the 2nd batalion stationed in Algeria was convicted of robbing and attempting to murder a soldier of the same battalion, and was condemned to death. He was accompanied to the place of execution by his comrade on one side, and the priest on the other, escorted by a squadron of Hussars and a company of Zouaves. There was a great crowd present who were as silent as death when the soldiers told off to shoot him marched to their appointed place. Boudiere, the condemned man, declined to have his eyes bandaged, and himself gave the word to fire. The guns were discharged and Boudiere sunk to the ground, where he laid quietly waiting for the sergeant to give him the finishing shot. The sergeant drew near, placed the muzzle of his revolver close to the criminal's head and pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but the pistol missed fire. The soldier sprang to his feet as though unwounded and shook his fists threateningly at the firing party and then laid down again on the ground. Again the sergeant placed the muzzle of the pistol to his ear and pulled the trigger, and again the pistol missed fire. The wretched man

rose upon his feet a second time, and a great cry of, mercy! mercy! arose from the crowd of spectators. A third time the criminal threw himself on the ground, and the sergeant having capped his pistol, afresh, put it to his left temple and this time the pistol went off and all was over. Out of eleven balls, one had struck him in the abdomen, another in the shoulder, and another in the hand.

The navy commissariat has recently been reorganised and the statement made by the Minister in his report will rather astonish those who know the salaries paid to officials in the English Victualling Departments. The fortunate youth who on leaving school got an appointment in the Naval Commissariat in this country, in return for his services after a time, received a salary of £24 a year. After several years, perhaps, he reached a higher grade, and his salary increased to £36. His chances of getting any higher were very distant, nevertheless there was a probability if he showed intelligence and zeal in the performance of his duties that he might eventually, after a very long time however, be promoted to the rank of Assistant-Commissary and receive the pay of £48. His prospect of rising from this rank to that of sub-commissary was infinitesimally small, and if it loomed in the distance at all, it was so very far off that only the most sanguine ever expected it would come within his reach. Even in France such salaries were not sufficient to induce men to remain in the service if they were sufficiently well-educated and clever enough to make their way elsewhere, so that it was difficult when a vacancy did occur, among the sub-commissaries to find a man in the department competent to fill the post. In future, it is intended that these posts shall be filled by Naval Lieutenants, and men who have studied jurisprudence and taken the degree of licencié en droit. A bachelor of arts may obtain the appointment, but then he must be ready to go up for the higher degree within two years. The increased pay is to be made up by reducing the staff, so that the budget will not be swelled by the alteration.

Another of the old Peninsular men has passed away. Marshal d'Ornano first distinguished himself at Marengo, after that he underwent the suffering and sickness which fell upon all the soldiers engaged in the St. Domingo affair. He was at the head of a battalion of Corsican volunteers in 1805, and with them marched from the Rhine to Ulm, and from Ulm to Austerlitz. For his services in this battle the Emperor gave him the cross of the Legion of Honour. He was present and distinguished himself in almost every battle that was fought down to that of Fuentes d'Onoro, where he was named a general officer on the field of battle, and during the Russian campaign, which followed, he was promoted to the post of General of Division, though only twenty-eight years of age. After the battle of Waterloo he was an exile for two years; being then suffered to return to France he resumed his military

career, and was finally made by the present Emperor Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, a marshal, and Governor of the Invalides. There have been many deaths in the families of French notabilities within the last month.

I have very little information to give you as yet respecting the experimental voyage of the iron clads. On Sunday, the 27th September, the squadron consististing of the Solferino, Magenta, Couronne, Invincible and Normandie accompanied by the Napoleon and the despatch boat Talisman steamed out of the harbour of Cherbourg under the command of Vice Admiral Penaud to go through their evolutions in the presence of admirals, captains and others connected with the Navy Department. The cruise lasted six days, and the vessels were put through all the manœuvres laid down in the programme. According to *La France* about midnight of the 30th a violent north-west wind sprung up, which proved that the iron-clads notwithstanding their enormous weight, joined to great strength, every desirable sea-going quality. They bore up against the strong wind and heavy sea much better than the model vessel the Napoleon, which had been sent to sea with them to furnish the means of comparison. Three of them are said to have attained an average speed of twelve knots; which was exceeded by the Solferino and Normandie. Another account says that the rolling of the iron-plated vessels was awful, especially that of the Normandie. The sea washed over the decks in a continuous stream. The members of the Commission after a rest of a few days at Brest to recover from the knocking about they had received, sailed again to continue the manœuvres; a number of officers having been first taken on board to benefit by them professionally.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The last two months have seen some naval evolutions which deserve attention, as bearing on the question of iron-clad vessels, on which millions have been already spent both in England and in France, and on which millions more apparently must be laid out before any satisfactory conclusions are arrived at. Our own Channel Fleet made the tour of the British Isles, was everywhere welcomed by the people, both officers and men being most hospitably received, and has reached port very little if at all the worse for

some rather rough weather that it encountered; and, in particular, the iron-clads are reported to have answered every expectation that could reasonably be formed of their weatherly qualities. So far so good, but the question whether we can construct an invulnerable ship that will sail, or whether we can produce a gun that nothing will resist, is apparently as far from solution as ever. We know that French officers of high reputation have asserted that their iron-clads are superior to ours in being wholly sheathed; but it would seem that this superiority, if it really exists, may be bought too dear. On the 27th of September, three iron-clad frigates sailed from Cherbourg on an experimental cruise, having three ships of the line with them for comparison, and the comparison has turned out not at all in favour of the frigates, which seem only to be fit for fair weather. A letter from Cherbourg says:

"During the first few days of the cruise the weather was tolerably fine, and all the ships held their course well. On the following Wednesday night, October 1st, the squadron experienced a violent gale from the north-west, and the sea rose in heavy swells. The *Magenta* lay across the waves, and rolled considerably. Two of her boats having been damaged by the heavy sea running, she came round, and made five knots an hour, with only some of her fires alight, and she might have made seven knots, which is considered exceptional under such circumstances. At daylight on Thursday there were none of the other ships within view. On Friday morning the *Magenta* reached the point of meeting agreed on, where she found the Admiral's ship. The others arrived shortly after. They were all more or less damaged; but the ships of the line *Magenta* and *Solferino*, suffered less than the others. The *Normandie* lost her bowsprit and foretop mast. She rolled so fearfully that apprehensions were entertained for her safety, in consequence of the immense quantity of water she shipped. The *Couronne* lost several of her boats. The *Invincible* lost some of her boats, and her machinery was damaged. The ships of the line, *Magenta* and *Solferino*, were the least injured, and their superiority was evident over the frigates. The question of the sea-going qualities of the several vessels has thus been resolved in favour of the two ships of the line; and it is believed that one of the principal causes of their superiority is owing to the relative lightness of their bow and stern. The same ships have a manifest superiority in a military point of view. The *Normandie* can only carry from 36 to 40 guns—the *Magenta* carries 52. The difference may not be considerable, but it must be observed that during the late cruise the *Normandie* could not fire a shot, because it was found necessary to keep her port-holes closed, while 24 of the *Solferino's* guns were available."

A later letter says:

"It appears that the rolling of the iron-plated French frigates was even heavier than was at first stated, and that the *Normandie* will have to be docked. She lay like a log in the trough of the sea, which made a clean breach over her. The only persons who could remain on deck were the captain and the men at the helm, who were sheltered in shot-proofs. The crew was all below in the water-tight compartments, where they were nearly stifled. In such a precarious situation was this vessel, that the *Napoleon* thought the only way of

saving her would be to take her in tow. She consequently sent a rope by the *Talismon*, and the *Talisman* broke her bows in trying to get on board the *Normandie*, not that in such a sea any rope could have stood. The *Normandie* was quite ungovernable, and drifting towards the shore, upon which, but for a change of current, she must have ultimately been thrown. Below nearly everything had been broken loose and was following the movement of the vessel, which all but completed a circle as each sea struck her sluggish side. The shot were shaken from their lockers and rolled about the lower decks, inflicting injury on the men, several of whom had fractured limbs. *La Couronne* seems to have weathered the storm better than the other frigates, and it is said that the *Solferino* and *Magenta*, the two larger vessels not plated at stem or stern, did not roll nearly so heavily as their smaller companions."

Some further trials are talked of, (probably without the unlucky *Normandie*,) and when they come off, we shall return to the subject.

We wish to call attention to a paper in our present Number, which will be found to give a really intelligible and dispassionate account of the quarrel between Germany and Denmark. We hope there is still sufficient good sense and good feeling among the leading statesmen of Europe, to prevent any danger of the peace of the world being broken about those Duchies, whose very name has become odious through the efforts of their ill-judging friends. But if the worst should come, we should have no fear that courageous little Denmark, where king and people are happily all of one mind, could ever be seriously endangered by the attack of such a lumbering adversary as the German Confederation. The mere fact of each detachment of the "army of Federal execution" being independent of all the rest, is quite sufficient to ensure a disgraceful failure, if ever the Germans get beyond mere diplomacy.

It seems that if Austria can reconcile herself to the possibility of the fortifications of Corfu falling at some future day into the hands of the "party of action," we are about to strike the flag of Old England, make a present to our hopeful *protégés*, the Ionian Islanders, of some £90,000, owing for their military contribution, and leave them to join themselves to the ricketty Greek Kingdom, which we are about, for the second time, to set on its legs. As the good Vicar of Wakefield says, "May we all be the better for it this day six months!" Whether the dear Ionians will be so, may admit of a question, but we really think that England is well rid of such a thankless charge, especially as the immediate result will be to set free a battalion or two to reinforce our troops in the East, who need

all the help that can be given them amid the wars and rumours of wars that spread from Afghanistan to Japan, without mentioning the pleasant piece of work cut out for us in New Zealand.

Affairs in Poland seem much as they were. The "sensation telegrams" of some of the French and German papers would make us believe that the ill-armed, half-disciplined insurgents are every day defeating superior numbers of the Russian regular troops—an assertion which no member of the United Services can credit, whatever his political sympathies may be. As to the atrocities committed, it is but too evident that the stories are better founded, but it must not be supposed that they are confined to the Russians. On the contrary, what revolts the minds of most men more than any amount of military violence—cold-blooded assassination—is not only practised, but defended by the so-called National Government. It is true that these atrocities are styled "executions," and are professed only to be carried out after a "formal trial of the accused;" but such a plea is an insult to civilized nations, and so well calculated to deprive the Polish cause of sympathy, that we should advise the leaders to abandon it at once, and either fight like brave and honourable men, or give up the contest. Some notice of the attempt to assassinate General de Berg will be found in our Foreign Summary, and as it is derived from a trustworthy source, it is deserving of attention.

In view of the events now occurring in China and Japan, the following account of Captain Sherard Osborne's Anglo-Chinese expedition will be read with interest. It appeared in a weekly paper, headed, "from our Special Correspondent," and we lay it before our readers without note or comment, pronouncing no opinion on its statements, but quite ready to hear the other party, if they choose to take notice of it.

"Singapore, August 20.

"The first three guns-ships have arrived at Singapore, namely—the China, Amoy, and Dispatch boat, Pekin, within the last fortnight. The Commodore, Captain Sherard Osborne, commanding the expedition, arrived here per Overland Mail ten days ago. The three ships have made a fair passage, having left the Victoria Docks, London, about the middle of March last, and the last ship, Pekin, came in here, Sunday, August 9, having called at the Cape, and remained three weeks receiving provisions and dispatches for the Livingstone Expedition which the Pekin delivered to the Consul at the Island of Johanna in the Mozambique Channel on July 7. There is a fine coal-field lately discovered at the Island of Madagascar, and it is convenient for working,

and but a short distance from the coast. This will be a fine speculation, being so near our Indian settlement. The Amoy gun-boat encountered a severe gale off the Cape on the 16th of June, and lost her foremast, which went overboard. A boy was providentially recovered by a brave fellow jumping overboard with a rope round his waist. Several of her crew have left by their own desire, and the first lieutenant and the second engineer officers also at this port. The Pekin has been in a very disorderly state all the way out. There was nearly a mutiny at Madeira through no leave being given; and one evening a deck bucket was hurled at an officer's head, for having acted in an abusive manner and trying to stop their singing at the evening leisure time on deck. I may candidly affirm that these three ships are manned with as fine and effective men of the Royal Navy as ever were afloat but the same cannot be said of the officers. I wonder we ever arrived here in safety under all circumstances. One man, a stoker, fell overboard at the Cape, and was drowned; his body was not seen afterwards; and a lad named Turner, a native of Pimlico, London, made his escape to land and was never seen or heard of afterwards. We have little or no sickness on board the Pekin. Since we have been in this bay (Singapore) the men have had 48 hours' leave, watch and watch. Four men were discharged at their own request; seven have absconded, but a reward of £3 is offered for their recovery. Many of the men have sent in their notice to leave the service at Shanghai, China. It is a positive fact that the men have not had fair treatment, neither do the commanders keep to the engagements. The men only ask for fair play, but, strange to say, cannot give any satisfaction; therefore, the force is already very unpopular, and I opine, will break up before the attempt on Nankin is made. I hear on good authority, by persons just returned from China, that the rebels are confident in their strength, and have a vast number of European and American adventurers in their service, and that they can find any amount of money, while the Imperial Government is in a a depressed state. I can vouch for the fact that the men of the Chinese force will not scruple to join the Taeping rebels if they are offered better pay, and they are expert looters. The Taeping rebels will add to their forces by desertions and otherwise. High wages, £11 per month, are now freely offering at Hong-Kong and Shanghai for merchant seamen. The cholera is raging fearfully at Shanghai, even worse than has been known for many years before, especially among Europeans. The ships cannot get away for want of hands. I may here state that the corporal of Marines, named Kean, was drinking with his companions on Friday evening, the 15th, at a low grog-shop, and suddenly expired. He is supposed to have been drugged. He was a pensioner of the British Navy, and has left a wife and four young children in England. Another of the crew, a blue-jacket, was brutally knocked about by the natives the same evening, and robbed of his hard-earned dollars. He was sent in a hopeless state to the hospital, but is now recovering. His name is Costello. A European is not safe out of doors alone after dark. The police are non-effective against outrage.

"All the three ships left for Shanghai on the 12th with Commodore Osborne and Captain Burgoyne, second in command on board the Pekin, and reduced crew. The China is in chase of a large English ship which left this port a few days before, laden with 24,000 tons of powder and arms for the rebels; if overtaken will be a fine prize. We are daily expecting the remainder of the force from England, and information reached here yesterday that seven gun-boats of the China force were at the Cape on the 2nd of this month.

Meagre as the intelligence is, it now appears clearly enough that

we have something like a war with Japan on our hands, and it is unpleasantly obvious that the people on whom we have forced ourselves are no despicable foes. We have found Jack Chinaman to have more fight in him than is quite agreeable, and yet, on our first warlike acquaintance with him in the days of Sir Murray Maxwell, his performance was beneath contempt. The Japanese, however, at the first brush made a stout fight, and if they show as much pluck for the future, our operations in their waters will not deserve to be classed among England's little wars. They have already cost the lives of two valuable officers, and how many more may be sacrificed no man can venture to say; but we would hope that the chastisement inflicted may teach the Mikado, and Tycoon, and the Daimios to settle their quarrels among themselves, and that we may not be further brought into the imbroglio of Japanese politics.

The latest news from America is even more vague than usual; but when we remember that all the means of prompt communication with Europe are in the hands of the Federals, we feel justified in concluding that Rosecranz and Burnside are in evil case, and that Charleston is not in danger of being swept from the face of the earth just yet. Of course the Federal Government puts the best face on affairs, being certain of not receiving any positive contradiction to what they may please to say for some time to come; yet even by their own account we see that Meade has been obliged to fall back before Lee, and by the last accounts he was near the somewhat celebrated Bull Run, which has already witnessed two Federal defeats, a fact not calculated to add to the efficiency of his army. In the South and West, the failure near Port Hudson is acknowledged, and the condition of both Rosecranz and Burnside is shown to be such, that the best thing that they can expect, will be to be able to get back again from the wild territory that they have so incautiously ventured into. Another confession of Federal ill success comes from Charleston. Three of the vaunted Monitors have been obliged to leave the scene of action for repairs, and the Ironsides has had a narrow escape from destruction by a torpedo. The Southerners, it appears, boast that their harbour is unapproachable by the hostile fleet, (probably from submarine obstructions,) and General Gillmore seems to have got to the end of his tether in the Greek fire and bombarding line. Of course "a grand assault

by sea and land" was to have come off on the 11th of last month, but advices from New York six days later say nothing about it. So it had either failed, or, more likely, had been postponed *sine die.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE SOUTH, from Bull Run to Fredericksburg, with Sketches of Confederate Commanders, and Gossip of the Camps. By an English Combatant (Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff). With two Maps. 2 vols.

We noticed a short time ago, Captain Chesney's Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland, and now we have a couple of lively volumes covering much the same ground from an actor in the strife. The writer styles himself an "English Combatant," and Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff, and we see no reason to doubt that fact, or his nationality either. He tells us that he had long resided in various parts of the United States, and had observed with surprise the accumulated insults and injuries that the South suffered from the North, and therefore, when it came to the arbitrament of the sword, he could not for very shame stand idly by, but was among the first to take up arms. His own service appears to have been principally in and about Virginia, and well and spiritedly does he describe most of the battles in that quarter from Bull Run to Fredericksburg; but not to leave the story incomplete, he incorporates in his work some letters from friends who were stationed in the South and the West, and we have the testimony of eye witnesses as to the capture of New Orleans and the doings of "Brute Butler," the siege of Vicksburg, &c., &c. Read, as it should be, in connexion with Captain Chesney's book, the present work gives the best account that we have yet seen of the war down to the battle of Fredericksburg, and we hope that the gallant writer may live to detail the eventual triumph of the cause he has so warmly espoused. We have little room for quotation, or we should be glad to give some of his brief, life-like sketches of President Davis, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, &c, but we cannot forbear borrowing one passage, which shews how the boasted wealth of the North is turned against itself by the hardihood of the "ragged" Southerners. The scene is the fortifications at York-town, which were held against M'Clellan in April 1862, and when an attack on Dam No. 1 had just been repulsed.

"Although my thoughts were far from cheerful when standing in the battery and gazing on this awful scene of slaughter, I could not but smile at the indifference of a tall, hard-fisted, and very ragged Texan, who was cautiously 'hunting up a pair of boots and pants.' He was warned not to show his head above the parapet, for the Yankee sharpshooters, armed with rifles of a long range, with telescopic sights, were 'thick as blackberries' in the woods to the front, and were excellent shots. 'Darn the blue-skins, any how; who's scared of the blue-bellies (*i. e.* Eastern men)? Let all the Yankees go to ——, for all *I* care. Let 'em shoot, and be d—d! I'm bound to have a pair of boots anyhow!' And so saying, he passed over the parapet, down its face, and returned with the body of an enemy, which he had fished out of the water. He first pulled off the boots, which proved to be an excellent pair; then proceeding to rifle the pockets, he found sixty dollars in gold. He was astonished and delighted at these discoveries; but when he examined the havresack and found it well stored with capital rations,

including a canteen full of fine rye whisky, he was electrified with sudden joy, dropped boots, havresack, and money upon the ground, and half-emptied the canteen at a draught. Setting down the can, he smacked his lips, and thus soliloquized: 'Well! poor devil, he's gone, like a mighty big sight of 'em; but *he* was a gentleman, and deserved better luck. If he'd been a Massachusetts Yankee, I wouldn't a cared a darn! but these fellows are the right kind. They come along with good boots and pants, lots to eat, money in their pockets, and are no mean judges of whisky. These are the kind of fellows I like to fight!'"

Men who take this view of things are little likely to be conquered by a horde of mercenaries, and the story is not a bad illustration of the sound judgment of the Scot, who, when he saw Sir John Suckling's troop of gaily clad cavaliers, predicted that his countrymen would fight stoutly, were it only for the Englishmen's "braw claes." In conclusion we must mention that the maps will be found very useful in tracing the course of affairs in this wretched struggle.

Florian's Husband. 3 vols.

In these days of novels by the hundred it is no small achievement to devise something new in the way of machinery, but the author (or authoress) of Florian's Husband has certainly accomplished it. The tale is a melancholy one of the self-sacrifice of a daughter to save her father from the punishment of forgery committed against a man whom he had even more deeply injured in early life. This man is a Mr. Beranger, who was born in Turkey, of English parents, but has become a Mahommedan, and shews even more than Oriental cunning in working out his revenge. He has the proof of Colonel Ryder's guilt in his hands, but instead of proceeding against him, he feigns forgiveness, and (apparently) dies, leaving him his fortune. Whilst the Colonel is rejoicing in his good luck, and is arranging for the speedy marriage of his daughter with Philip Marr, to whom she has been long engaged (though, unknown to herself, she has another admirer in Gerald Gessler, the narrator of the story), Florian suddenly disappears. Her father and Philip are both in a state of frenzy, not knowing that she had been carried off by Beranger and compelled to marry him, as the price of the Colonel's safety. Beranger keeps his wife for a while in Oriental seclusion, but at length Philip Marr discovers their retreat, and soon after the Anglo-Turk is killed by him in a duel. Florian, who is dying of consumption, returns to her father's house, and there on her death-bed discovers the long hidden affection of Gessler, but the discovery comes too late, and she passes from the world happy in having given her own life to save her parent from the punishment of his sins. There are other unhappy love-stories in the book, but though there is suffering enough, there is not the high tone of self-sacrifice that marks the conduct of Florian, and proves her worthy of a happier fate.

Queen Mab. By Julia Kavanagh, Author of "Nathalie," "Adele," &c. 3 vols.

The title might lead one to suppose that Miss Kavanagh had taken to a new line in literature, and had devoted her energies to the production of a fairy tale. If she had done so, no doubt the result would have been very amusing, but it would have lacked the human interest that attaches to the troubles and trials of her heroine, who is veritable flesh and blood, and yet as charming a personage as we have for a long time met with.

With all the skill of a well practised writer, Miss Kavanagh developes the plot of her story very slowly, and it is not until it is very near its close, that Queen Mab appears in her own proper name. She is an

heiress, who has been spirited away, and defrauded of her property by her guardians, but their machinations are at last defeated, and justice done, through the untiring exertions of John Ford, a lawyer, by whom she has been brought up, and who, repenting of having, from the pressure of poverty, once lent himself to the plot against her, is ever after her firmest friend. The pictures of Mrs. Ford, the lawyer's invalid wife, for love of whom he first engages in the plot against the heiress; Miss Lavinia, his sister, who introduces some degree of order and comfort into the poverty-stricken household; Robert, her "good boy" nephew, long the intended husband of Mab, but who plays her false, though she willingly sacrifices every thing in order to keep her word, in spite of her having lost her heart to some one else during the time that Robert had been in Australia; Susan, the devoted, though short-tempered drudge of the Ford family; the two brothers George, the villains of the tale; Mrs. Norton, a strong-minded woman; Dr. Flinn, an eccentric physician, and his equally eccentric sister; these, and several minor characters, are all admirable in their way; but the skill of the artist is best shewn in the character of John Ford, and in the sketch of the family at O'Lally's Town, where the heroine's troubles take their rise, and also in time find a satisfactory ending. As we have said, the plot very slowly developes itself, and it is not until the bloom of youth is past that Mab is restored to her right, and is put in a fair way of becoming the wife of the man of her heart.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[With the view of promoting the interests of the Service this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authentic communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

Gibraltar, September 20, 1863.

Sir,—The masterly sketch which appeared in the *Times* of the 15th of August has been read with much interest here. But there is one sentence, which, in justice to the memory of "a high and honourable man," requires, in my humble opinion, some explanation. It is stated he did not conceal his ill opinion of the Indian army, and considered the Sepoys as the mere bamboo of the lance which was valueless, unless it were tipped with the steel of the British infantry.

"It is true, and he shared this opinion with many other distinguished officers, Havelock and the late Sir Robert Sale amongst the number, that he considered the Sepoy inferior in physical force and what is called 'pluck;' but he held very different sentiments as to their European officers. He had read Orme and other historians of India, and so far from disparaging the European officers of the Sepoy regiments, his wonder was that they had been able to accomplish so much with what he thought such indifferent materials. So many of these were his own countrymen, and he was ever partial to "the land of cakes,' that he could not be insensible to their merits. Munroe was, I believe, his townsman; Malcolm, Elphinstone, Outram, Sir Robert Hamilton, and many other distinguished men, with some of whom he was intimately acquainted, all had nobly sustained the honour of Scotia.

"Another opinion was current that he said there was not an officer in

the Company's service capable of commanding a European regiment. This is easily explained. He thought it was neither doing justice to the officer himself, nor to those under his command, to appoint a Lieutenant Colonel, who had passed the whole period of his service with a native regiment, to the command of a European regiment, If I am not much mistaken, this would be the view taken by nine-tenths of the officers of the old Company's European regiments. To command a European corps requires a much lighter hand than is required for a Sepoy corps; and the chances are that an officer suddenly removed from the one to the other, would either be too much of a martinet, and disgust the men by unnecessary vigour, or too easy, when they would be apt to fall in habits of insubordination."

We are now trying, at least in Bengal a new experiment, and raising an army of real soldiers, and if the Seiks are well treated, I am satisfied they will prove most valuable auxiliaries to the British forces. We cannot expect them to have the same patriotism as a national army Still, with exception of the Swiss, I should say they will be the best mercenary troops in the world. Lord Clyde was accused at times of partiality. If it was so, there are some at Woolwich who would say that it was not evinced in favour of the Royal Artillery on the march to Lucknow.

I will venture to add one word on the present position of our Indian Empire, for the maintenance of which we are so deeply indebted to Lord Clyde. I know there are some who consider our power to rest on very unstable foundations. I am no alarmist, and I take quite a contrary view of matters. In the first place, there is general content arising from the increased price of wages, and the better return the agriculturist can now obtain for his produce by the rise in value of all he has to dispose of. The immense Government works that are carrying on, and the construction of the railroads, operate most beneficially by the large sums of money that are paid for labour and materials.

"The net of railways that will shortly embrace India, offer great facilities for the rapid conveyance of troops wherever they may be required. The navigation of the Indus, for which as well as the flourishing port of Kurrachee we may thank that distinguished officer, Sir Charles Napier, whose sagacious and farseeing mind long ago perceived what importance might attach to it, will further tell in our favour. The substitution of European for Native artillery is another wise measure. It is to be hoped we shall never again materially weaken the number of British troops in India, and it would be well, in order not to let the overland route for troops get "out of gear," if we occasionally sent a regiment out by way of Egypt. Added to all these advantages, it is to be hoped that the system of annexation is at an end, and that we shall be content with endeavouring to do our utmost to improve the condition of our own dominions, and leave our neighbours alone. In this sentiment, you, Sir, I believe fully concur.

Your most obedient servant, R. A.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

General W. Darling, Colonel of the 98th Regiment, died at Strote House, near Chepstowe, on the 8th October. He entered the service in December, 1801; became Lieutenant, June, 1802; Captain, June, 1808; Major, April, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel, June, 1817; Colonel, January, 1837; Major-General, November, 1846; Lieutenant-General, June, 1854; and promoted to his late rank in December, 1861. He served at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810, and was severely wounded in the left

by a musket-shot in storming the heights of Matauba. Proceeded to the Peninsula, and joined the 51st Light Infantry at Castello Branco in May, 1812; engaged on the heights of San Christoval; the battle of Salamanca, and surrender of the Retiro at Madrid; employed with his regiment before Burgos; and after the retreat, from thence he was attacked by typhus fever, and sent to England for recovery in May, 1813. Rejoined the army on the heights of Echaller in September following, and was present at the battle of Nivelle, and the subsequent attack of the heights of St. Pé. Appointed Major of Brigade in December, 1813, and attached to Major-General Hay's brigade in the 5th division, and was employed throughout the blockade and operations before Bayonne. Appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the 5th division in April, 1814, and remained in charge of that department until the embarkation of that division in August, 1814. On the renewal of the war in 1815, he was re-appointed to that staff as Assistant-Adjutant-General and attached to the 4th division, under Sir Charles Colville; employed with his division in the operations connected with the battle of Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capitulation of Paris. He received the war medal with three clasps for Guadaloupe, Salamanca, and Nivelle.

Major-General Robert Clake, on retired full-pay as a Colonel of the Royal Artillery, died on the 19th September, at Charlton, aged 74. He entered the service in November, 1808; became 1st Lieutenant, August 1811; Captain, November, 1827; Major, November, 1841; Lieutenant-Colonel, November, 1846; Colonel, June, 1854, and promoted to his late rank in July, 1856.

Major-General J. D. Johnstone, C.B., retired full-pay, and formerly commanding 33rd Regiment, died at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, September, 19. He entered the service in August, 1827; became Lieutenant, March, 1830; Captain, October, 1833; Major, October, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel, March, 1855; Colonel, March, 1358; and promoted to his late rank in April, 1860. He served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the siege of Sebastopol; he was field-officer in command of the trenches at the taking of the Quarries on the 7th June; commanded the 33rd Regiment in the assault on the 18th June, and was severely wounded by grape-shot; left arm amputated (medal and clasp, C.B., 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Major-General Francis Ringler Thompson, on the Retired full-pay as a Colonel of Royal Engineers, died at Epsom on the 10th October. He entered the service in June, 1812; became 1st Lieutenant, July, 1813; Captain, July, 1825; Major, June, 1838; Lieutenant-Colonel, March, 1847; Colonel, November, 1854; and promoted to his late rank in June, 1856. He was attached to the Prussian army in 1815, and served at Maubeuge, Landrecy, Philippeville and Rocroi.

Colonel Joseph Kelsall, on the retired full-pay list as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 70th Regiment, died on the 17th September, at Killing, near Dublin. He entered the service in December, 1803; became Lieutenant, July, 1805; Captain, November, 1813; Major, November, 1832; Lieutenant-Colonel, June, 1838; and promoted to his late rank in Nov., 1854.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Browne, late of the 16th Regiment, died on the 29th September, at Biebrich, on the Rhine.

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., died at his seat in Hampshire on the 23rd September. He entered the Navy in 1798 as a Midshipman, and served the Mediterranean on board the *Kent*, 74, and also at the blockade of Alexandria. He afterwards removed to the *Swiftsure*, and was on board that ship at her capture by a French squadron. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant, in May, 1804. His chief service, for which he received a gold medal, was in bringing to close action, and in maintaining for two hours and a half a conflict with the United States frigate *President*, of 56 guns, and 465 men, who at length hauled down her colours, after a loss to herself of 35 killed and 70 wounded. Previous to this brilliant affair, which took place January 15, 1815, Captain Hope had taken the *Perry*, letter of marque; had also served at the blockade of New London, and had contributed, during an expedition up the Penobscot, to the capture of the town of Castin, September 1, 1814. He was put out of commission in September, 1815, and remained on half-pay. He had been naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV., and to her present Majesty. In July, 1855, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, May 3, 1804; Commander, Jan 22, 1807; Captain May 24, 1808; Rear-Admiral, November, 9, 1846; Vice-Admiral, April 2, 1853; and Admiral, January 20, 1858.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 21st of last month was the 58th aniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and it is gratifying to us to be able to record so long a list as the following of the survivors of that glorious day.

Admiral of the White, Sir George Rose Sartorius, Knight. Admirals of the Blue, Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B., and Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B. Retired Admirals, George W. H. D'Aeth, Lewis Hole, Hugh Patton, and Hercules Robinson, Reserved Admirals, the Earl of Egmont, William Walpole, and Sir G. A. Westphal. Vice-Admirals (retired), Sir A. D. T. Arbuthnott, Kt., John Lyons, Robert Patton, and John Drake. Reserved Rear-Admirals, Joseph Gage and R. C. M'Crea. Retired Rear-Admirals, W. A. Herringham, Alfred Luckraft, and William Shepheard.

Captains George Bignell, William H. Brand, William Carleton, Richard Douglas; B. M. Festing. K. H; Charles Hall, G. F. Herbert, Gilbert Kennicott, Rawdon Maclean, William Martin, Henry B. Mason, William Murlin, John Reeve, Spencer Smyth, Mark H. Sweny, John Geary, and John H, Brown, C.B.

Commanders Mark Anthony, James Blandford, J. P. Blennerhassett, Emmanuel Blight, Charles Chapell, Thomas Chrystie, T. Colby, B. G. S. Day, Lardner Dennys, P. Deuchar, J. B. Elliott, P. J. Elmhirst, Hugh, Entwistle, Alexander Gallaway, Henry Garrett, F. Harris, Charles Haydon, Stephen Hilton; Sir T. W. Holburne, Bart.; A. B. Howe, T. Jackson, John Knapman, Edward Knapman, Vernon Lamphier, John Lechmere, Alexander Martin, Alexander M'Kenzie, James Napier, John Parsons, Henry Parker, George E. Patey, James U. Purches, Henry Rich, J. H. Sanders, R. S. Simmons, James Quintin, Dey R. Syer, George Tadrew, William Vicary, William Weavers, Charles Worbridge, John Adamson, and John Carslake.

Lieutenants William H. H. Boyle, William Pilch, and John Pollard.

General John R. Coryton, R. M. Lieutenant-Generals Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B.; and John A. Philips, R.M. Colonel Thomas Lemon, C.B. Captain James Fynmore, R.N. First Lieutenants Thomas Brattle, T. J. W. Vane, and Lewis Rooke.

We (Court Journal) stated last week that a report prevailed in New York of the discomfiture of the allied squadron in attempting to enter the harbour of Hacodadi, and telegraphic messages received in London on Monday and Tuesday last announce the fact of a severe conflict having taken place in Japanese waters on the 15th of August last, which, although attended with severe loss on our part, effected the destruction of the batteries and town of Kagosima and the three vessels belonging to Prince Satsuma. The loss in the British squadron is stated at eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded. Captain John James Stephen Josling and Commander Edward Wilmot, of the flag-staff Euryalus, were both killed by the same shot. Further detailed accounts are anxiously expected, for great alarm prevails amongst the relatives of those serving on the China station. By the last accounts, the following ships were in Japanese waters, under command of Rear-Admiral Kuper, C.B., whose flag was in the Euryalus:—Argus, 6, Commander L. J. Moore; Barrosa, 21, Captain W. M. Dowell; Bouncer, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Commander H. L. Holder; Centaur, 6, Acting Commander J. Z. Creasy; Charybdis, 24, Capt. E. W. Turnour; Coquette, 4, Commander J. S. Alexander; Encounter, 14, Captain R, Dew, C.B.; Euryalus, 35, Captain J. J. S, Josling; Havoc, 2, gunboat, Lieut.-Commander G. Poole; Hesper, 4, storeship, Master Commander A. F. Boxer; Kestrel, 2, gunboat, Lieutenant-Commander H. Dunlop; Leopard, 18, Captain C. T. Leckie; Osprey, 4, Commander A. J. Innes; Pearl, 21, Captain J. Borlace, C.B.; Perseus, 17, Commander A. J. Kingston; Racehorse, 4, Commander R. F. Boxer; Rattler, 17, Commander E. H. Howard; Ringdove, 4, Commander R. A. O. Brown; Swallow, 9, surveying vessel, Master Commander E. Wilds; and Vulcan, 6, troop-ship, Captain E. A. Strode.

Many of the officers who have arrived from India as witnesses in the forthcoming court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley have obtained a leave of absence until the 5th of next month, by which time the remaining witnesses, now on board the Ellora, sixty-five in number, principally non-commissioned officers and troopers of the 6th Dragoons, will have arrived. The trial cannot, therefore, take place before the middle of November; and it is believed it will be held in the club-room at Aldershott Barracks, and not in Chelsea College, as originally intended. Lieutenant-General Wetherall, K.C.B., will be president of the court. This event, so long agitated, and now drawing to a crisis, forms, of course, the general topic of conversation in military circles, for the result will have considerable influence on the discipline of the Army. Various reports are circulated as to the mode in which it is intended to conduct this inquiry, but probably it will be found that no deviation from the course of procedure usual on these occasions will take place, and it is assuredly for the interest of all parties that full publicity shall be given to the proceedings. It has been stated that the Deputy Judge-Advocate's functions are to be undertaken by a staff officer, but the report obtains little credence. Models of the barracks at Mhow, including the room in which the late Sergeant Lilley was said to be confined in close arrest, the position of the sentry, &c., &c., have been prepared and forwarded from the Adjutant-General's to the Judge-Advocate's office, in Great George-Street, and these will be produced on the trial.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to 27th October.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Commodore P. Cracroft, C.B., 1854, Jamaica
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-Com. H. Hutchings, 1851, Shanghae
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. T. Heard, 1850, Sunderland
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, 1863, particular service
Ajax, 60, sc. Cap. M. de Courcy, 1852, Coast Guard Kingstown.
Alecto, 3, st. ves., Com. W. H. Blake, 1860, S.E. Coast of America.
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. C. Majendie, 1854, Pacific.
Algerine, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, China.
Antelope, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O. D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa
Archer, 13, sc. Capt. J. Bythesea, V.C. (1861) Coast of Africa
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. L. J. Moore, 1860, China
Ariadne, 26, sc. Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, North America and West Indies
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. W. C. Chapman, 1855, Cape of Good Hope
Asia, 84, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Broadhead, 1855, Portsmouth
Bacchante, 39, sc. Capt. D. McL. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific
Barracouta, 6, st. ves. Com. G. J. Malcolm, 1859, North America and West Indies
Barrosa, 21, sc., Captain W. M. Dowell, 1858, East Indies and China
Black Prince, 41, sc. Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, (1853)Channel Squadron, Devonport
Blenheim, 60, sc. Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, 1852, Coast Guard, Milford
Boscawen, 20, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Southampton Training Ship
Brilliant, 16, Com. Grey Skipwith, 1842, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Dartmouth
Buzzard, st. ves,, 6, Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, North America and West Indies
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, C.B., 1855, Devonport.
Cameleon, 17, sc. Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Pacific
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Capt. C. H. May, (1859) Devonport
Caradoc, sc., 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Centaur, 6, steam ves. Com. J. Z. Creasy (acting) 1862, China, ordered home
Challenger, 22, sc. J. J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, North America and W. Indies
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Mediterranean
Charybdis, 21, sc. Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc. Lieut. Com. R. M. Gillson (1855), Mediterranean
Colossus, 80, sc. Captain E. S. Sotheby, C.B., 1852, Coast Guard, Portland
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 Pacific
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander J. H. I. Alexander, 1860, East Indies and China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. C. M. Buckle (1860) East Indies and China
Cornwallis, 60, sc. Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Coast Guard, Hull
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. W. R. Rolland, 1857, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 23, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., Australia
Curlew, 9, sc. Com. J. S. Hudson, 1861, S. E. Coast of America
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. W. S. De Kantzow (1863) North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. W. H. Fenwick, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dart, 5, sc. Com. F. W. Richards, (1860) Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. P. De Saussmarez, 1854 Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. J. B. Dickson, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymond, 1858, particular service
Defence, 16, sc. Capt. A. Phillimore, 1856, Channel Squadron, Devonport
Desperate, 8, sc. Com. A. T. Thrupp, 1858, North America and West Indies
Devastation, 6, screw, Com. J. W. Pike, 1860, Pacific
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. W. F. Johnson, 1855, South America
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. A. Brown, (1854), particular service
Duke of Wellington, 121, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, Portsmouth
Eagle, 50, Commander J. W. Whyte, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. R. C. Mayne, 1861, Australia
Edgar, 71, sc. Rr. Adml. S. C. Dacres, C.B., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1852, Portsmouth
Edinburgh, 60, sc. Captain C. F. Schomberg, 1861 Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. F. A. B. Crawford, 1856, Rio de Janeiro
Emerald, 35, sc. Captain A. Cumming, 1854 Sheerness
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, Portsmouth
Encounter, 14, sc. Captain R. Dew, CB., 1858, East Indies and China, (ordered home)
Esk, 21, Capt. J. F. C. Hamilton, 1858, Australia
Espoir, 5, sc. Com. S. Douglas, 1858, C. of Africa
Euryalus, 35, sc. Vice Adml A. L. Kuper, C.B., Captain J. J. S. Josling, 1861, China
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., 1850, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc. Com. G. H. Parkin, (1859,) Portsmouth
Firefly, 5, st. ves. Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean
Fisgard, 42, Commodore Sir. F. W. E. Nicolson Bart. C.B. Woolwich
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. G. S. Bosanquet, 1855, China
Formidable, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, Sheerness
Forte, 39, sc. Rear Admiral R. L. Warren, Capt A. Mellersh, 1856, S.E. Coast of America
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut Com. the Hon. H. D. Lascelles, 1855, Pacific

Fox, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. J. C. Pullen, (1863) particular service
Foxhound, 4. sc. Com. W. H. Anderson, 1859, Mediterranean
Galatea, 26, sc. Cap. R. Maguire, 1855, North America, and West Indies
Geyser, 5. st. ves. Com. M. R. Pechell, (1856), particular service
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1854, Mediterranean
Gorgon, 6, st. ves. Com. J. C. Wilson, 1861, Cape of Good Hope. ordered home
Grappler. 2, sc. Lieut. Com. E. H. Verney, 1858, Pacific
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, East Indies and China
Greyhound, 17, sc. Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, North America and West Indies
Griffon, 5, sc. Com. J. L. Perry, 1858, Coast of Africa
Handy, 1, st. ves., Lieut. Com. R. P. Mowtray, 1862, Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. H. J. F. Campbell, 1855, East Indies and China
Harrier, 17, sc. Com. F. W. Sullivan, 1859, Australia
Hastings, 50, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir L. T. Jones, K.C.B., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, Queenstown
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. G. Poole, 1858 East Indies and China
Hawke, 60, sc. Capt. E. Codd, 1851, Coast Guard Queenstown
Hecate, 6, st. vessel, Capt. G. H. Richards, 1854, passage home,
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. A. F. Boxer, 1854, East Indies and China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. T. Austin, C.B., Com. R. B. Harvey, 1859, Malta
Himalaya, 6, sc. troop ship, Captain E. Lacy, (1862), particular service
Hogue, 60, sc. Captain A. Farquhar, 1849, Coast Guard, Greenock
Hornet, 17, sc. Com. ——————— East Indies
Icarus, 11, sc. Com. N. Salmon, V.C. 1858, Mediterranean
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Lieut. G. R. Wilkinson, 1860, Mediterranean
Immortalité, 35, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, North America and West Indies
Implacable. 24, Com. S. B. Dolling, 1856, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral T. M. C. Symonds. C.B., Capt. W. Edmonstone, C.B., 1853, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, sc. gunbt. Lieut. Com G. T. Nicholas, 1856, East Indies and China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Com. J. N. Cooke, (1858,) Coast of Africa
Jackal, 4, st. vessel, Lieut. Com. H. N. M'Dyer 1855, Coast of Scotland
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861) Coast of Africa
Jason, 21, sc. Capt. E. P. B. Von Donop, 1855, North America, W. Indies
Landrail, 5, sc. Com. W. Arthur, 1861, N. America and West Indies
Leander, 39, sc. Commodore T. Harvey, Pacific
Lizard, 3, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. H. J. Challis, 1854, Coast of Scotland
Lee, 5, sc. Lieut. Com. P. R. Sharpe, 1854, tender to Rattlesnake, Coast of Africa
Leopard, 18, st. vessel, Capt. C. T. Leckie, 1858, East Indies and China
Leven, 1, screw gun vessel, Lt. Com. H. P. Knevitt (1855) East Indies and China
Liffey, 39, sc. Captain G. Parker, 1854 Mediterranean
Lily, 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Channel Squadron.
Mæander, 10, Cap. F. L Barnard, 1855, Ascension
Magicienne, 16, st. ves. Capt. W. Armytage, 1860, Mediterranean
Majestic, 80, sc. Capt. E. A. Inglefield, 1853, Coast guard, Rock Ferry, Liverpool
Malacca, 17, st. ves. Cap. G. J. Napier, (1856), Mediterranean, (passage home)
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. H. W. Burnett, 1856, East Indies and China
Marlborough, 121, sc. Vice Adml. R. Smart, K.H., Captain C. Fellowes, 1858, Mediterranean
Medea, 6, st ves. Com. D'Arcy S. Preston, (1860) North America and West Indies
Medina, 4, st. ves. Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. 1855, Mediterranean
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. J. H. Allard, 1851, particular service
Meeanee, 60, Captain G. Wodehouse, 1854, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc. Com. E. Madden, (1858) particular service
Miranda, 15, sc. Capt. R. Jenkins, 1857, Australia
Mullet, 5, sc. Com. C. H. Simpson 1860, Coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 6, store ship, Mas. Com. G. Reid, 1850, Callao
Narcissus, 39 sc. Rear Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Capt. J. G. Bickford, (1860) Cape of Good Hope
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nile, 78, sc. Vice-Adml. Sir A. Milne, K.C.B.. Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1859, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, tender to Nile, 1854, North America and West Indies
Orestes, 21, sc. Capt. A. H. Gardner, 1856, Cape of Good Hope
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, particular service
Orlando, 46, sc. Capt. G. G. Randolph, ,1854 Mediterranean
Osborne, st. yacht, Staff Com. G. H. K. Bower, 1863, Portsmouth
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, East Indies and China
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. W. F. Ruxton, 1861, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. F. Purvis, (1860), East Indies.
Pearl, 21, sc. Cap. J. Borlase, C.B. 1855, East Indies and China
Pelican, 17, sc. Com. H. W. Comber, ,1857, Mediterranean.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Devonport
Pembroke, 60, Commodore A. P. Ryder, 1848, C.B., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Coast Guard Harwich
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. A. J. Kingston, 1860, China
Peterel, 11, sc. Com. G. W. Watson, 1858, North America and West Indies
Phaeton, 39, sc. Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, North America and West Indies
Philomel, 5, sc. Com. L. Wildman, (1858) Coast of Africa
Phœbe, 35, sc., Captain T. D. A. Fortescue, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. W. W. Vine, 1861 Portsmouth.
Plover, 5, sc. Com. the Hon. A. L. Corry, 1859, North America and West Indies
President, 16, Com. W. Mould, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Princess Charlotte, 12, Captain M. S. Nolloth, 1856, Hong Kong

Procris, 2, Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Lieut. Com. Hon. J. B. Vivian, 1856, Gibraltar.
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. Sterne 1854, Mediterranean
Pylades, 21, sc. Capt A. W. A. Hood, North America and West Indies
Queen, 74, sc. Captain C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean
Racehorse, 4, sc. Com. C. R. F. Boxer, 1860, China
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. Count Gleichen, (1859), Gibraltar
Ranger, 5, Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Rapid, 11, sc Com. C T. Jago (1860) C. of Africa
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, East Indies and China
Rattlesnake, 21, sc. Commodore A. P. E Wilmot, C.B. Coast of Africa
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856. Channel Squadron, Portsmouth
Revenge, 73, sc. Rr.-Ad. H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. Hon. F. A. Foley, 1860, Mediterranean
Rifleman, 8, sur.-ves. Mast. Commander J. W. Reed, 1857, China Seas
Rinaldo, 17, sc Com. J. A R. Dunlop, 1860, 1858, North America and West Indies
Ringdove, 4, sc. Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1857, East Indies and China
Rosario, 11, sc. Com. H. D. Grant, 1859, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, 26, Vice-Admi. Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B. Capt. C. Vesey, 1860, Devonport
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1854, Channel Squadron, Devonport
Russell, 60, sc. Capt. S. Grenfell, (1850) Coast Guard Falmouth
Satellite, 21, sc. Capt. S. S. L. Crofton, 1856, S. E Coast of America
Saturn, Captain W. Loring, C.B., 1848, Pembroke
Scout, 21, sc. Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies and China, ordered home
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, Devonport
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Capt. J. H. Cockburn. 1850, Cape of Good Hope
Severn, 35, sc. Commodore F. B. Montrésor, East Indies
Shannon, 35, sc. Capt. O. J. Jones, (1855) N. America and West Indies
Sheldrake, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. John Nott, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. R. G. Douglas, 1860, Pacific.
Slaney, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies and China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. A. H. W. Battiscombe, 1861, Coast of Africa
Sparrow, 5, sc. Com. Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, 1860, C. of Africa.
Speedwell, 5, sc. Com C. F. Cottam, 1861, Coast of Africa
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. E. A. T. Stubbs, 1854, South America
St. George, 81, sc. Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Mediterranean
Staunch, 1, sc., Lieut.-Com. J. S. Keats 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Com. S. J. Greville, 1860, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. Fred Harvey, 1861, North America and West Indies
Stromboli, 6, sc. Com. A. Phillips, 1860, S.E. Coast of America
Styx, 6, sc. Com. the Hon. W. J. Ward, 1858, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Mast. Com. C. Bawden, 1849, particular service
Surprise, 4, sc. Com. W. H. Whyte, 1856, Mediterranean
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. J. Kingcome, Captain M. Connolly, 1858, Pacific
Swallow, 9, sur. ves. Mast. Com. E. Wilds, 1855, East Indies
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. H. Stirling, 1860, Sheerness
Tartar, 20, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Japan
Terror, 16, Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B. 1844, Bermuda
Topaze, 39, sc. Commodore the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, (1854) Pacific, (ordered home)
Torch, 5, sc. Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Tribune, 23, sc. Capt. Viscount Gilford, 1859 Pacific
Trident, 3, st. Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, Mediterranean
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E Field, (1859) Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, sc., 3, Lieut.-Com. E. F. Kerby, 1854, S.E. Coast of America
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Vesuvius, 6, sc. Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, K.C.B. (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Vice Adml. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B. Captain Francis Scott, C.B., (1849) Portsmouth
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. W. R. Hobson, 1859, East Indies and China
Vindictive, store ship, Mas.-Com. W. F. Law, 1857, Fernando Po
Virago, 6, st ves. Com. W. G. H. Johnstone, 1856 North America and West Indies
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff Com. H. W. Allen, 1863, particular service.
Vulcan, 6, sc. troop ship, Capt. A. C. Strode, 1863 East Indies and China, ordered home
Wanderer, 4, sc. Com. M. C. Seymour, 1859, Mediterranean
Warrior, 40, sc. Capt. the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B. 1854, Portsmouth
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. H. G. Hale, 1855, East Indies and China
Wellesley, 72, Captain E. G. Fanshawe, 1845, Chatham
Wesser, 6, st. v. Com. A. H. J. Johnstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. C. J. Balfour. 1846, Aberdeen
Wye, 2. sc. store-ship. Staff Com. V. G. Roberts, 1863, particular service
Zebra, 17, sc., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1856, Coast of Africa

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(*Corrected up to 27th October*, 1863, *inclusive.*)

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.)

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Madras, Canterbury
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, Canterbury
4th do.—Dundalk
5th do.—Cahir
6th do.—Aldershot
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Aldershot
2nd do.—Birmingham
3rd Hussars—Piershill
4th do.—Dublin
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, Maidstone
7th Hussars—Bengal, Maidstone
8th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
9th Lancers—Brighton
10th Hussars—Newbridge
11th Hussars—Dublin
12th Lancers—Hounslow
13th Hussars—Aldershot
14th do.—Manchester
15th Hussars—Newbridge
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Madras, Maidstoe
18th Hussars—Norwich
19th do.—Bengal, Shorncliffe
20th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
21st do.—Bengal, Maidstone
Military Train (1st bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (3rd bat.)—Canada
Do. (4th bat.)—Woolwich, for New Zealand
Do. (5th bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (6th bat.)—Curragh
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Canada
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Fus. (2nd bat.)—Canada
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth, Colchester
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Devonport, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Walmer
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Limerick
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Chatham
5th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliffe, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Natal, Colchester
6th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Sheffield, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Templemore
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cephalonia, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Limerick
10th do. (1st bat.)—Kilkenny, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Preston
11th do (1st bat.)—Dublin, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.) C. of Good Hope, Fermoy
12th do. (1st bat.)—N. S. Wales, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin, Chatham
13th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Fermoy
14th do. (1st bat.)—Jamaica, Fermoy.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Fermoy
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, Pembroke
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Pembroke
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia, Templemore
17th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.) Nova Scotia, Limerick
18th do. (1st bat.)—Madras, Buttevant.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Buttevant
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Chatham
20th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Calcutta, Chatham
21st do. (1st bat.)—Barbadoes, Birr
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Birr
22nd do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Cork
25th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Athlone
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Athlone
26th do.—Gosport, Belfast
27th do.—Bengal, Cork
28th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
29th do.— Curragh, Preston
30th do.—Canada, Parkhurst
31st do.—China, Chatham (on passage home)
32nd do.—Dublin, Preston
33rd do.—Bombay, Fermoy
34th do.—Bengal, Colchester
35th do.—Bengal, Chatham
36th do.—Bengal, Athlone
37th do.—Aldershot, Pembrok
38th do.—Bengal, Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda, Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand, Birr
41st do.—Glasgow, Preston
42nd do.—Bengal, Sterling
43rd do.—New Zealand, Chatham.
44th do.—Bombay, Colchester
45th do.—Curragh, Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal, Buttevant
47th do.—Canada, Athlone
48th do.—Bengal, Cork
49th do.—Manchester, Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon, for New Zealand, Parkhurst
51st do.—Bengal, Chatham
52nd do.—Bengal, Chatham
53rd do.—Portsmouth, Birr
54th do.—Bengal, Colchester
55th do.—Portsmouth, for Madras, Preston
56th do.—Bombay, Colchester
57th do.—New Zealand, Cork
58th do.—Newry, Birr
59th do.—Aldershot, Preston
60th do. (1st bat.)—Tower, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Birmah, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Jersey, Pembroke
62nd do.—Canada, Belfast
63rd do.—Canada, Belfast
64th do.—Aldershot, Colchester
65th do.—New Zealand, Birr
66th do.—Madras, Colchester
67th do.—China, Athlone
68th do.—New Zealand, Fermoy
69th do.—Madras, Fermoy
70th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
71st do.—Bengal, Stirling
72nd do.—Bombay, Aberdeen
73rd do.—Aldershot, Colchester
74th do.—Madras, Perth
75th do.—Plymouth, Chatham
76th Foot—Madras, Belfast
77th Foot—Bengal, Chatham

78th do.—Dover, Aberdeen
79th do.—Bengal, Stirling
80th do.—ditto, Buttevant
81st do.—Bengal, Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Shorncliff, Chatham
84th do.—Curragh, Pembroke
85th do.—Dover, Pembroke
86th do.—Dublin, Templemore
87th do.—Aldershot, Buttevant
88th do.—Bengal, Colchester
89th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
90th do.—Bengal, Colchester
91st do.—Bengal, Chatham
92nd do.—Edinburgh, Stirling
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—ditto, Chatham
95th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
96th do.—Cape, Belfast
97th do.—Bengal, Colchester
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—China, Cork
100th Foot—Malta; Parkhurst
101st do.—Bengal, Chatham
102nd do.—Madras, Chatham
103rd do.—Bombay, Colchester
104th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
105th do.—Madras, Pembroke
106th do.—Bombay, Birr
107th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
108th do.—Madras, Fermoy
109th do.—Bombay, Cork
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Gibraltar, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Barbadoes
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—West Coast of Africa
4th do—Jamaica, Cape Coast Castle
5th do —Jamaica
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.—Chatham
3rd do.—Chatham
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Pembroke
9th do.—Colchester
10th do.—Colchester
11thdo.—Preston
12th do.—Athlone
13th do.—Birr
14th Depot Battalion—Belfast
15th do.—Buttevant
16th do.—Templemore
17th do.—Limerick
18th do.—Fermoy
19th do.—Fermoy
20th do.—Cork
22nd do.—Stirling
33rd do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Maidstone
do.—Canterbury

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

1st Hrs. Brig.—Woolwich
2nd Hrs. Brig.—Meerut
3rd Hrs. Brig.—Bangalore
4th Hrs. Brig.—Kirkee
5th Hrs. Brig.—Umballah
1st Brig.—Gibraltar
2nd Brig.—Dover
3rd Brig.—Malta and Corfu
4th Brig.—Aldershott
5th Brig.—Plymouth
6th Brig.—Portsmouth
7th Brig.—Montreal
8th Brig.—Dublin
9th Brig.—Shorncliffe
10th Brig.—Canada
11th Brig.—Bengal
12th Brig.—Mauritius
13th Brig.—Woolwich
14th Brig.—Bengal
15th Brig.—Halifax, N.S.
16th Brig.—Delhi
17th Brig.—Madras
18th Brig.—Kirkee
19th Brig.—Peshawur
20th Brig.—Kamptee
21st Brig.—Mhow
22nd Brig—Jullundur
23rd Brig.—Secunderabad
24th Brig.—Mean Meer
25th Brig.—Agra

Royal Engineers.

A Troop Royal Engineer Train, Aldershott
1st Compy.—Devonport
2nd Compy.—Kensington
3rd Compy.—Gibraltar
4th Compy.—Halifax, N.S.
5th Compy.—Bermuda
6th Compy.—New Zealand
7th Compy.—Chatham
8th Compy.—China.
9th Compy.—Woolwich
10th Compy.—Aldershott
11th Compy.—Mauritius
12th Compy.—Cape
13th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
14th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
15th Compy.—Canada
16th Compy.—Southton (survey)
17th Compy.—Curragh
18th Compy.—Canada
19th Compy.—Glasgow (survey)
20th Compy.—Chatham.
21st Compy.—Mauritius.
22nd Compy.—Chatham
23rd Compy.—Shorncliffe
24th Compy.—Aldershott
25th Compy.—Cape
26th Compy.—Chatham
27th Compy.—Gibraltar
28th Compy.—Malta
29th Compy.—Corfu
30th Compy.—Corfu
31st Compy.—Malta
32nd Compy.—St. Helena
33rd Compy.—Gibraltar
34th Compy.—Bermuda
35th Compy.—Chatham
36th Compy.—Chatham
37th Compy.—Chatham
38th Compy.—Chatham
39th Compy.—Chatham
40th Compy.—Chatham

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 2.

The following promotions, dated the 24th ult., have this day taken place consequent on the death, on the 23rd ult., ot Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.:—

Admiral of the White Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., to be adm. of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be adm. of the White.

Vice-Admiral George Fredk. Rich, on the Reserved List, to be adm. on the same List.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir William James Hope Johnstone, K.C.B., to be adm. of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White H. Eden to be vice-adm. of the Red.

Vice-Adm. of the Blue Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., to be vice-adm. of the White.

Rear-Admirals Sir George Back and William Hillyar, on the Reserved List, to be vice-adms. on the same List.

Rear-Adm. of the Red Henry John Codrington, C.B., to be vice-adm. of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Richard Laird Warren to be rear-adm. of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Edw. Pellew Halsted to be rear-adm. of the White.

Capt. Arthur Lowe to be rear-adm. of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Adm. Thos. Ball Clowes to have the rank and title of retired adm.; and

Retired Rear-Admiral James Burney to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral under the Order in Council of 7th May, 1858.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 8.

Royal Marine Artillery—First Lieut. and Quart.-mast. Francis Edward Halliday to be capt., vice Wriford, to half-pay.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. George Richards to be Hydrographer of the Navy, vice Washington, deceased.

Commanders to be Captains—Hubert Campion, Thomas Bridgman Lethbridge, and Joseph Dayman.

Lieutenants to be Commanders—Hugh Horatio Knocker, William Alfred Smyth, and Edw. John Brooks, William H. Liddell and F. B. C. Robinson.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—R. W. Courtenay to the Scylla, vice Cresswell, superseded on account of ill-health.

Commander — George Strong Nares to the Boscawen, vice Campion, promoted, Edwin C. Symons to the Indus; Stapleton J. Greville to the St. Vincent, vice Lowther.

Lieutenants—G. W. Carter to the Asia, C. R. Buckle to the Duke of Wellington, R. M. Blomfield to the Tamar, W. P. Barrow, R. M. Lloyd, F. C. de Lousada, and W. D. Poynder to the Nile; R. Evans to the Alert; F. H. Herbert to the Canopus; George Parsons (additional) to the Pembroke; Chas. R. T. Russell and George W. Allen to the Excellent, for additional study.

Masters—Henry S. Ley to the Fisgard, Edwin Wise to the Tamar, E. C. Phillips to the Wasp; Henry V. Russell to the Dasher.

Surgeons—G. Duncan, M.D., to the Narcissus, additional, William H. Adam (additional) to the Britannia.

Chaplains—Rev. W. V. Lloyd (and Naval Instructor) to the Scylla, Rev. Francis Hannan to the Gibraltar.

Naval Instructor—Geo. Foster to the Gibraltar.

Paymaster—Frederick Lucas to the Tamar, John Tweedie to the

Hogue; James W. Aggard to the Victory, Silas W. Parker to the Pelorus.

Assistant-Surgeons — Thomas Fulton to Plymouth Hospital, John T. Moore to the Indus, John M. Hunter to the Lizard, R. C. P. Lawenson to the Marine Brrracks, William M'Mahon, M.D., and John Macdonald (additional) to the Euryalus.

Second Master — William H. James to the Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary, Arthur C. Dowell to the Supply.

Midshipmen—H. J. Wickham, A. G. H. Hervey, H. N. Dudding, John Ferrere, F. R. Sandilands, and W. G. Moore to the Gibraltar; C. H. P. Jones and M. de S. Edye to the Revenge; G. R. Divett to the Sutlej; F. H. Cruttwell to the St. George; J. R. Prickett to the Edgar; G. A. Gifford to the Resistance; George Trower to the Defence; A. P. Douglas to the Narcissus.

Master's Assistants — J. H. Duckham to the Euryalus, for disposal, Charles H. Hopkins to the Liverpool; Robert Harwood to the Fox; C. C. P. Bowden to the Fisgard.

Assistant Paymasters—Francis Braddon to the Black Prince; Edw. B. Pillans to the Marlborough

Clerk—C. R. Watson to the Tamar.

Assistant-Clerks — George A. Young to the Black Prince; Samuel E. Laik to the Sutlej; David E. Doveton to the Warrior; William J. Brown and Charles H. Crane (additional) to the Euryalus.

Naval Cadets—W. S. Goodridge and Anthony Gwyn to the Sutlej. W. U. Moore to the Revenge; Wm. H. C. Pooke to the Euryalus; Arthur G. Hall to the Pelorus; E. H. Clarke to the St George; R. W. White and Wm. Hoghton to the Meeanee; A. A. Taylor and J. W. C. Campbell to the Orlando; W S. P. Graves to the Liffey; E. P. Hume to the Resistance; S. J. Dashwood, D. S. Dickson, and G. W. Last to the Black Prince; G. O'Connor and A. S. Hamilton to the Royal Oak, Gerard Joseph Capes, Reginald R. Lousada, Keppel H. Foote, Arthur G. Stackpoole, Richard D. Bushby, Edgar Rogue, Henry S. Christopher; the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, William Wright, and James N. Hill, are nominated.

Chief Engineers—Thomas Lumley to the Research; J. C. Grueby to the Tamar; Charles Moore to the Valiant; John Bonny to the Clio.

Engineers—J. F. Channan to the Tamar; F. T. Elliott to the Fawn; John D. Lamont to the Nile; Edw. Lewis (supernumerary) George Mills to the Asia; E. Lilley to the Cordelia; John Runnals to the Gladiator.

To be First-Class Assistant-Engineers — Robert Blackwood supernumerary, of the Indus; C. B. Uppendell, supernumerary, of the Fisgard; J. Anderson, of the Indus; Hugh Aitken, of the Edgar; George Boyd, of the Asia; E. C. Legh, of the Dauntless; John Knight (b), of the Havoc; Thomas Pattison, of the Hornet; Joseph L. Rastrick (acting) of the Miranda.

To be Acting First-Class Assist.-Engineers—J. M'Master, of the Vulcan; T. Russell, of the Tartar; G. O'Brien, of the Rapid; D. Grant, of the St. George; James Jack, of the Aboukir; T. N. Crowder, of the Jason; B. Ferguson, of the Nile.

Assistant-Engineers—Harry W. Wilkins, William E. Blackburn, and Edwin Boulton to the Asia, as supernumeraries; J. S. Stocking and R. E. Chisnell to the Argus; J. W. Haves to the Colossus; Alexander Ritchie to the Speedy; William Landells to the Asia; B. G. Little and William Chase (supernumerary) to the Fisgard; R. H. East, George Tyrer, Charles J. Cock, and W. G. M'Burney to the Indus, as supernumeraries; J. T. S. Flynn to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; Wm. Stewart to the Supply; J. Tidcombe, F. Pursell, and J. Milne to the Tamar; F. W. Henderson to the Sepoy; Thomas Stanley to the

Asia, as supernumerary; Henry Griffin to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; John E. Callaghan to the Indus, as supernumerary.

COAST GUARD.

Inspecting Commanders—Edw. C. Symons to Gravesend, vice Purvis; Richard H. Roe to Wells, vice Fairholme; Charles Fairholme to Exmouth, vice Young.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

To be Lieutenant — Frederic Stanley Ewen.

To be Honorary Lieutenant—William Curling.

To be Sub-Lieutenants—Thos. Spencer Hayward; Horatio Thos. Woods.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

DOWNING STREET, Sept. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Maj. Robert Miller Mundy to be lieut.-governor of the Island of Grenada.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 22.

3rd Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cor. Henry Howard Arthur, from the 18th Hussars, to be cor., vice George Coulson Childs, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

11th Hussars—Herbert Wynne Apperley, gent, to be cor., by purchase, vice Delacour, promoted.

12th Lancers—Charles Ashton, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Parker Rainghill, who retires.

15th Hussars—Thomas William Gill, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Norton, promoted; Henson Bancroft, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice A. M. Edmiston, who has retired—23rd Sept.

16th Lancers — Capt. Hugh D'Arcy P. Burnell to be maj., by purchase, vice Lancelot Halton, who retires; Lieut. Henry Clement Wilkinson to be capt., by purchase, vice Burnell; Cor. Augustus Wm. Erskine to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wilkinson; Cor. George Coulson Childs, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be cor., vice Richard Tomkinson, retired; Roderick Grogan Mackenzie, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Turner, promoted; Geo. Schwabe, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Erskine—23rd Sept.

Royal Artillery — Gent.-Cadet Henry Affleck Graves to be lieut., vice Digby Willoughby George Fairfield, deceased—21st July.

3rd Regt. of Foot—The name of the Ens. promoted to be lieut. in the *Gazette* of the 4th ultimo, is *Caulfeild*, and not *Caulfield*, as then stated.

5th Foot—Staff Surgeon James Nicholas Bell, M.D., to be surg., vice Surg.-Maj. Francis Reid, M.D., who exchanges.

17th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Henry Halked Tothill to be assist.-surg., vice Walter Moses Gibaut, promoted on the Staff.

19th Foot—The appointment of Staff Assist.-Surg. Henry Walker to be assist.-surg., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th July last, to bear date the 27th Aug.

20th Foot—Alfred Dening, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Robert Herne Mardon, who retires.

24th Foot—Lieut. Hugh Backhouse Church to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Robert Stockham Brydges Leech, promoted—16th March.

35th Foot—Ens. William Angier Brock to be lieut., by purchase, vice R. H. Williamson Troup, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Augustus Alexander Edward Oelrichs, from the Royal Military College to be ens., by purchase, vice Brock.

36th Foot—The appointment of Staff Assist.-Surg. Tertius Ball, M.D., to be assist.-surg., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th July last, to bear date the 11th Aug.

40th Foot—Lieut. Chas. Stepney Perceval E. Mansergh to be capt., by purchase, vice Fred. Clinton Herman Stuart Baddeley, who retires; Ens. Albert Simeon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Mansergh; Gent.-Cadet Reginald Pretor, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Simeon.

53rd Foot—Lieut. Alfred Kirke Ffrench to be capt., without purchase, vice John H. Lothian, deceased—3rd Sept.; Ens. Walter Ernest Sax Brattiscombe to be lieut., without purchase, vice Ffrench—3rd Sept.; Chas. Irvine, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Battiscombe.

58th Foot—Lieut. Thos. Egerton Jones to be capt., by purchase, vice Ralph Lovel Thursby, who retires; Ens. Donald Geo. Ander-

son to be lieut., by purchase, vice Jones; Gent.-Cadet Geo. Vernon Colman Napier, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Anderson.

70th Foot—Maj. Thos. Edmund Mulock to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brev.-Col. Thomas James Galloway, promoted to be maj.-gen. — 27th March; Capt. Archibald J. Oliver Rutherfurd to be maj., without purchase, vice Mulock — 27th March; Lieut. Henry Berkeley Good to be capt., without purchase, vice Rutherfurd —27th March; Ens. James McPherson to be lieut., without purchase, vice Good—27th March; Gent.-Cadet Leyland Hornby to be ens., without purchase, vice McPherson.

80th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Richard William Hare, M.B., to be assist.-surg., vice James Bowyer Baker, appointed to the Staff.

94th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. James Dow Sainter to be assist.-surg., vice Edmund McGrath, appointed to the Staff.

96th Foot—Lieut. Arthur Cadell Greenslade Leman to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Elias W. Dixon Gray, retired—18th Aug.

106th Foot—Lieut. John Wm. Garlick to be instructor of musketry—31st July.

Rifle Brigade — Ens. Francis Ernest Kerr to be lieut., by purchase, vice Christopher Johnston, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 4th of Aug., 1863, has been cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Maj. Francis Reid, M.D., from the 5th Foot, to be staff surg.-maj., vice James Nicholas Bell, M.D., who exchanges.

Assist.-Surg. Thos. Macdougall Bleckley, M.B., from the 14th Foot, to be staff-surg.

Assist. Surg. Walter Moses Gibaut, from the 17th, to be staff-surg.

Assist.-Surg. James Bowyer Baker, from the 80th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Richard William Hare, M.B., appointed to the 80th Foot.

Assist.-Surg. Edmund McGrath, from the 94th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Theobald Featherstone Langstaff, deceased.

Assist.-Surg. William Ligertwood, M.D., from half-pay, late 22nd Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice James Dow Sainter, appointed to the 94th Foot.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.

Edward Chandler, gent.
William Creyk, M.B.
Alexander Brebner, M.B.
William Nash, M.D.
William Edmondson Dudley, gent.
Alexander Doig, gent.
Henry Arthur Martin, gent.
William West Quinton, M.B.
George William M'Nalty, gent.,
William Thomas Martin, gent.
John Norman Davis, gent.
William John Page, gent.
Frederick Ferguson, M.D.
Richard George Seagrave, gent.
All dated April 14, 1863.

The above antedate not to carry pay prior to the date on which they cease to receive it from the Army Medical School.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Roger Palmer, C.B., 60th Foot, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of lieut.-col. to be col.

Maj. Conolly Dysart, late of the 108th Foot, having retired upon full pay, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. George Bridge, half-pay, 51st Foot, to be maj.

Capt. and Brevet-Maj. George Bridge, half-pay, 51st Foot, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, to be maj.

Memorandum — Capt. George Bridge, half-pay, 51st Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular of the 15th Feb., 1861.

India Office, Sept. 25.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank

among the officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military forces:—

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Wm. Blake, Madras Infantry, to be col.; Maj. Edward William Boudier, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Cecil Nicholls, Madras Infantry, to be maj., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. James Perry, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Pattenson, Bengal Infantry, to be col.; Major James Edmund Mayne, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Martin Boileau Whish, Bengal Infantry, to be maj.; in succession to Maj.-Gen. David Forbes, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. Reynell George Taylor, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be col.; Maj. Frederick John Goldsmid, Madras Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Robert Gordon, Bombay Infantry, to be maj.; in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Duncan Gordon Scott, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Walter O'Grady, Madras Infantry, to be col., Maj. Wm. Adam Anstruther Thomson, Bengal Cavalry, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Alexander Sutton Osborn Donaldson, Bengal Infantry, to be maj.; in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Fiddes, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick North, Royal Engineers (Bombay), to be col.; Maj. John Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Thomas Whittaker Seager, Bengal Infantry, to be maj.; in succession to Lieut.-Gen. William Henry Hewitt, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Capt. (Brev. Lieut.-Col.) Charles Arthur Barwell.

Capt. (Brev.-Maj.) Chas. Mordaunt Fitzgerald.

Capt. John William Frederick Beau.

To be Captain—

Lieut. (Brev.-Capt.) James Thomas Morgate.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. (Local Maj.-Gen.) St. George Daniel Showers, C.B., to be col.; Major (Brev.-Col.) Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., from the late 1st European Fusiliers, to be lieut.-col., in succession to Hewitt, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. (Brev.-Col.) Colin Troup, C.B, to be col.; Maj. Mortimer John Slater, from the late 5th European Infantry, to be lieut.-col., in succession to Barstow, deceased.

Late 1st European Fusiliers—Capt. Conolly O'Brien Palmer to be maj., and Lieut. John Morland to be capt., in succession to Hewitt, deceased.

Late 6th European Infantry—Capt. Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick, to be maj., in succession to Barstow, deceased.

Late 15th Native Infantry—Lieut. Patrick Wheeler to be capt., vice Browne, transferred to 35th Foot.

Late 32nd Native Infantry—Lieut. Robert Blair to be capt., vice Hill, transferred to 71st Foot.

General List of Infantry Officers—

Ens. Arthur Oldham to be lieut., in succession to Browne, late 15th nat. in., transferred to 35th Foot.

Ens. Walter Edward Gowan to be lieut., vice Elton, late 37th nat. in., transferred to 98th Foot.

Ens. Allan Hardan to be lieut., vice Collingwood, late 48th nat. in., transferred to 27th Foot.

Ens. Thomas Nicholls to be lieut., in succession to Hewitt, deceased.

Ens. Celaden Charles Brownlow to be lieut., in succession to Pollock, 35th nat. in., deceased.

Ens. George Waterhouse, to be lieut., in succession to Birch, late 1st European Regt. (Staff Corps) deceased.

Ens. Benjamin Hill Russell, to be lieut., in succession to Gordon, late 65th nat. in., retired.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry.

Col. Colin Troup, C.B., and Lt.-

Col. Mortimer John Slater, to take rank from 21st April, 1863.

Late 5th European Infantry—Maj. Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick, to take rank from April 21, 1863.

General List of Infantry Officers—

Lieut. James Agnew M'Neale to take rank from March 10, 1863.

Lieut. Chas. Frederick Thomas to take rank from March 14, 1863.

Lieut. Celaden Charles Brownlow to take rank from April 22, 1863.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt. Willoughby Lake Briggs—1st July.

To be Captains—Lieut. Cecil David James Dodd—13th June; Lieut. James Stoulbrooke Drummond—14th June; Lieut. John Shand Douglas Bolton — 14th June.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Infantry — Lieut.-Col. (Brev.-Col.) Haughton James to be col., vice Forbes, deceased—3rd April; Maj. Edward Charles Beale, from the 22nd nat. in., to be lieut.-col., vice McGrigor, deceased — 29th June.

2nd Light Cavalry—Lieut. Chas. Alfred Moore to be capt., vice Smith (Staff Corps), deceased—6th May.

16th Native Infantry—Lieut. John Whaley Watson to be capt., vice Rees, invalided—30th Oct., 1862.

23rd Native Infantry — Capt. John Peyton to be maj., in succession to Grimes, deceased—26th April.

General List of Cavalry Officers—

Cor. Harry Bennett McNeill to be lieut., in succession to Smith, 2nd Cavalry (Staff Corps), deceased —6th May.

General List of Infantry Officers—

Ens. Fredk. Augustus Beville to be lieut., in succession to Grimes, deceased—26th April.

Ens. Simon Sawers Dalmahoy to be lieut., in succession to Grimes, deceased—26th April.

Ens. Edmund Alexander Douglas to be lieut., vice Soppitt, late 10th nat. in. (Staff Corps) deceased, 26th April

Ens. John Macclesfield Heath to be lieut,, vice Newall, late of the 30th nat. in., exchanged from the 109th to the 8th Regt. — 30th May.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Late 2nd European Infantry—Capt. Alexander Fergusson to take rank from 3rd April.

16th Native Infantry—Capt. Thomas Hedger Rees (invalided) to take rank from 6th Dec., 1861.

General List of Infantry Officers—

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified: —Lieuts. Piercy Henderson Greig, from 6th Dec., 1861; Francis Corbet Singleton, from 1st Jan., 1862; Malcolm Hassells Nicolson, from 1st Jan., 1862; Geo. Gordon Morris, from 1st Jan., 1862; Edw. Stivard Williamson (deceased), from 22nd Feb., 1862; Charles Spring Lechmere, from 1st March, 1862; William Francis Prideaux, from 9th March, 1862; Walter Wightwick Haywood, from 28th March, 1862; Alexander Burnes Holmes Burnes, from 6th May, 1862; Edmund Scopoli Walcott, from 12th May, 1862; Digby Cotes Pedder, from 16th May, 1862; Walter Scott, from 27th May, 1862; John Becke, from 30th Oct., 1862, Elias Charles Jackson, from 1st Nov., 1862; John Isaac Tinling, from 1st Dec., 1862; Alexander Richard Taylor McRae, from 20th Jan. 1863; Evelyn Gawlor Sturt, from 20th Jan., 1863; Edw. Robert Seays, from 24th Jan., 1863; Charles Hay, from 5th Feb., 1863; Frederick Augustus Beville, from 13th Feb., 1863; Simon Sawyers Dalmahoy, from 14th Feb., 1863.

ARMY RANK.

The undermentioned officers having completed fifteen years' service, to be capts. by Brevet:—

Lieuts. Edw. Newnham Marsh, 18th nat. in.—14th June; Alfred Phillips, of the late 29th nat. in.—20th June.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surg. Francis Broughton,

F.R.C.S., to be surg.-maj.—14th May.

Surg. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone to be surg.-maj. — 18th June.

Assistant.-Surg. Chas. George Wiehe, M.D., to be surg., vice Grierson, deceased—7th Jan.

Assist. Surg. John Thom Sanderson, M.D., to be surg., vice Hamilton, retired—1st July.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified: Surgeons—James McAdam Heyslop, M.D., from 25th Aug., 1862; William Crawford Brown, M.D., from 10th Sept., 1862; Robert Gillman Lord, M.D., from 25th Oct., 1862; John Grant Nicolson, M.D., from 27th Nov. 1862; Robert Miller, M.D., from 18th Dec., 1862; John Henry Wilmot, M.D., from 1st January, 1863.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 22.

2nd Regt. of Warwickshire Militia—Charles John Townsend, gent., to be lieut., vice Croker, resigned.

Dumfries, Roxburgh, Kirkcudbright, and Selkirk Regt. of Militia—Benjamin Thomas Gaskin Anderson, gent., to be lieut., vice Rutherford. struck off.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regt. of Militia—John Scott to be super.-lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by First Lieut Henry Moore Johnstone in the Fife Artillery Militia.

1st Durham Regt. of Militia—John Russell Bowlby, gent., to be quart.-mast., vice Fairless, removed; Henry Milvain, jun., Esq., to be lieut., vice Sowerby, promoted.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 22.

2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Spark, Esq., to be adjt., from the 27th July.

1st Administrative Battalion of Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—William Sheffield Hardinge, Esq., to be adjt., from the 4th Aug.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers—James Orr, gent., to be adjt., from 14th May, vice Mainwaring, resigned.

1st Newcastle-upon Tyne Artillery Volunteers—William Fenwick Jackson to be first lieut.

1st Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Banff) — Ens. Alexander Duncan to be lieut., vice Lumsden, resigned; William Smith to be ens., vice Duncan, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteer Corps by Ens. W. T. Pengelly.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in the 21st Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteer Corps by Hon. Assist.-surg. George Wilson Trenery.

1st Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Archibald Carne Ross Carne to be ens.

21st Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. George Appleby Jenkins to be capt.; Geo. Wilson Trenery to be lieut.

1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Chas. Bevan to be capt., vice Pattenson, resigned; Ens. Thomas Barnes to be lieut., vice Brittan, resigned; Otho Solon Luxmore Gilbert, gent., to be lieut., vice Bevan, promoted; Jas. Flower Fussell, gent., to be ens. vice Barnes, promoted.

14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Peter Rawlins to be assist.-surg., vice Moger, resigned.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John William Jones to be ens.; Henry James Gardner to be ens.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Perry Warrington to be ens.

Memorandum—Victoria Rifle

Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been pleased to dispense with the services of Ens. John Carr Pain in this Corps.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. John William Baxter to be lieut., vice David Arrot Reid, resigned; William Aitchison Wilson, gent., to be ens., vice Baxter, promoted.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Robert Strathern to be lieut., vice John Walker, resigned; Archibald Gardner, gent., to be ens., vice John Boswell Wilson, removed for absence without leave.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Michael James Jamieson to be capt., vice James Robertson, resigned; James Birrell Campbell, gent., to be ens., vice J. T. H. McAllan, resigned.

48th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Lees, gent., to be lieut., vice John Rankin, resigned; William Fleming gent., to be ens., vice Robert Addie, deceased.

Memorandum — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the following Commissions:—

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Geo. Kidd; Second Lieut. Alexander Ross.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Hugh McGilvray.

Memorandum — London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Frederick W. Stretton in the above corps.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—Edw. William Stanley to be capt.

80th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry William Pearson gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. William Pagan in the 2nd Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—3rd Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Duncan Ferguson in this Corps.

Memorandum—11th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Archibald Campbell in this Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. Sidney Stanley in the 2nd Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., in the 6th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum — The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by capt. William John Evelyn in the 22nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 25.

24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Preston Elrington to be adjt., from the 12th June, 1863.

Memorandum — Adjt. Henry Preston Elrington, of the 24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Capt.

18th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Richard Forth Snape, gent., to be assist.-surg.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Charles Henry Beloe to be capt.; Sec. Lieut. William Joynson to be first lieut.; Sec. Lieut. Joseph Lobley to be first lieut.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Super. Lieut. William Allender to be capt.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Anthony Frith, gent., to be ens.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Heelis, Esq., to be capt.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers, viz.:

—Cor. William Rawstron in the 1st Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Corps: Lieut.-Col. Viscount Grey de Wilton of the 1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Hon. Chap. the Rev. Thomas Parkes in the 23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; and Lieut. Andrew Lymburn Coltart in the 80th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Hon. Assist.-Surg. Richard Robert Alderson in the 11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Samuel Prince to be capt., vice Paxton, resigned; Ens. James Campbell to be lieut., vice Prince, promoted; William Hackett to be ens., vice Campbell, promoted; Josiah Cash, Esq., M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Alderson, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capt. John Hyslop Gordon in the 5th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

5th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Andrew Chalmers to be capt.; Ens. Robert Toyne to be lieut.

15th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Allan Brown, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers, viz.:

15th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Thomas Stackhouse.

34th West Riding of Yorkshire (Laddleworth) Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. Francis Frederick Whitehead.

8th Argyllshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Robert Fraser Taylor to be hon. assist.-surg.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

NOTICE—Lucknow Prize.

India Office, October 2.—Prize Rolls of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 1st Madras Fusiliers engaged at Lucknow have been received at this Office. Payment of these Shares will be made at this Office, on and after Monday, the 5th instant, between the hours of eleven and three.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 8.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.

2nd Regt. of Life Guards—Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., K.C.B., from the 42nd Foot, to be col., vice Gen. Earl Beauchamp, deceased—9th Sept.

42nd Regt. of Foot—Maj.-Gen. Duncan A. Cameron, C.B., to be col., vice Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards—9th Sept.

18th Hussars — Cor. James Watkins, from the 9th Lancers, to be cor., vice Henry Howard Arthur, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Royal Engineers — Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. William Yolland, on the Seconded List, has been permitted to retire upon half-pay.

Grenadier Guards—Ens. and Lieut. William Duberly to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Wm. Augustus Frederick, Viscount Uffington, who retires; Ens Joseph Henry Francis Harrington Hudson, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice Duberly.

3rd Foot—For Ens. *E. G. Graham* to be lieut., without purchase, vice Huyshe, which appeared in the *Gazette* of 8th Sept., read Ens. *Andrew Jackson*, &c., &c. —9th Aug.

10th Foot—Lieut. William Malcolm to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Spencer Edward Orr, seconded on appointment as Lieut.-Instructor of Musketry on the Establishment of the Schools of Musketry—18th Sept.

12th Foot—Ens. Herbert Trist Cooper to be lieut., by purchase, vice Richard Philip Brooks, who retires; Henry Pulsford Hobson,

gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Cooper.

15th Foot — John Gwennap Dennis Moore, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice McKenzie, transferred to the 71st Foot.

18th Foot—Capt. John Purcell, from half-pay, late 50th Foot, to be capt., vice William Dennis Chapman, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. Edw. Hall to be capt., by purchase, vice Purcell, who retires; Ens. Charles Dawson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hall; Ens. Donald Robert Macqueen, from 51st Foot, to be ens., vice Dawson.

21st Foot—Ens. George Herbert Burrows to be lieut., by purchase, vice Henry Wellington Hartford, who retires; John Croker, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Burrows.

27th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Domville Mascie Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Frederick Tottenham, deceased.

30th Foot—Lieut. Edward St. George Smyth to be adjt., vice Lieut. L'Estrange Herring.

37th Foot—Ens. Thomas Noble Holton to be lieut., by purchase, vice George Goodridge Fraser, who retires; Gent.-Cadet John Briscoe Watts, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Holton; Frederick Flowers, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Edgcumbe, transferred to the 73rd Foot.

51st Foot—Gent.-Cadet Hugh Talbot, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice D. R. Macqueen, transferred to the 18th Foot.

60th Foot — William Tilden, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Francis Scawen Blunt, who retires; Rowland Willis, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Henry James Daubuz, who retires.

71st Foot—Ens. Charles William William Beverley McKenzie, from the 15th Foot, to be ens., vice Wm. Wolfe Rynd, whose appointment, by purchase, on 30th Jan., has been cancelled.

73rd Foot—Lieut. Thos. Monsell Warren to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major George Renny, who retires; Ens. William Gordon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Warren; Ens. Richard John Fk. Edgcumbe, from the 37th Foot, to be ens., vice Gordon.

77th Foot—Lieut. Marcus A. Waters to be capt., without purchase, vice Humphry Mungal Lamont Colquhoun, seconded on being appointed a District Inspector of Musketry; Ensign Edw. Nicholas Mosley to be lieut., without purchase, vice Waters; Gent.-Cadet William Alexander Spence, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Mosley.

87th Foot—Paymaster, with the hon. rank of maj., Robert Scott, from the 89th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Arthur Anderson, who exchanges.

89th Foot—Paymaster Arthur Anderson, from the 87th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Scott, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—The Hon. Henry Marsham to be ens., by purchase, vice Hudson, promoted in the Grenadier Guards.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assist.-Surg. Angus John Mackay has been cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial—31st Aug.

BREVET.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Bart., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. while serving in the command of the troops at the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. George W. Alexander Higginson, of the Grenadier Guards, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col. —30th Sept.

Paymaster George Knox Leet, 23rd Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.—2nd July.

Paymaster Edward Gibbs, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Capt.—1st Sept.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. Henry Beauchamp, Earl

Beauchamp, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, on 8th Sept.:—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B., Colonel of the 107th Foot, to be gen.—9th Sept.

Brev.-Col. Matthew Smith, Lieut.-Col. 81st Foot, to be maj.-gen.—9th Sept.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Miller, Major Unattached, and Fort-Major of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, to be col.—9th Sept.

Major Patrick Robertson, 25th Foot, to be lieut.-col.—9th Sept.

Capt. James Robert Mann, Royal Engineers, to be maj.—9th Sept.

The undermentioned alterations of rank and promotion in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., on the 11th March:

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart, K.C B., Bombay Infantry, to take rank from 12th March.

Maj.-Gen Thomas Henry Shuldham, Bengal Infantry, to take rank from 18th March.

Maj.-Gen. John Butler, Bengal Infantry, to take rank from 3rd April.

Maj.-Gen. William Barclay Goodfellow, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, to take rank from 6th April.

Maj.-Gen. William Marcus Coghlan, Royal (Bombay) Artillery. to take rank from 6th April.

Maj.-Gen. George Burney, Bengal Infantry, to take rank from 17th April.

Col. Thomas Anderson, Madras Cavalry, to be maj.-gen.—21st April.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Gen. Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, on the 28th June, 1863, and Maj.-Gen. John Anderson Barstow, Bengal Infantry, on the 9th June, 1863:—

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Swinhoe, Bengal Infantry, to be gen.—29th June.

Maj.-Gen. Henry Sargent, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-gen.—29th June.

Col. Haughton James, Bombay Infantry, to be maj.-gen.—10th June.

Col. William Lang, Bombay Infantry, to be maj.-gen.—29th June.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of hon. rank, as follows:—

Maj. Alexander Hutchinson Moira Chesney, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.

Major Blackett Revell, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Andrew Wilson, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Surg.-Maj. Richard Chas. Guise to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals.

Memorandum—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. William Yolland, half-pay, Royal Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular of 15th Feb, 1861.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 7.

2nd Regt. of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—George Lund, gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. David Bilham in the 2nd Regt. of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry (Wiltshire) — James Blake Maurice, Esq., M.D., to be assist.-surg.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Adjt. Midgley being placed, on the ground of ill-health, on the Retired List of the 3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia with the rank of maj.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 29.

1st Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Christopher Rell, gent., to super.-lieut.

5th Company of Ayrshire Artil-

lery Volunteers—(Kilmarnock)—James Wilson to be first lieut., vice Meikle, resigned.

19th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—George Elgie to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. Archibald Wilson in this corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Sec. Lieut. W. A. Falconer in the 1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps, and Capt. Alexander Stevenson in the 9th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. the Hon. H. C. Grey in the 5th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Adamson to be first lieut.

9th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Geo. H. S. Storey to be capt.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Henry Farmer to be capt., vice Samuel Watson, resigned; Edward Peat, gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum—Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Volunteer Cavalry—Her Majesty has approved of Capt. Frederick Jackson, late Adjt. of this Corps, retaining the rank of Capt. and wearing the uniform of the corps, in consideration of his long service.

Memorandum—1st City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Lieut.-Col. George Warde bearing the designation of Lieut.-Col. Comt. of this Brigade.

Memorandum — 62nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—This Corps has been united to the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Hon. Chap. the Rev. Geo. John Bloomfield in the 12th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—30th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this Corps by Ens. Richard Basil Cane.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 22nd inst:—]

Memorandum — Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been pleased to dispense with the services of Ens. John Cave Pain in this Corps.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 2.

4th London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Beatty Henderson, late Capt., 21st Fusiliers, to be adjt, from the 12th Aug.

2nd Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Peter Thomson, Esq., to be lieut.-col.; Thomas Wilson, Esq., to be maj.

1st Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Corps — John Twemlow Bouck, to be cor.; Robert Palmer Clayton, M.R.C.S., to be hon. assist.-surg.; John Lawson, gent., to be hon. vet.-surg.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. Thos. Wilson to be maj.

18th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Edward Cross, Esq., to be capt.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—William Ashton, Esq., to be capt.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—William Sainsbury, gent., to be sec. lieut.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edw. Loyd, Esq., to be lieut.-col.; Thomas Pooley, gent., to be ens.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. Peter Silvester Bidwill to be lieut.-col.; Lieut. John Frederick O'Donnell to be capt.

80th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thos. Moore, gent., to be lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John

Graham, gent., to be first lieut.; Edward Brown, gent., to be sec. lieut.

Memoranda—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers, viz:

25th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Matthew William Thompson.

36th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Hon. Assist.-Surg. Erasmus Stone.

4th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Robert Manning Marshall, Clerk, to be hon. chap., vice Rev. C. F. Tarver, resigned.

5th Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 4th Corps — The Rev. Alexander Campbell Irvine, Clerk, to be hon. chap., vice Bailey, resigned.

22nd Corps — James Clarke gent., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Wheatcroft, resigned.

3rd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps (Rugby)—Ens. Andley Charles Thewles to be lieut., vice Wratislaw, promoted.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain William Heaford Daubney.

Memorandum—7th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Harwood Machinder.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. (Major) George Wingate in the 17th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 6.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. W. Helps, Chaplain of the Second Class, to be chap. of the First Class, to bear date 29th *Dec.*, 1859, instead of 2nd *Feb.*, 1861, as stated in *Gazette* of 15th Oct., 1861.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores Philip Aikin Le Breton, from half-pay, to be deputy assist.-superintendent of Stores — 1st Sept.

St. James's Palace, Oct. 8.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Hon. Lord Foley, to appoint Capt. Stanhope Leonard Douglas-Willan, late 2nd Foot, one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice H. G. Gridley, Esq., resigned.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 9.

3rd Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Quart.-mast.-Serg. Samuel Dean to be quart.-mast., vice Otho Vialls, who retires upon half-pay.

5th Dragoon Guards — Staff-Surg. John Coote Ovens to be surg., vice W. F. Fyffe, M.D., who exchanges.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cor. Robert Allan Smyth to be lieut., by purchase, vice Clavering Redman, who retires; Ens. Thomas H. Monteith Brown, from 36th Foot, to be cor., vice Smyth.

7th Hussars — Lieut. Henry Augustus Bushman to be adjt., vice Lieut. John Mould.

16th Lancers — Capt. Robert Whigham, from 7th Foot, to be capt., vice Morrison, who exchanges, receiving a portion of the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Thomas Elwyn to be col. vice Symons, who retires on full pay—20th Sept.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. George Shaw, from the Super. List, to be lieut.-col., vice Elwyn—20th Sept.; Capt. Trevor Charles Molony, from the Super. list, to be capt., vice John Alexander Philipps Adams, who resigns —11th Sept.; Lieut. John Macvicar Burn to be sec. capt., vice Osborne Hall Goodenough, removed to the Super. List—11th Sept.; Gent.-Cadet Robert Locke Price to be lieut., vice Burn—11

Sept.; Gent.-Cadet Henry Arthur Denny to be lieut., vice Alexander William Cunningham, who resigns —11th Sept.; Gent.-Cadet Francis Frederick Ditmas to be lieut., vice Buddle Atkinson, who resigns—20th Sept.

Military Train — Capt. James Hornby Puller to be maj., by purchase, vice J. M. Hill, who retires; Lieut. Thomas Witchell to be capt., without purchase, vice Buller; Ens. George Ramsay to be lieut., without purchase, vice Witchell; Charles Henry Scott Kennedy, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Ramsay, dated 11th Sept., the antedate not to carry pay prior to date of this *Gazette*.

4th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. Augustus Twentyman to be capt., by purchase, vice John Wm. Madden, who retires; Ens. Morton Fredk. Thrupp to be lieut., by purchase, vice Twentyman; Edw. Samuel Bruce, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Thrupp.

5th Foot—Capt. John James Mathew, from the 5th West India Regt., to be capt., vice Toppin, who exchanges; Gent.-Cadet Frederick Richard Carleton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Newman, transferred to 69th Foot.

7th Foot—Capt. Richard F. Morrison, from 16th Lancers, to be capt., vice Whigham, who exchanges

8th Foot—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. George Edward Baynes to be maj., without purchase, vice William Bayly, who retires upon full-pay; Lieut. Andrew Moynihan to be capt., without purchase, vice Baynes; Ens. Bowland Garrard Moffat to be lieut., without purchase, vice Moynihan; Ens. Manley Charles Matthew Dixon, from 101st Foot, to be ens., vice Moffat.

9th Foot—Ens. Herbert Witherstone Mynors Baskerville to be lieut., without purchase, vice Francis Russell, superseded for being absent without leave; Gent.-Cadet Arthur Adolphus L. F. Levert, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Baskerville.

10th Foot—Lieut. Chas. James Barnett to be capt., by purchase, vice Philip Wride Mathews, who retires; Ens. Joseph Skelton Brougham to be lieut., by purchase, vice Barnett; Ens. John Caruthers Little to be lieut., by purchase, vice S. E. Orr, seconded; Gent. Cadet Charles Horrocks, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Brougham; Gent.-Cadet James Joseph Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice C. Horrocks, transferred to 83rd Foot; Edw. George Green, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Little.

12th Foot—The Commission of Lieut. J. K. Dooner to be antedated to 17th July.

16th Foot—Aubrey William Marriott Bury, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice R. R. McQueen, who retires.

23rd Foot—Gent.-Cadet George Charles Erskine Rowley, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice R. M. Biddulph, deceased.

27th Foot—Ens. Richard Hamilton to be lieut., without purchase, vice Twenlow, promoted; Ens. Charles Sumner Pinwill, from 39th Foot, to be ens., vice Hamilton; the first Christian name of Ens. Murray is *Kenelm*, and not *Kennelon*, as previously stated.

30th Foot—Lieut. John Wm. Green to be capt., by purchase, vice N. W. Massey, who retires; Ens. James Cooke to be lieut., by purchase, vice Green; Richard Gumbleton, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Cooke.

36th Foot—William Archibald Smail, gent., to be ens, by purchase, vice Brown, transferred to 7th Dragoon Guards.

37th Foot—For Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Capt., Thomas Smith, from 23rd Foot, to be paymaster, *vice Taylor, who resigns*, which appeared in *Gazette* of 23rd June, read &c, &c., vice Taylor, *who resigns that appointment*.

38th Foot—Lieut. George Wm.

Frederick Snell to be capt., without purchase, vice J. F. C. Boyle, deceased—7th June; Ens. Benjamin Parnell Bromhead to be lieut., without purchase, vice Snell—7th June; Gent.-Cadet James Webber Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Bromhead.

39th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Chas. John Myers, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Pinwill, transferred to the 27th Foot.

53rd Foot—Gent.-Cadet Murray Dine Messiter, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Chas. Irvine, whose appointment, as stated in *Gazette* of 22nd ult. has been cancelled.

58th Foot—Lieut. Geo. Marriner to be capt., without purchase, vice H. J. Wynyard, deceased—24th July; Ens. Donald George Anderson to be lieut., without purchase, vice Marriner—24th July.

59th Foot—Lieut. William John Frampton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. L. C. Brown, promoted—15th Aug.

67th Foot—Lieut. Edw. Coxen to be capt., without purchase, vice Arthur Forbes Robertson, deceased—25th July; Ens. Henry William Pollard to be lieut., without purchase, vice Coxen—25th July; Gent.-Cadet Francis John Tidy, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Pollard.

69th Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Maj. George Hughes Messiter to be maj., without purchase, vice Brev.-Lieut.-Col. John Heatly, who retires upon full-pay; Lieut. Chas. West Hill to be capt., without purchase, vice Messiter; Ens. Robert Lestock Thorpe to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hill; Ens. William Newman, from 5th Foot, to be ens., vice Thorpe.

75th Foot—Lieut. John Thomas H. Butt to be capt., by purchase, vice Frederick Cornwall, who retires; Ens. George Fredk. Chambers to be lieut., by purchase, vice Butt; John Gage Lecky, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Chambers.

76th Foot — Capt. Alexander Stewart Hincks, from 3rd West India Regt., to be capt., vice Banks, who exchanges; Ens. John Talbot to be lieut., by purchase, vice Richard William Beachey, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Thos. William Best, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Talbot.

83rd Foot—Ens. John Olphert Gage to be lieut., without purchase, vice William Forbes Anderson, deceased—18th Sept.; Ens. Chas. Horrocks, from the 10th Foot, to be ens., vice Gage.

85th Foot—Lieut. Edward Musgrave Beadon to be capt., by purchase, vice Chas. Joseph Harford, who retires; Ens. Loftus Lewis Astley Cooper to be lieut., by purchase, vice Beadon; Geo. Henry Parker Jervis, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Cooper.

91st Foot—Ens. Francis Secretan R. Voyle, from the 100th Foot, to be ens., vice H. R. Rolfe, deceased.

95th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. James Watt, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice John Smeeton Allanby, M.D., deceased.

100th Foot—Lieut. Horatio Wm. Lawrell to be capt., by purchase, vice H. E. Bayly, who retires; Ens. William Ritchie to be lieut., by purchase, vice Lawrell; Gent.-Cadet Francis Secretan R. Voyle, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Ritchie; Gent.-Cadet John Mitchell Elliott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Voyle, transferred to 91st Foot.

109th Foot—The Commission of Ens. Thomas Verit Shepherd to be antedated to 3rd Dec., 1861, which will give him rank in the regt. next below Ens. George Simpson.

2nd West India Regt.—Lieut. Annesley Eyre, from half-pay, 90th Foot, to be lieut., vice John Henry Kean, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Ens. Richard Edward Derby Ness to be lieut., by pur-

chase, vice Eyre, who retires; Turner Warner Burt, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Ness.

3rd West India Regt.—Capt. William Banks, from 76th Foot, to be capt., vice Hincks, who exchanges.

5th West India Regt.—Capt. James Morris Toppin, from 5th Foot, to be capt., vice Mathew, who exchanges.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Surg.-Maj. James Townsend Oswald Johnston, M.D., who retires upon half-pay; to have the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

STAFF.

Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Robert Carey, C.B., upon half-pay, 40th Foot, to be deputy adjt.-gen. to the troops serving in New Zealand.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. Irving Francis Kennedy, from the 41st Foot, to be capt., without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg, Wm. Kelman Chalmers, M.D., from half-pay, late 19th Foot, to be staff surg., vice Surg.-Maj. J. T. O. Johnston, M.D., of a Depot Battalion, who retires upon full-pay.

Surg. William Johnstone Fyffe, M.D., from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be staff surg., vice Ovens, who exchanges.

John Williamson Heather, gent., to be staff assist.-surg. — 24th Sept.

Abraham Augustus Stewart, M.D., to be staff assist.-surg.—24th Sept.

BREVET.

Col. Charles Bertie Symons, retired full-pay; Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Maj.-Gen. —20th Sept.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Wm. Powlett Bingham, C.B., half-pay, late 64th Foot, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. Manchester, having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col.—20th Sept.

Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. John Heatley, retired full-pay; 69th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Col.

The Commission as Brev.-Col. of Lieut.-Col. H. Ouvry, C.B., half-pay, 9th Lancers, has been antedated to 5th Feb

Maj. William Bayly, retired full-pay, 8th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Paymaster John Sargent, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of capt.—1st Sept.

Quart.-mast. Otho Vialls, retired upon half-pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to have the hon. rank of Capt.

The promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be dated 3rd Aug., 1863, and to be in succession to Gen. John Oldfield, Royal Engineers, deceased, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 2nd inst.:—

Brev.-Lieut.-Col. John Miller, Unattached, as Col.

Maj. Patrick Robertson, 25th Foot, as Lieut.-Col.

Capt. James Robert Mann, Royal Engineers, as Maj.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in continuation of those published in the *Gazette* of 2nd inst., in succession to Gen. Earl Beauchamp, deceased:—

Brev.-Lieut.-Col. John Johnson, Major Unattached, to be col.—9th Sept.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Claude Thomas Bourchier, Rifle Brigade, to be lieut.-col.—9th Sept.

Capt. Richard King Freeth, on the Seconded List of the Royal Artillery, to be maj.—9th Sept.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

BREVET.

To be Col. in the Army, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st Jan., 1859:—Lieut.-Col. Donald Martin Stewart—20th July.

BENGAL ARMY.

Medical Officers—Surg. John

Barton Harrison, M.D., to be surg.-maj.—13th April; Surg. John Price Kelly to be surg.-maj.—1st July.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt. Thos. Moss McHutchin—10th June.

To be capt.—Lieut. William Robert Mesham—18th Feb., 1861.

MADRAS ARMY.

Lieut. Josiah Huddleston, of the 41st Nat. In., having completed fifteen years' service, to be capt. by Brev.—3rd July.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be major—Captain Torin Thatcher—10th June.

BOMBAY ARMY.

17th Native Infantry—Lieut. Charles Blunt La Touche to be capt., vice Griffith (Staff Corps), deceased—27th July.

General List of Infantry Officers—Ens. Macclesfield Forbes Cousmaker to be lieut., vice La Touche, promoted—27th July.

Medical Officers—Assist.-Surg. William Davey to be surg., vice Hamilton, retired—1st July.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned Officers to take rank from the dates specified:—Surgs. John Young Smith, from 27th Sept., 1861; Robert Nicholson, M.D., from 8th Oct., 1861; William Carrey Coles, M.D., from 27th Oct., 1861; Joseph Furlonge Shekleton, M.B., from 31st Dec., 1861; James George Fraser, M.D., from 31st Jan., 1862; John Reynolds (retired), from 6th April, 1862; John Frederick Steinhauser, from 2nd May, 1862; Fredk. Wm. Harris, from 4th June, 1862; James McAdam Hyslop, M.D., from 12th June, 1862; William Crawford Brown, M.D., from 25th Aug., 1862; Robert Gillman Lord, M.D., from 10th Sept., 1862; John Grant Nicholson, M.D., from 25th Oct., 1862; Robert Millar, M.D., from 27th Nov., 1862; John Henry Wilmot, M.D., from 18th Dec., 1862; Charles George Wiehe, M.D., from 1st Jan., 1863; John Thom Sanderson, M.D., from 7th Jan., 1863.

Memorandum — The Christian names of Captain Bolton, whose appointment to the Bombay Staff Corps was announced in the *Gazette* of 13th Jan. last, are *Hely Frederick*.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 6.

3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Henry Turner Uniacke, late Capt. 19th Foot, to be adj. from 1st Septembr, vice Midgley, retired.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Capt. William Edward Boyds to be super. capt. without pay; Lieut. Charles Patrick to be capt. vice Roys. made Super. Capt.; Cor. Clement Molyneux Royds to be Lieut. vice Patrick, promoted.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 9.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia—John Hilbert Tate, gent. to be lieut.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 6.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 22nd instant:—]

1st Administrative Battalion of Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers—William Sheffield Hardinge, late Lieut. 22nd Foot, to be adj. from 4th August.

Memorandum — Adj. William Sheffield Hardinge, of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain—4th August.

1st Administrative Battalion of Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Anthony Powell Traherne, late Capt. 39th Foot, to be adj from 12th August.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Capt. John Vernon to be lieut.-col.

8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Walker to be capt.; Lieut. William Harper to be capt.; Ens. Edward Bland to be lieut.

2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Taylor, gent. to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by First Lieut. Frederick Hall Kirby in the 1st Lancashire Volunteer Corps.

13th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Evan Williams David to be capt.; Ens. John Partridge Booker to be lieut. John Prichard, gent. to be ens.; Joseph Lewis, gent. to be ens.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Capt. Thomas William Booker bearing the designation of Capt.-Comt. of the above Corps.

10th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — The Rev. William Battersby, M.A. to be hon. chap.

1st Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. John James Williams to be lieut. vice Powell, resigned.

2nd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Henry Synod, gent. to be hon. assist.-surg.

6th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — James Walker, Esq. M.D. to be lieut. vice Leonard Deacon, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Edward Loyd in the 38th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. John Barber in the 2nd Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 9.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant:]

1st Administrative Battalion of Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers—Anthony Powell Traherne, late Capt. 17th Foot, to be adj. from the 12th August.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry—John Gibson, late Capt. 17th Lancers, to be adj. from the 18th September, vice Jackson, placed on a retired allowance from that date.

12th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Samuel William Seward to be capt.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Ralph Bates in the 13th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Henry Tait in the 17th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

13th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Basil Hall to be capt. vice Bates, resigned; Ens. George Taylor to be lieut. vice Hall, promoted; George Gimson, gent. to be ens. vice Taylor, promoted.

17th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Goode Johnson, gent. to be ens. vice Tait, resigned.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps — John Hall, gent. to be ens.

Mansfield or 4th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Seeley to be capt. vice Salmond, resigned.

Memorandum — 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Hon. Chap. the Rev. George Allen, Ens. Rowland Barker, and Ens Thomas Lawrie, jun.

Memorandum—48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been pleased to remove Ens. James Henry Worthy from the Commission which he holds in this Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 16.

98th Regiment of Foot—Maj.-Gen. Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B. to be col. vice Gen. William Lindsay Darling, deceased—9th October.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 16.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Capt. John Clerk, from Rifle Brigade, to be capt. vice Augustus Gladwyn Churchill Inge, who exchanges.

5th Dragoon Guards—Henry John Blumberg, gent. to be cor. by purchase, vice Edward Llewllyn Thomas, who retires.

7th Hussars—Lieut. Richard Topham to be capt. by purchase, vice John B. Phillipson, who retires; Cor. John Gaspard Watkins Le Marchant to be lieut. by purchase, vice Topham; Ens. Gerald Montgomery Porter, from 15th Foot, to be cor. vice Le Marchant.

19th Hussars—Cor. Elliot Alexander Money to be lieut. without purchase, vice Albert Hearsey, deceased—22nd August.

5th Foot—Lieutenant William Church Ormond to be instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. James Hartley, who resigns that appointment —9th October.

6th Foot — Lieut. Frederick Baird, from 55th Foot, to be lieut. vice Alfred Teevan, who exchanges.

8th Foot—Capt. Hon. Somerset Richard Hamilton Ward, from Adj. of a Depot Battalion, to be capt. vice Tarte, who exchanges.

10th Foot—Ens. Edward Arthur Illingworth to be lieut. without purchase, vice Frederick John Granville, who resigns; Ens. Parnell Thomas Maillard, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Henry E. Poole, who retires; Gent.-Cadet Thomas Orton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Maillard; Edward Walter Austin, gent. to be ens. without purchase, vice Illingworth.

13th Foot—Ens. John Arthur Powell Kyte Harwood to be lieut. by purchase, vice Henry Alexander C. Wroughton, who retires; Archibald William Harrison, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Harwood.

15th Foot—Spencer Byng Astley, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Porter, transferred to 7th Hussars.

20th Foot—Lieut. Harry Russell Bowlby to be instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. Joseph Cooke Cox, promoted—5th July.

21st Foot — Lieut. Peter H. Delamere to be capt. without purchase, vice Crofton Peddie, deceased—30th September; Ensign Edmund Eyre Coote to be lieut. without purchase, vice Delamere —30th September; Gent.-Cadet Robert Frederick Willoughby from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, vice Coote.

41st Foot — Lieut. Raynsford Taylor, from half-pay late 37th Foot, to be lieut. vice Irving Francis Kennedy, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase.

43rd Foot—Staff Surg. Augustus Frederick Turner to be surg. vice Barclay, appointed to the Staff.

55th Foot—Lieut. Alfred Teevan, from 6th Foot, to be lieut. vice Frederick Baird, who exchanges; Thomas Drew, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice William Thomas Thompson, transferred to 83rd Foot; Staff Assist.-Surg. Alexander Brebner, M.B. to be assist.-surg.

58th Foot — Ens. W. Wordsworth to be lieut. by purchase, vice Donald George Anderson, whose promotion, by purchase on 22nd September, 1863, has been cancelled; Gent.-Cadet Walter Hailes, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, vice Wordsworth.

60th Foot — Capt. W. Henry Ivimy, from 83rd Foot, to be capt. vice George French Stehelin, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William Edmondson Dudley to be assist.-surg.

83rd Foot — Lieut. Frederick Karslake to be capt. by purchase, vice Frederick Dickinson, who retires; Capt. George Ffrench Stehelin, from 60th Foot, to be capt. vice W. Henry Ivimy, who exchanges; Ens. George E. Emes Blunt to be lieut. by purchase, vice Karslake; Ens. William Thomas

Thompson, from 55th Foot, to be ens. vice Blunt; Lieut. Nicholas Pennefather to be instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. William Forbes Anderson, deceased.

92nd Foot—Staff Surg. Alexander Clark Ross, M.D. to be surg. vice Reid, appointed to the Staff.

101st Foot—Ens. William Brydon, from the 102nd Foot, to be ens. vice Manley C. M. Dixon, transferred to the 8th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. Augustus Gladwyn Churchill Inge, from 4th Dragoon Guards, to be capt. vice John Clerk, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Maj. and Brev.-Col. George Herbert Frederick Campbell, from half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, to be maj. vice Hughes, promoted to lieut.-col. 3rd West India Regiment; Capt. Herbert Gauntlett Panter to be maj. by purchase, vice Brev.-Col. Campbell, who retires; Lieut. Henry Hopewell Smith to be capt. by purchase, vice Panter; Ens. Richard Charles Clarke to be lieut. by purchase, vice Smith; John Edward Bale, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Clarke.

3rd West India Regiment—Ens. Francis Archibald Stewart to be lieut. by purchase, vice Alexander Stewart Hincks, promoted.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Maidstone).

Lieut. James Stocker Grant Smith, 6th Dragoons, to be instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. George Luck, 6th Dragoons, who has embarked for India—9th October.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. Walter John Tarte, from 8th Foot, to be adj. vice Hon. S. R. H. Ward, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Alexander Barclay, M.D. from 43rd Foot, to be staff surg. vice Turner, appointed to 43rd Foot.

Gordon Hammond, M.D. to be staff assist.-surg.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Charles Augustus Wetherall to be chap. of the fourth class—28th February.

BREVET.

Col. Burke Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of maj.-gen. while acting as Lieut. Gov. of Jersey.

Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Henry Edwin Weare, 50th Foot, having completed five years' qualifying service, to be col. 10th April.

Brev.-Maj. George W. Raikes, half-pay 76th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners retired upon full pay, to have the honorary rank of lieut.-col.

Paymaster Horatio Morgan, 43rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.—17th September.

Quartermaster William Young, who retires upon half-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of capt.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 13.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Maj. John Robinson in the West Kent Regiment of Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 16.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Capt. Ralph Neville-Grenville to be lieut.-col. vice Sir F. Slade, Bart. deceased; Lieut. Vincent Stuckey to be capt. vice Neville-Grenville, promoted; Cor. Francis Meade Eastment to be lieut. vice Stuckey, promoted.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 13.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Frederick Reynolds to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. Thomas Rogers in the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Super. Lieut. George Edward Gardiner to be capt. vice Blackburne, resigned; Ens. Seymour Richard Coxe to be lieut. vice Earle, promoted; Ens. Horatio Charles Maurice to be lieut. vice Wickenham, resigned; Eardley Wilmot Blomefield Holt, Esq. to be ens. vice Coxe, promoted; Richard Thomas Whittington,

Esq. to be ens. vice Maurice, promoted.

3rd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers—First Lieut. Thomas Henton Wood to be capt.; Sec. Lieut. Frederick Edward Pearse to be first lieut.

Memorandum—Lieut. Frederick Edward *Pearse* was gazetted in error as Sec. Lieut. in the name of Frederick *Pearce*.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 18th ultimo:]

5th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Richard William Partridge to be lieut. vice William Joseph Millard, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Capt. Henry Wemyss Feilden, and Sec. Lieut. Edward Pilkington in the 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct. 16.

1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieutenant Michael Lewis Brown to be capt.; Walter Acton, gent. to be assist.-surg.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Colin George Ross in the 26th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

26th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Peter Gibson Cunliffe, gent. to be ens. vice C. G. Ross, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Sec. Lieut. Henry James Dowse in the 3rd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Thomas Harvey in the 18th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

6th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Horatio Compigne to be capt. vice Purvis, resigned.

1st Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Inverwick, gent. to be sec. lieut. vice Clark, resigned.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Martin Wienert to be capt.; Ens. William Edward Wilcox to be lieut.; William Bell Harrison, gent. to be ens.

Memorandum — The date of Lieut. Alcock's Commission in this Corps has been altered to the 12th of June, 1862.

Memorandum — 15th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Charles Hutton Potts in this Corps.

1st Flintshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Henry Roberts, Clerk, to be hon. chap.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Hugh Scott in the 1st Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers.

1st Selkirkshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. William Clark, Capt. R.N. to be capt. vice Hugh Scott, resigned; Ens. Adam Lees Cochrane to be lieut. vice William Clark, promoted.

William Sime to be ens. vice Adam Lees Cochrane, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Capt. Molineux Hardinge, First Lieut. George Child, and Sec. Lieut. George Smith in the 10th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps.

COLBURN'S

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

No. CCCCXXI.—DECEMBER, 1863.

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TALE OF COUNTRY LIFE.

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(*Conclusion.*)

In France the government in building vessels of wood has been influenced more by necessity than choice. The system of maritime inscription established by Colbert gave it command over the labour of men engaged in shipbuilding, but not over artisans employed in iron works, and therefore the labour of such men, always in demand, was too costly to be employed in a dockyard where the work to be done would depend so much on political circumstances. Most French writers seem to agree in saying that money for the maintenance of the navy is doled out with a niggardly hand. The demands of the government of that country have, however, created some large private establishments capable of supplying the plates of iron for covering ships, but we imagine to build a ship of iron would be a work which would occupy a long time in the execution. In this country the case is different, and an order for an iron ship would be performed as punctually as an order for a wooden one. There is considerable force in what the Admiral says with respect to wooden vessels for the navy, that they ought to be built by the Government itself, "Experience," he says, "has often proved that wood is not durable unless it is sound and cut at the proper time, and kept till it is well-seasoned. A government alone is rich enough and sufficiently regardless of the interest of capital to purchase the requisite supplies and keep them in store through successive years. This condition, however, is indispensable, if the timber is to last, as we saw some seven or eight years ago, when we had to make hasty alterations in the sterns of our vessels to adopt them for the reception of the screw; the parts added rotted away while the old wood remained intact. Hence, governments, when they have given orders to private shipbuilders have almost always had reason to repent it, and the history of the forty English vessels built in this way during the Empire is still sufficient to silence those who maintain that private yards, could advantageously replace the arsenals in the supply of all matters required for the navy. We have a more recent proof, too, in the case of the gun-boats built during the Crimean war. The builders had not sufficient seasoned timber to meet the demand, and applied to the arsenals; but these having no more than they required for their own use could not furnish them with any, and they were therefore built of unseasoned wood—hence their short duration." The same was the case with the floating batteries. Not only that, but properly seasoned timber could not have been had in sufficient quant ty to meet the demand. For purposes of commerce it was soon decided that iron was the better material, but when it came to a ques-

tion of its suitability for ships of war opinions were divided. The result of the experiments made by the Admiralty with respect to the effect of cannon balls on sheets of iron showed that though the ball itself was broken to pieces, it was able to knock such a hole in the iron that if it struck a vessel built of it between wind and water, it would probably sink, and if it struck higher, it would send a shower of pieces of iron among the crew, in addition to its own fragments. On the other hand, it prevented those terrible missiles shells from passing through as such and exploding among the crew. The balance of opinion therefore was against iron as a material for the construction of ships-of-war. Wooden ships have some important disadvantages as compared with iron. We need not discuss with Admiral Pâris whether it is worse to be wrecked in an iron or a wooden ship, but in a vessel built of wood there is less space in its interior than in one built of iron of the same displacement, wood is subject to a great increase of weight by absorption of water, and is heavier in the first instance than a vessel of the same bulk built of iron. Then in action it is difficult to estimate what the effect would be of a ball striking a wooden vessel plated with iron three or four feet below the float line, which might very possibly happen in the case of vessels which roll so much. The shock sometimes utterly destroys the fibre of the wood behind the plate, and it assumes all the appearance of rottenness, it is not unlikely either that if it had no worse result it might undo the work of the calker, and though the leakage consequent on this might not be dangerous, it would be advisable to stop it, but before this could be done effectually, the plates would have to be removed. The cost of a wooden vessel is less in the first instance than an iron one, but there are considerations of duration and other matters which seem to incline the balance in favour of the latter material. A wooden vessel cannot safely be built of such dimensions as is easily attainable with iron, neither does the combination of machinery with wood work so well; the jarring produced by the working of the screw has a very injurious effect on the timbers. We have found in an unusually heavy swell in the Bay of Biscay, in a wooden screw-steamer, the shaking, rolling, and pitching to be such as no vessel, however strongly built, could go through often without serious damage. It is in favour of iron that it may be had in any quantity, and is ready for use on the instant; it admits, too, of being used in ship-building in a way which is not possible with wood, such as watertight compartments as in the *Warrior*, or with hollow compartments into which water can be admitted, and from which it can be expelled with equal facility, as in the inventions of Captain Coles and Mr. Stevens, and we have had too many examples of vessels having been saved from total wreck by having these watertight compartments not to appreciate them at their just value, though they are obstacles to the perfect ventilation of the vessel. Let us hope, however, that the adoption of Lungley's

method of rendering vessels "unsinkable," will prove successful in removing this objection on the score of ventilation. Then again there is the extreme facility with which it admits of vessels being strengthened at any particular spot and to just the extent required, and the readiness with which the condition of such vessels may be ascertained at any time, and the quality of the material. There was a portion of a Swedish ship in the Exhibition which showed the condition of the iron after a violent collision; it was not cracked in the least, but simply stove in as though it were lead. As to durability, there is hardly any limit to it as regards the upper part of the vessel, provided it is kept properly painted, but this is impossible as regards the lower part, there are so many nooks and corners, especially near the machinery where the greatest care is required, which cannot be got at, and consequently, where rust is able to do its work unchecked. We may presume, however, that the deteriorations from this cause is not found by experience so rapid as to make it worth while to adopt more effectual means than painting to prevent it, or these means would probably have been adopted long since. The readiness with which an iron vessel, when damaged, can be restored to its original condition, is another advantage worthy of consideration. Not to say more of the *Great Britain* than that after lying a whole winter on the coast of Dundrum Bay she is now trading between England and Australia, we may quote the instances mentioned by Admiral Pâris of the *Cephise* and *Borysthene* which after being sunk, were recovered, and are now as perfect as ever, and also that of the *Salamandre*, submerged nearly fifteen years ago, which having been raised is now as good as ever. A wooden vessel after a time loses a portion of her sailing qualities, not so an iron one; whenever her bottom is cleaned, and she receives a fresh coat of paint, she returns to the water as fast as when she was launched; if her speed is found to be less it is owing to the deterioration of her machinery by wear and tear. But this mention of cleaning the bottoms of iron ships brings with it the reflection that the greatest desideratum in regard to iron ships remains to be discovered, namely, a composition for coating them which shall prevent them from fouling. They cannot be sheathed with copper on account of the galvanic action which would be set up on the contact of the two metals, or even without actual contact in the presence of a conductor so good as sea water, consequently the growth of weeds and barnacles is so rapid and luxuriant, that a vessel in a short time loses a great part of its rapidity, and from a fast vessel soon becomes a comparatively slow one. How can it be otherwise, when the part of the hull submerged is covered with seaweed from two to twelve inches in length, and swarms with shell-fish, as in the case of the *Recruit* the other day, which was in this condition, though it had not been out of dock but three months, and had had her bottom previously coated with compositions intended to prevent this growth. The growth in

this case was unusually rapid no doubt, but not greater than might be expected in tropical seas. There are few questions affecting iron vessels more important than this of the fouling of their bottoms. In the case of such vessels employed in commerce, there is not only the loss of time and the expense of docking them frequently, but there is the loss of speed, which by lengthening the duration of the voyage, compels a larger supply of coals to be taken, which occupy the space that would otherwise be available for the stowage of cargo. But as regards the vessels of our navy, the matter is even more serious. We make great sacrifices in building these vessels to obtain a high rate of speed, and this advantage we lose after they have been a few months at sea. This is bad enough when they are at home, but is much worse when they are stationed abroad. Here it involves loss of time and expense, but we have at all events basins where the operations can be performed. There they have not the necessary accommodation, and if it is partially done it must be done by mechanical means. A very large number of persons have written to the Admiralty asserting that they have discovered a composition capable of preventing this fouling, but not one of those which have been applied has answered the purpose. The next best thing to discovering a preventative of this growth, is to discover a composition which will destroy it that can be applied when the vessel is at sea. One has recently been tried, the invention of Captain Mackillop, which has been partially successful in a bad case, and might be sufficiently effective if applied in a less aggravated one. This method of cleansing is by spreading a mixture of creosote and lime over a large piece of tarpaulin, the edges of which are air-tight, and passing it beneath the ship's bottom, so that it shall cover a certain length of the vessel from the water line on either side. By the admission of air into the edges of the sheet, it is made so buoyant that it clings to the vessel, and, it is asserted, destroys the weeds and shell-fish. The report of the dockyard officials in the case where it was tried was not altogether favourable to the plan. We believe Admiral Pâris mentions in some part of his work that M. Dupuy de Lôme proposed trying the effect of depositing a coating of copper on the iron by the electroplating process, but this we presume has already been tried in this country; at any rate we know it was proposed a considerable time since.

Taking into consideration the enormous cost of our iron-clads, it is to be hoped that as soon as their sea-going qualities have been thoroughly tested, they will be hauled out of the water until their services are required. While afloat, the machinery will be subjected to continual wear and tear, and possibly at the very time when it is wanted, it may have lost a portion, and it may be a large portion of the very qualities on which the efficiency and safety of the vessel may depend. In a dry place, and with a sufficient number of engineers on board to keep the machinery clean, it may be preserved

unimpaired for an indefinite period, and be ready to take the sea at a very short notice.

What the effect would be of a collision between two iron-clads both armed with spurs, is a matter of pure speculation. It formed the subject of much conversation among naval and military men at the Exhibition. It might happen that the damage would be greater to the attacking vessel than to the vessel attacked. The ram might be buried so deeply in the side of the latter as to render it impracticable to disengage it, and a forward movement might wrench it from its place, and with it a good portion of the bow of the vessel to which it was attached. If two vessels charged each other at full speed, the result of the collision would probably be that both would be sunk, or, if not, that the effect on the boilers and machinery would be most disastrous. We can hardly conceive it possible that with the certainty of such terrible results as must inevitably ensue from such a collision that the trial will ever be made on the open sea, in American waters where there would be a chance that the survivors might reach the shore, the thing may be done. It is more likely, therefore, that one vessel will remain stationary to receive the charge of the other and avoid it if possible. This possibility will, of course, depend to a great extent on the readiness with which the vessel answers her helm; if she is slow, her antagonist will have an opportunity of altering her course, and even of selecting the precise spot on which to inflict the blow, and if the ram should be successfully directed against the screw and shatter it, she will lay on the waters perfectly helpless and be a mere floating target. It is very evident, therefore, how much will depend on the speed of our iron-clads, and we look with great anxiety to the time when the new twin screw vessels now being built by Mr. Reed shall be launched, in order that it may be proved if they can be so readily handled as we are told will be the case; the performance of the little model twin screw steamer *Experiment*, 42 feet long, furnishing evidence favourable to the assertion.

Admiral Pâris, in common with all sea-faring men, who visited the Exhibition, felt a lively interest in the various models of life-boats exhibited. For foreigners, this part of his work will possess great interest, but none of them were so novel in construction as to require especial notice from us. The number of life-boats around our coast is about one hundred and twenty-five, but this is far from being sufficient, not only are they wanted in localities where there is not one at present, but at some of the stations, the position of which will be readily seen by a reference to the map which accompanied the Wreck Register in the last number of this Magazine, many more lives might be saved by additional life-boats. In the matter of constructing life-boats, England had nothing to learn from any nation, but the Exhibition gave foreigners an opportunity of studying her models, by which it is to be hoped they will profit; indeed, considering the extent of our commerce with all countries,

the Life-Boat Institution will be working almost as much for the benefit of our mariners if when our coast is well supplied, it extends its labours to supplying the littorals of other countries with these invaluable vessels. We cannot but feel surprised that France has not yet provided similar means for saving the lives of sea-faring men wrecked on her coast. At Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, and Hâvre alone are there Life-Boats; the unfortunate mariners who may be driven on her coast elsewhere if the sea is too rough for ordinary boats to live in it have no escape from death. It is to be hoped this will be amended before long, the French government having, it is said, taken the matter in hand. The position of Denmark in regard to the measures taken for saving life on her coast does her great credit, by comparison with France, or any other country on the continent. Though the length of her coast line is only about two hundred miles, she has twenty-five life-boats, which have been the means of saving many lives. Sweden and Russia have also a few, which we believe were bought in this country, but at all events, are modelled after those we have invented. The United States have been too much engaged in destroying life to have had time to think of adopting increased means of saving it, we may therefore infer that they have now no more life-boats than they had at the time of the Exhibition, viz. twenty-seven.

According to some inventors, nothing is more difficult than to get ship-owners to adopt an invention which is not attended with immediate pecuniary advantage; it is of no use to say to them, "If you use my anchor, it will certainly cost you rather more at the outset, but then it may be the means of saving your ship from being wrecked." The cheaper anchor may be more likely to break, and the chain-cable to snap, but that either will do this is a contingency so remote, that it is not allowed to weigh against the present saving of a few pounds. Let it be seen, however, that a saving may be effected by adopting an invention, and there is no unwillingness on the part of ship owners to avail themselves of the advantage it offers. Captain Cunningham's method of reefing sails is an invention of this kind. It was adopted on board the *Resistance*, and other vessels of the navy, and is very extensively used in the merchant service. Not only is it worthy of praise as a labour-saving contrivance; but it is very valuable regarded from a humanitarian point of view solely. This, or an analogous invention, or modification by Captain Schomberg is likely to be of great service in the case of the iron-clads, at least all those intended for sea service, inasmuch as it will enable the sailors to hoist, or furl, the sails from the maindeck during an action, when to come on the upper deck would be almost certain death, and to ascend the rigging would be equivalent to walking up to the cannon's mouth the instant before the explosion. We believe this method of handling the sails has not yet received its greatest development. There seems to have been nothing particularly worthy of notice in

the articles used in rigging ships. The constant increase in the use of iron wire in place of hempen ropes was noted, and their superiority for most purposes generally admitted. It was suggested that this iron wire rigging might be more dangerous than the old material in action, since if it were shot away and fell over the side, it might be sucked under the stern of the vessel and foul the screw, and being of iron could not be cut away so readily as if it were hemp. The fouling of the screw would be, of course, a serious matter, and has given rise to several inventions for the purpose of preventing it. Sir W. Snow Harris' adaptation of lightning conductors is another of those inventions by which many human beings have been saved from grief and misery, and many from death. Now that iron is so much used about vessels, the Jury gave especial attention to the manner in which these conductors are fixed, but it is quite well understood now that the superiority of copper as a conductor of electricity is so great, that there is scarcely any greater risk of an iron-rigged vessel being struck by lightning than of a vessel with hempen rigging being struck. There was nothing novel in the form of the anchors exhibited, but a very fine forged specimen, weighing more than seven thousand pounds, was exhibited by Norway.

The Lumley rudder was the only rudder which attracted particular attention. It has been tried rather severely, and is said to be more efficient in directing the movements of a vessel than the old form of rudder. Some very perfect specimens of spirit compasses were exhibited, to which the Jury, under the direction of Mr. Evans, gave very attentive consideration. We have not heard that this compass has failed to act as correctly on board iron ships as the old form of compass did in wooden ships, notwithstanding the mass of metal by which they are surrounded. A variety of models of light-houses were exhibited, but beyond proving that iron is gradually superseding stone in these constructions, there was no design which differed so much from those which have been a long time in existence as to call for special remark. According to Admiral Pâris, the French lights and light-houses are the best, and the French coast the best lighted in the world. Except at Dungeness, the substitution of the electric light for the oil lamp has not been effected, though a very steady light of this kind dazzled the eyes of visitors at the Exhibition. There are grave objections to its use in a light-house which can only be overcome by a long and satisfactory performance. Mr. Herbert sent one of his cone-shaped buoys that are anchored by means of a chain fastened to the top of the interior hollow, which being at the centre of gravity enables it to retain its upright position. But that which attracted the greatest attention on the part of the public was Captain Peacocke's invention, intended to serve, not only as an indicator, but as a place of refuge. It was made of iron, and surmounted by a cage furnished with a bell, and seats capable of holding as many as

fifteen persons, if closely packed. France, which has hitherto been a long way behind England in the use of buoys, is now making amends in this respect. Captain Ward's colour signals for night service show ingenuity, but they are open to the same objection to which every invention of the kind is open, which works without the direct action of the hand. The rolling of the vessel might of itself offer an impediment to its working with certainty, and the screens which surround the light being made to descend by their own weight, if they stuck fast, the whole apparatus would have to be lowered. A more useful adaptation of the same invention appears to us to be the small lantern with bands of glass of different colours, the one red, the other green, either of which can be covered by the fingers. By means of this, the captain can direct the steersman which way to steer when it would be difficult, or impossible, for him to make his voice heard, and prevent even the possibility of mistake.

The model of Clark's Hydraulic Lift impressed the Admiral so strongly, that he went to the Victoria Docks to see the original at work, and those of our readers who desire to see a very marvel of power silently exerted, will be much gratified if they do likewise. The largest ships are raised out of the water by its means, so that the operation of cleaning, repairing, &c., can be performed easily and effectually. The Lift has been too frequently described to render it necessary for us to add another to the list of descriptions. Another model exhibited, was the Floating Dock constructed by Mr. George Rennie for the Spanish government. Its internal appearance was that of a long iron gallery with seats on each side. The dock, when submerged, is supported by lateral caissons, and its size is enormous; the length being about 150 feet, the greatest width 105 feet, the depth 36 feet, the displacement 13,000 tons, the weight of the dock itself 5000 tons, and it is capable of supporting a vessel of 6000 tons. This immense machine is worked in the simplest possible manner. The water being let in till the dock is submerged to the required depth, the vessel is floated over it and secured; the water is then pumped out till the floor of the dock has risen to a height which raises the vessel the required height. Similar docks were made by Mr. Fuller and by Mr. George Bayley so long ago as 1835, about the same time as Mr. Rennie offered to build one, and send it out to Valparaiso, which would probably have reached there safely if it had not met with an unusually heavy sea on the voyage. The Americans, previous to this, had made a floating dock of wood for the port of Pola in the Adriatic, and another of iron for the port of Callao, which unfortunately upset with a ship, and killed a great many men. There were models of other docks exhibited, which need not be referred to at greater length than in the summing up of Admiral Páris, who may be supposed to speak the conclusions arrived at by the Jury. "The examination of the various models leads to the belief

that the use of floating docks is advisable where there are a great many vessels requiring repairs of moderate dimensions, for the first cost of the docks, as well as of the necessary pontoons, increases in proportion to the weight of the vessel." He appears rather inclined to favour the old form of dock.

Quite half of Admiral Pâris' book is devoted to the marine steam engine department, but our space will not allow of our following him on this ground at any length, we shall content ourselves therefore with a few general observations. After the engines have been put into the vessel, the first and most important consideration relates to the fuel which is to give them motion. Any contrivance which shall economise this essential article deserves the most attentive examination. The use of superheated steam, joined to some modifications of the machinery we believe saves the Peninsular and Oriental Company twenty-five per cent on their former outlay on this amount. As regards our navy, however, it is not from this point of view we consider it. Our ships cannot take but a limited supply of fuel, and this supply exhausted they would lie on the water almost as inanimate as logs, since the sail they carry would be quite inadequate to do more than just move them in light winds, whereas in actual service their utility might almost depend on their speed, and in the event of their being employed on blockade service it would never be advisable to let out the fires. Several inventions were exhibited intended to lessen the consumption of fuel, more than one of which has been proved to effect this. The modifications in the marine steam engines themselves were for the most part merely different ways of arriving at the same result.

Since the foregoing was written, the *Royal Oak* has been docked, and the consequence of sheathing her with Muntz metal has been found to be precisely that which any person knowing anything of the subject would have expected. The lower tier of plates are described as honey-combed, and altogether in such a condition that if she had been cruising on a distant station, where there would have been no opportunity of examining her, she would in all probability have lost all, or nearly all of them before any suspicion of there being anything wrong had existed. The complete failure of all compositions to prevent fouling makes any attempt, even if almost hopeless, to find some means to prevent it worthy of encouragement, and if it had been proved that Muntz metal could be used in proximity to iron without exciting galvanic action, there could be no excuse for not using it, but this, unfortunately, does not appear to have been tested, and the experiment was made on a scale which was not only costly but deprives us of one of the best of our iron-clads at the very time when we ought to be prepared for any emergency which may arise. Since the discovery of the condition of the *Royal Oak*, it has been announced that another of our iron-clads is to be coated with the same metal fastened by Griffith's process. Whether this method will prevent the

galvanic action remains to be proved, but it is to be hoped that some such simple method of setting this matter at rest, as fastening the metals to a piece of timber of sufficient dimensions and sinking it in a harbour will be tried instead of repeating it on the same scale as in the case of the *Royal Oak*. Of course, all that can be done in the case of those iron-clads which are already sheathed with Muntz metal, unless it be decided to remove this sheathing altogether, is to try how far the use of a non-conductor of electricity can be made available in preventing the action of the copper on the iron; and we heartily hope that the plan of covering the iron plates five feet upwards from the bottom with vitreous sheathing as proposed will prove successful.

Before we close this article, we have a few words to add on the all-important subject of the destruction of iron-clads. About a year since we published an article on the method most likely to be effectual in inflicting damage on such vessels in which reference was made to the old writers from whose works the composition of Greek fire might be ascertained. The Americans some months ago tried this combustible on Charleston, and more recently the Confederates have tried the effect of the other suggestion on the Federal vessel *Ironsides*. The result seems to have been very damaging to the iron-plated vessel, but like almost every event of the kind which has taken place since the war broke out in that country, the details given are very obscure. But there is no disputing the fact that if the torpedo had been exploded beneath the hull the effect would have been far greater, and had it been affixed with the calmness and deliberation of men working where their presence was unsuspected and undiscoverable, there is little reason to doubt that the vessel would have been sunk. It is by no means improbable that a boat for submarine navigation is in course of construction. From a narrative published in "Once a Week" not long since, it would seem that a vessel was invented for this purpose by a German, a model of which was shown to the late Prince Consort, who was so convinced of the importance of the invention, and that it could be satisfactorily worked, that he gave him every encouragement in his power.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL WOLFE.

(*Conclusion*)

On the 1st December, 1758, he was at Salisbury suffering under attacks of gravel and rheumatism, even at his early years; but he declared that he would rather die than decline any kind of service that was offered him, and on the 12th January, 1759, he was appointed Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, to

be employed in the expedition against Quebec. (*War Office Records*). On this service he sailed from England on the 17th February, 1759, accompanied by three young brigadiers, and by his aide-de-camp Captain Bell, afterwards of the 5th or Northumberland Foot, on board the William and Anne, a vessel, according to a writer in "Notes and Queries," extant so lately as 1855.

He had with him a fleet consisting of twenty-one sail of the line, having on board seven thousand men to reinforce the troops already in America, where Lord Loudon had been foiled by Montcalm, General Abercrombie had failed in his attack on Ticonderoga and Major Grant of Ballindalloch, with a body of Highlanders, had been defeated with terrible loss near Fort Du Quesne.

It was concerted that while Wolfe with his 7,000 men assailed Quebec, Sir Jeffery Amherst, now commander of all the forces in British America, with 12,000 men, should reduce the hitherto fatal fortress of Ticonderoga, cross Lake Champlain, and from thence march to the river St. Lawrence and co-operate with Wolfe in his attempt upon the Canadian capital; that Brigadier Prideaux, should invest the stronghold of Niagara, after which he should embark on Lake Ontario, descend the river St. Lawrence, besiege Montreal, capture it and then join Wolfe and Amherst. By this bold scheme of operations, the complete conquest of Canada was to be essayed, a scheme, in preparing which, the Home government had to the utmost availed themselves of the advice and skill of Wolfe.

His troops embarked at Louisbourg under the convoy of Admirals Saunders and Holmes, with ten 74-gun ships, eleven frigates fire-ships, and bombketches, and one and twenty transports, with artillery, provisions and horses. Captain Cooke, the celebrated Navigator, then in his thirty-first year, as Master of the Mercury, sounded ahead of the fleet. Wolfe was on board the ship of Admiral Charles Saunders, a brave seaman, who in the preceding year had forced the French and Austrians to abandon the city of Embden. He died at his command in Jamaica in 1761. The troops on this expedition, were as follows,

Sir Jeffery Amherst's Regiment, 15th Foot, or Yorkshire East Riding.

Philip Bragg's Regiment, 28th Foot, or North Gloucestershire.

Charles Otway's Regiment, 35th Foot, or Dorsetshire.

James Kennedy's Regiment, 43rd Foot, or Monmouthshire.

Peregrine Lascelles' Regiment, 47th Foot, or Lancashire.

Daniel Webb's Regiment, 48th Foot, or Northamptonshire.

Robert Anstruther's Regiment, 58th Foot, or Rutlandshire.

Brigadier the Honourable Robert Monckton's Regiment, 60th Royal American (now Rifles).

Master of Lovat's Frazer Highlanders, or old 78th, disbanded in 1763.

These forces, with a fine artillery brigade, were safely landed

towards the end of June, on the Isle of Orleans, which is formed by two branches of the river St. Lawrence, a few leagues below the city of Quebec, and here Wolfe with Brigadiers Murray, Monckton and Townshend, three officers, much about his own age, published a romantic manifesto vindicating the war undertaken against the Colonies of France. It runs thus :—

"The King justly exasperated against France, has set on foot a considerable armament by sea and land, to bring down the haughtiness of that crown. His aim is to destroy the most important settlements of the French in North America, yet, it is not against the industrious peasants, their wives and children, nor against the ministers of religion, that he designs making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel exposes them, and promises them his protection, offers to maintain them in their possessions, and permits them to follow the worship of their religion, provided they do not take any part in the difference between the two crowns, directly or indirectly.

"The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their situation ; the English are masters of the river, and block up the passage of all succours from Europe. They have besides, a powerful army on the continent, under the command of General Amherst.

"The resolution, the Canadians ought to take, is by no means doubtful ; the utmost exertion of their valour will be entirely useless, and will only serve to deprive them of the advantage they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French, against the subjects of Great Britain in America, would excuse the most severe reprisals, but Englishmen are too generous to follow examples so barbarous.

"They offer to the Canadians the sweets of peace amidst the horrors of war !

"It is left to themselves to determine their fate by their conduct. If their presumption and a wrong placed, as well as fruitless courage should make them take the most dangerous part, they will only have themselves to blame, when they shall groan under the weight of that misery to which they will expose themselves.

"General Wolfe flatters himself, that the whole world will do him justice, if the inhabitants of Canada, force him by their refusal to have recourse to violent methods."

He concluded by laying before them the strength and power of the British Empire by sea and shore—an Empire which now generously stretched out a hand to the Canadians.

"A hand," he states, "ever ready to assist them on all occasions, and even at a time when France, by its weakness is incapable of assisting them, and abandons them in the most critical moment."

This peculiar document, in which the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty were so quietly invited to remain neutral, or transfer their allegiance to George II, produced no effect, and on

finding himself with only 7,000 men in a country eminently hostile, the sanguine hopes of Wolfe began to fade, and even before operations commenced, he began to despair of success. "I could not flatter myself, that I should be able to reduce the place," he wrote in a letter to Mr. Pitt.

Quebec was strong by nature, being built upon a steep rock on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, and almost insulated by the river St. Charles. On the north, rises Cape Diamond to the height of three hundred and forty-five feet. In rear of the city, facing inward towards the mighty lakes, rise a chain of hills, rugged in outline, though not unpleasing in scenery. These are the famous heights of Abraham, the scene of Wolfe's last glory and exploit. The fortifications extended across the peninsula between the rivers, and Montcalm, the French General, was in position in the immediate vicinity, with the regiments of La Sarre, Languedoc, Bearn, La Guienne, the flower of the French line, and other troops making 10,000 bayonets in all, while a garrison occupied the city, under De Ramsay the Governor, a gentleman, as his name imports, of Scottish descent. The French Commander-in-Chief was a noble of high birth and spirit, and having the mind of an accomplished scholar with the heart of a hero, was worthy of being opposed to Wolfe.

Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm de St. Veran was a Lieutenant-General. He had been born at the Château de Candiac near Nismes, in 1712. His family, originally of Rouergue, added to their name that of Gozon in the 14th century, and under this title as Dieu Donné de Gozon, one of them became Grand-master of St. John of Jerusalem, and for having, as we may find in the amusing pages of the Abbé Vertot, delivered the Isle of Rhodes, from a dragon which ravaged it, had inscribed upon his tomb, *Here lies the vanquisher of the Dragon.* The education of the Marquis of St. Veran, together with that of his brother, was confided to the care of M. Dumas who was at the head of the Bureau Typographique. At the age of fourteen, when he left the care of this able instructor to enter on his military career, he had profitted so well by his teachings, that he preserved a taste for study and literature amid the tumult of the camp, and the extent of his knowledge, justified alike the hope and ambition of his riper years, to be admitted into the Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres at Paris; but the fortune of war prevented him from enjoying this honour. In the first steps of his career, he distinguished himself at the battle of Plaisance, where he received three wounds when Colonel of Infantry; he received two more at the fatal combat of Exilles, where the noble Chevalier de Belleisle, brother of the famous Marshal Duke of that name, fell, when vainly and bravely attempting to place the French standard on the glacis, where 5,000 Frenchmen lay dead. He became Brigadier and camp-master of a corps of Cavalry named after himself. He was made Maréchal

de Camp, in 1758, and then Commander-in-Chief of all the troops sent to defend the French Colonies in America. Despite the weakness of his force, the rigour of the climate and the superiority of the British force on the continent, and more especially by the sea, he gained many advantages over the Earl of Loudon during his first campaign, and in the second, baffled another Scottish officer, General James Abercrombie. Such was the antagonist of Wolfe.

But to resume :—

Wolfe ordered Brigadier Monckton with four regiments to take possession of Point Levée which rose precipitously within cannon shot of the city. In obedience to this, the Brigadier passed the river in the night, marched next morning at the head of his troops and captured the post, his advanced guard driving back the French, as it proceeded. He then erected a battery of artillery and mortars which opened at once on Quebec.

Wolfe, in the meantime, had dispatched Colonel Carleton to possess the western point of Orleans, and now the chief difficulties of the whole campaign were ascertained by him, together with the unpleasant conviction that he could obtain no assistance from Amherst's army, that he must cope with the forces of Montcalm in a position rendered all but impregnable by nature and art; for Quebec was deemed the Gibraltar of the Western world, but, however arduous the undertaking, as the young hero says in his dispatch to Mr. Pitt, he resolved to persevere, for "a brave and victorious army finds no difficulties."

He therefore determined to pass the river Montmorencie, after having vainly sought to lure the wary and older soldier Montcalm to a general engagement, for every day made time more precious, as a Canadian winter with all its snowy terrors would soon be at hand. With six companies of Grenadiers and a part of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Royal Americans he proposed to attack a redoubt near the water edge, while Generals Murray and Monckton crossed higher up.

Although strictly enjoined not to advance until the first brigade was ready to support them, the Grenadiers rushed with a tumultuous charge and cheer upon the enemy, whose steady fire hurled them back in confusion, and compelled Wolfe during a dreadful thunder-storm to *repass* the river and retreat into the Isle of Orleans, with the loss of 543 killed and wounded, and but for the bravery of the Frazer Highlanders his whole force had been cut to pieces. His wounded soon perished under the scalping parties of the Indians, who hung like wolves upon the skirts of his army. He felt this repulse keenly, and next morning issued the following General Order.

"The check which the Grenadiers met with yesterday, will, it is hoped, be a lesson for them in time to come! Such impetuous, irregular and unsoldierlike proceedings *destroy all order*, and render it impossible for the commanders to form any disposition for attack.

The Grenadiers must not suppose that they alone could beat the whole French army, and therefore it was necessary that the corps under Brigadiers Monckton and Townshend should have time to join, that the attack might be general. The first fire of the enemy was sufficient to repulse men who had lost all sense of order and military discipline. *Amherst's* (15th) *and the Highlanders alone,* by the cool and soldier-like manner they were formed in, would undoubtedly have beaten back the whole Canadian army, if they had ventured to attack them."

This disaster and its consequent loss made a deep and bitter impression upon the mind of Wolfe, who could not forget the obloquy cast on Mordaunt for the failure before Rochefort; for his high spirit could ill brook even the most remote chance of censure or disgrace. He knew the character of the English people, says a writer of the period, impatient, capricious and vain-glorious; elevated to exultation by the faintest gleam of success, or dejected by adversity, sanguine to childish hyperbole, in the applause of a public servant who prospered, and clamorous to persecution against the unfortunate who failed. A keen sense of all this conspired, with the humiliation of defeat, to make him thirst for some achievement to wipe out his repulse at the Falls of Montmorencie, and the hopelessness of obtaining this with a force so small, while Montcalm remained in position beyond Quebec, visibly affected his mind and his constitution which was delicate. To Mr. Pitt he wrote, preparing him for the worst, saying,

"The affairs of Great Britain I know require the most vigorous measures; but then the *courage* of a *handful of brave men* should be exerted *only* when *there is some probability of success.*"

To those officers who shared his confidence, he often complained bitterly that he was without hope of success; he was frequently heard to sigh, and declare that he "would *never return* home, to be exposed, as other unfortunate commanders had been, to the censure and reproach of an ignorant and ungrateful populace!"

The tumult of his mind, added to the fatigues of body he had undergone, produced a fever and dysentery, by which he was for some time totally disabled.*

Finding that the savages frequently carried off his men and inflicted death on them by the most horrid barbarities, while the French Canadians vied with them in the use of the *scalping knife,* he inflicted summary justice on them both, by laying several of their villages in ashes.

In one of these conflicts the conduct of Captain Ouchterlony and Ensign Peyton, during a fearful struggle with the Indians, excited the admiration of the whole army, and occupied the attention of all the Journals and Magazines of the time. Covered with wounds, of which he afterwards expired, the captain was borne into Quebec, whither Wolfe sent more than one flag of truce to enquire for him,

* Smollet's England Vol. VII.

and to entreat the Marquis of Montcalm to take especial care of him, as being one of his favourite officers.

He was David Ouchterlony of Tillyfroskie in Aberdeenshire, who, after long service in the Scots Brigade of the States-General, had entered the British service as a Captain of the Royal Americans.

Wolfe knew that the eyes of his country were upon him; he knew the great deeds which were expected of him, and the lofty ideas his soldiers had formed of his character, their confidence in his skill and bravery, and he resolved to prove himself worthy of the standard by which they judged him, to conquer Montcalm and his difficulties, or to perish in the attempt!

It was now that he conceived the daring and brilliant idea of attempting that which the French believed to be impracticable, to scale the heights of Abraham and gain the lofty ground which overlooked the city, where the defences were *weakest*.

This plan is said to have been first suggested to him by a Scottish subaltern officer, a Lieutenant Macculloch who had personally examined the mountains. The boldness of the idea inspired Wolfe with new life and health, and raised him from a bed of sickness to lead the way to victory.

At midnight on the 11th September the great attempt was to be made.

Wolfe's spirit which had been so long depressed by illness and mortification now rose anew, and his military ardour increased with the hope of success. With his aides-de-camp and several other officers, he had a farewell carouse in his tent to wile away the time between sunset and the hour of standing to arms, the hour before they parted, perhaps to meet no more, and it was on this occasion that he sang the plaintive but noble military song, which was long so well known by his name, but which was a composition of the year 1710, when it first appears on an old broad sheet and is so stirring that we may be pardoned inserting it here.

"How stands the glass around?
For shame, ye take no care my boys!
How stands the glass around?
Let mirth and wine abound!
The trumpets sound,
And the colours flying are my boys;
To fight, kill or wound,
May we still be found,
Content with our hard fare my boys,
On the cold ground!

Why soldiers why
Should we be melancholy boys!
Why soldiers why,
Whose business 'tis to die?
What sighing? fie!

Shun fear, drink on be jolly boys!
'Tis he, you or you,
Cold, hot, wet or dry,
We're always bound to follow boys,
And scorn to fly.

'Tis but in vain,
I mean not to upbraid you boys,
" 'Tis but in vain,
For soldiers to complain
Should next campaign
Send us to Him who made us boys,
We're free from pain,
But should we remain,
A bottle and kind landlady,
Cures all again!"

So sang Wolfe, and with this song in their ears, his comrades separated for the conflict; then his final instructions were promulgated.

"GENERAL ORDERS." (The last issued by Wolfe).

"The enemy's forces are now divided, there is great scarcity of provisions in their camp and universal discontent among the Canadians.

"The second officer in command has gone to Montreal or St. John's, which affords reason for thinking that General Amherst is advancing into the colony.

"A vigorous blow struck by the army may determine the fate of Canada. Our troops below at Point Levée and Orleans are in readiness to join us; all the light artillery and tools are embarked at Point Levée, and the troops will land when the French seem least to expect it.

"The first body that gets on shore are to march directly on the enemy, and drive them from any little post they may occupy. The officers must take care that the succeeding bodies do not, by mistake, fire on those that go before them.

"The battalions must form upon the upper ground with expedition, and be ready to charge whatever presents itself.

"When the artillery and troops are landed, a corps will be left to secure the landing-place, whilst the rest march on and endeavour to bring the French and Canadians to battle.

"The officers and men will *remember* what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers are capable of doing against five weak French battalions, mingled with disorderly peasantry.

"The soldiers must be attentive and obedient to their officers, and resolute in the execution of their duty."

This document concluded by some regulations for the boats in

crossing the stream; thus the intentions of the General, and their own position and duties were fully explained to the soldiers of the army.

At one o'clock in the morning, Frazer's Highlanders, the Louisbourg Grenadiers and four Regiments of the Line, under Murray and Monckton, began to cross the river, in flat-bottomed boats in silence and secresy. The boats dropped down with the tide and river flow; but such was the rapidity of the current, that most of them landed a little below the point of debarkation intended by Wolfe, and now the daring stratagem of the latter was nearly baffled by two circumstances beyond his control or anticipation.

In the twilight two French deserters had been brought on board one of our ships of war, commanded by a Captain Smith, who lay at anchor near the northern shore. They told him that the Marquis of Montcalm was on *that night*, to receive a convoy of provisions in boats from M. de Bougainville, whose command was at a distance; and these two deserters, in the dusk of the early morning, on perceiving the British boats full of soldiers crossing the river, raised a clamour and asserted they were the convoy. On this, Captain Smith who was ignorant of Wolfe's design, triced up his gun-ports and had just given orders to fire, when the young general, ever watchful and anxious, on perceiving an unusual commotion on board, came alongside in person, and arrested the discharge of a broadside which must have roused all Quebec to arms.

The other episode is still more remarkable.

Along the shore, Montcalm had posted a chain of sentinels to challenge all boats and vessels, and to give an occasional alarm. The first boat, full of men belonging to Frazer's Highlanders, had just approached the shore, when from amid the obscurity that veiled it, the challenge of the French sentinel was heard.

"*Qui vive!*"

"*La France!*" answered a Captain of the Highlanders, with admirable presence of mind; he had served in Holland, and being master alike of the language and military customs of the French, knew in a moment the necessary reply.

"*A quel régiment?*" challenged the sentinel again.

"*De la Reine,*" replied the captain, who, by accident, knew that the battalion so designated was under Bougainville's command, and might form part of the convoy.

"*Passe,*" cried the soldier, shouldering his musket and believing that the boats were no other than the expected convoy, he permitted them to proceed; but a little lower down, another sentinel more wary than the first, hastened to the brink of the river and after challenging, added,

"*Pourquoi est-ce que vous ne parlez pas plus haut?*" (why don't you reply with an audible voice?)

"*Tais toi,*" responded the Highland officer, "*nous serons entendus!*" (Hush, we shall be overheard!)

On being cautioned thus, the sentinel retired, and the boat with its freight of kilted soldiers passed on.*

Wolfe accompanied them, and was the first who landed. The morning was intensely dark, and the stream dangerously rapid. When the young Brigadier saw the lofty precipice towering away into the obscurity of the sky, he said to the Highland captain,

"I don't believe, sir, there is any possibility of getting up, but you must now do your best."

The place where the Highlanders landed, is still named *Wolfe's* Cove.

Professor Robison of Edinburgh, who, in his youth, had been a midshipman, and who had been in the boat which conveyed Wolfe, was wont to relate, that as they drew nearer the hostile heights which overshadowed the mighty river, no sound was heard but its murmur as it chafed upon the shore. Then Wolfe, inspired by the beauty, the silence of the scene and the events that were to come, repeated to the officers in the boat those charming verses, with which the calm quiet of a country churchyard inspired the muse of Gray. "*The paths of glory lead but to the grave!*" Wolfe repeated that beautiful line with mournful emphasis, and added,

"Now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of *that* poem, than the captor of Quebec!" (*Lord Mahon*, vol iv).

One of the most active in scaling the heights and in the battle which ensued, was an old Highland gentleman between seventy and eighty years of age, who accompanied Frazer's Regiment as a volunteer, and who particularly attracted the attention of General Townshend by his venerable aspect, and the dexterous fury with which he handled his broad-sword. This person was Malcolm MacPherson, Esq., of Phoiness, in the County of Inverness.

"A long and ruinous law suit," he told the Brigadier, "and a desire of being revenged on the French for their treacherous promises in 1745, had driven him to the field in his old age as a soldier of fortune."†

The steep and wooded precipice was soon scaled by the Highlanders who slung their muskets and scrambled up sword in hand, grasping the tufts of the grass, the rocks and roots of trees in their ascent; they then dislodged a captain's guard, which manned a battery near the summit and possessed a narrow patch that enabled their comrades of Louisbourg and the Line sooner to reach the plateau which is 250 feet above the beach.

Wolfe was soon on the brow of the precipice, and with ardour

* Smollet, &c., &c.

† General Townshend, "was so struck with the old man's magnanimity that he took him home to England and introduced him to Mr. Pitt. The minister presented him to the King, who was graciously pleased to give him a commission with leave to return home on full pay."—*General Stewart of Garth.—Vol. I.*

unabated by toil or sickness, he formed the soldiers in columns of regiments, as they came up, and ere daybreak began to brighten the spires of Quebec and the broad waters of the St. Lawrence, he had his whole force in order of battle on the far famed heights of Abraham with colours flying and bayonets glittering in the rising sun. Leaving two companies as a rear-guard to keep the redoubt and cover the landing place, he began at once to descend from the table-land towards Quebec.

Montcalm now saw that a battle could no longer be avoided; and that the issue of the contest would decide the possession of Quebec, and the future fate of Canada! Marching from his camp at Montmorencie, he came boldly forward to attack the British, who halted within three quarters of a mile from the ramparts, with their right flank resting on the verge of an abrupt precipice.

The centre of the Marquis consisted of the Regiments of Bearn and Guienne, his right wing of the Regiments of La Colonie and the Royale Rousillon; his left, of another battalion de La Colonie, the regiments de La Sarre and Languedoc, a twelve-pound field-piece was planted on each flank; he had 1,500 Militia and Indians scattered among the bushes which grew in front of his line, while under M. de Bougainville were five companies of Grenadiers, 150 Canadians, 230 horsemen and 870 Militiamen; Brigadier Senzenerques was second in command; M. Beauchatel, Major of the Regiment de la Sarre was his third; but so weak were the French battalions, that their strength on this eventful day was only, as follows:—

The Regiment de la Colonie		650	rank and	file.
"	la Sarre	340	"	"
"	Languedoc	320	"	"
"	Bearn	200	"	"
"	R. Rousillon	230	"	"
"	Guienne	200	"	"

Wolfe's line was composed of the Louisbourg Grenadiers, the Frazer Highlanders, the 15th, 28th, 38th and 58th Regiments. The Light Infantry protected the left wing. A precipice rendered the right unassailable. Lascelles' Regiment, the 47th, formed in grand divisions, was the reserve. All our troops entered the action with their bayonets fixed. Including Wolfe and his staff there were only ten mounted British officers in the field, and only one piece of cannon.

The firing began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the Indian and Canadian sharpshooters, emerging from the woody banks that overhang the river St. Charles, filled all the valley with wreaths of white smoke. As the adverse lines drew near, these skirmishes slew many of Wolfe's officers, whose brighter uniforms, and whose exertions rendered them fatally conspicuous. The French commanders were frequently, in the lulls of the firing, heard exclaiming to their men,

"Marquez bien les officiers!"

Retaining their fire by Wolfe's express command, until within forty yards of the enemy's muzzles, the British suddenly poured a terrible running volley upon the French, whose movements to the front were thus checked and paralysed, while gaps appeared where the fallen and the fugitive had been a moment before. Montcalm now menanced the British left, and on being warmly repulsed, his soldiers began to waver.

It was at this moment that Wolfe was mortally wounded.

He was standing on the right flank at the head of the 28th Regiment, when the conflict was most desperate, and where he was dangerously conspicuous in front of the line, when a shot from a rifleman struck him in the wrist, inflicting a severe wound. Wrapping his handkerchief round the shattered limb, he hastened to head a charge of the Louisbourg Grenadiers with fixed bayonets, when a second shot pierced his abdomen and a third his breast. Then finding himself unable to stand, with his blood pouring from three wounds, he leaned faintly on the shoulder of Captain Currie of Bragg's Regiment (the 28th); but even while his eyes were glazing, and amid the agonies of approaching dissolution he never forgot his anxiety for the fortune of the field.

"My eyesight and strength are failing me!" said he to Captain Currie.

Now it was, that filled with fury by his fall, the whole line advanced to the charge, and flinging aside their muskets in the old Highland fashion, the Frazers rushed on with dirk and claymore, making a dreadful slaughter among the French, whom Montcalm vainly strove to rally nine ranks deep. Wolfe was meanwhile borne to the rear, where all the medical assistance that could be rendered at such a place and time was afforded him, and there he lay upon the grass just as we may see him depicted in West's celebrated picture, with his life and his blood ebbing together, his comrades sorrowing around him, and the roar of the distant battle coming by fits to his dying ear.

"They run, see how they run!" exclaimed Captain Currie, who still supported him.

"Who run?" asked Wolfe, attempting to raise himself upon his elbow, while his eyes grew more and more dim.

"The French—they give way in all directions!"

"What, do they run already?" exclaimed Wolfe, as life seemed for a moment to return, "run one of you to Colonel Burton, and tell him to march Webb's regiment to the river St. Charles, to secure the bridge and cut off the retreat of the fugitives. Now praised be God—I die happy!"

With these words he turned convulsively on his left side, and expired with the arms of Frazer, his favourite orderly, around him.

He was in his *thirty-third* year.

Already General Monckton on one side, and Brigadier Senzenerques on the other had been borne wounded from the field, and about the same time when Wolfe fell, the gallant Marquis de Montcalm, when in the centre of his line, was stretched on the earth by a mortal wound. His thigh was also broken, but he was borne by his fugitive soldiers into Quebec, whither they were followed by the nimble Highlanders, who, outstripping all in the pursuit, made a terrible slaughter among them with their claymores, though in the fury of their advance, Ross of Culrossie, Roderick Mac Neil of Barra, Macdonald of Boisdale, Keppoch, Lochgarry and many of their most distinguished officers were killed or wounded before the gates of the city were reached.

"Our regiments that sustained the brunt of the action, were Bragg's, (the old Slashers) Lascelles' and the Highlanders; the two former had not a bayonet, or the latter a broad sword untinged with blood." (Letter of an officer).

"When these Highlanders took to their broad swords," says another, "my God what a havoc they made! They drove everything before them, and stone walls alone could resist their fury."*

With his last breath Montcalm dictated a letter to General Townshend, the officer commanding the British, bequeathing the wounded and the prisoners to his care, and then being assured that his wounds were mortal,

"Thank Heaven!" he exclaimed with stern joy, "for I shall not live to see the capitulation of Quebec." After a pause, he added, "I have got my death fighting against the bravest troops in the world, but at the head of the greatest poltroons that ever carried muskets!"

This splendid soldier expired on the 14th September, and his remains were deposited in a hole which had been made by the explosion of a shell, a characteristic tomb, says a French writer, for a brave soldier who died on the bed of honour! His memory has been honoured by the letter which M. de Bougainville published on his death, and by the inscription which was engraved upon his tomb —the composition of a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres.

On the 18th September Quebec was formally surrendered by M. de Ramsay, the Governor, on the promise being given that the inhabitants were to be protected, and the rights of property and religion respected, until a general peace decided on their future condition. That all prisoners taken were to be sent to old France. Among the latter were three Chevaliers of St. Louis, five Captains of the Regiment de Bearn, one of the Rousillon, five officers of marines, two officers de Languedoc, one of La Sarre, and 189 soldiers.

The loss of the British was 57 officers and 591 soldiers killed wounded, and missing.

* Chronicle, 1759.

The loss of the French was about 200 officers and 1200 men of all ranks.

There were taken in Quebec and its vicinity, 278 brass and iron guns, 20 brass and iron howitzers and mortar beds, with 2 petards and 1,100 bombs.

Preserved in spirits, the body of Wolfe was conveyed to England in the *Royal William* man-of-war.* Mr. Pitt wept amid the eulogy which he pronounced upon the slain hero, in the House of Commons, when the monument in Westminster was agreed to, and afterwards he wrote a special letter of condolence to the mother of Wolfe. The old general, his father, had lived but to see the zenith of his son's fame, and surviving him by two months, died, and was buried at Greenwich; but the grave of the veteran had scarcely been closed, when the remains of his gallant son arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th of November.

At this time his mother was in very feeble health, and the double loss of a husband and only son affected her so deeply, that we are told by the public prints of the day, "the inhabitants of her neighbourhood sympathized with her so much, that they did not make any public rejoicings for the conquest of Quebec, lest by doing so, they might add to her grief." We are also told, that "Miss Lowther, a young lady whose immense fortune is her least recommendation, had shewn so much uneasiness at the prospect of his making the American Campaign, that nothing but the call of honour could prevail upon him to accept that command in which he fell so gloriously."

Minute guns boomed from the ships at Spithead, and the bells tolled solemnly, while all standards were half hoisted as the body of Wolfe, covered by the Union Jack, was slowly conveyed by the oarsmen, pulling minute strokes, from the side of the *Royal William* to the landing place at the Point. The garrison lined the streets, resting on their arms reversed, with drums and standards craped. Between ranks faced inward, the body was borne in a hearse, while the solemn music of a funeral march, and the dull roll of the muffled drums, stirred the hearts of all who were present. The silence of the multitude was impressive and profound.

After this, the remains were privately interred in the family vault in the parish church at Greenwich, beside those of his father, by torchlight, on the night of the 20th November. His mother attended as chief mourner.

A cenotaph in his native village of Westerham, another on the heights of Abraham,† and a noble monument in Westminster have all been dedicated to perpetuate the memory of the hero of Quebec, he, who, when just emerging from boyhood, had won that celebrity which few attain by the services and toils of a long life time.

* The *Conference* brig which brought home the body of Wolfe, after being a collier, has been destroyed by the Riff pirates. See *Times* June 1, 1855.

† Erected in 1834, and inscribed HERE DIED WOLFE, VICTORIOUS!

Various reliques of Wolfe are preserved in private hands; his spurs were lately possessed by a gentleman in Glasgow, his gloves remain in the family of General Price, then one of his aides-de-camp, to whom he handed them after his fall, and his sword is in the United Service Museum at London. His portrait, by Highmore, was placed in the National Gallery in 1859.

Lord Frederick Cavendish succeeded him as Colonel of the 67th Regiment. An artilleryman, one of the soldiers who supported him from the field of Quebec, died in 1812, a bombardier at Carlisle in the ninety-second year of his age, and Lieutenant Macculloch, the officer, according to whose suggestion, he first conceived the idea of turning the French flank by scaling the heights of Abraham, died a pauper in Marylebone Workhouse in 1793. *Credat Judæus.*

Such is the story of Wolfe! that brave soldier, who had the peculiar good fortune to die on the field of battle in the moment of victory, with the universal love of all who knew him; and who, without exciting any of that envy or malice which so often fall to the lot of the great and successful in the game of life and glory, passed away in the midst of his fame.*

GAMBIA COLONY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

(*Conclusion.*)

After the perusal of this article, the reflection on the mind of the reader will be "How can all these wasteful wars be prevented and Africa civilized?" the answer is, by "King Cotton." Let the natives of Africa but see it is their interest to grow the article, and slavery will cease; at the risk of being thought too prolix, we venture to add a few remarks on this vital subject.

Cotton has given weighty matter for thought in British possessions, owing to the continued gloomy news from the United States. It is grown more extensively in the interior of Africa than in the countries bordering on the rivers, or on the sea-coast, because the inland inhabitants have not the means of transporting ground-nuts, rice, or other bulky articles of produce of value to the coast for barter, and, therefore, do not cultivate more than sufficient for their own wants; and being thus deprived, to a great extent, of the means of purchasing the cotton manufactures of Glasgow and Manchester, they turn their attention to the growth

* The 33rd regiment is now styled the "Duke of Wellington's *own*." Why do the 67th or the old 20th forget to assume the name of *Wolfe*? In the Military Magazine for 1811, we find recorded the death, at Elmswell, of Sir Hervey Smith, Bart., aged seventy-seven, who was the last surviving officer present at the death of General Wolfe, and one of his aides-de-camp. Sir Hervey must have been then only in his twenty-fifth year." Wolfe's friend, General Yorke, who commanded the artillery at the battle of Qubeec, died at Lisbon in 1767.

of cotton and the manufacture of country cloths, in which there is a very large trade in the river; the kingdom of Wooli is quite the Manchester of this part of the coast, the plant is largely cultivated there, and country cloths are so extensively manufactured; that the King of Wooli compels merchants of the caravans, passing from the interior with produce through his dominions to the bank of the river for trade, to take a certain number of his country cloths at a fixed price, in exchange for any articles he or his court may fancy; these country cloths form a ready currency thoughout the river Gambia, as well as in the adjacent rivers of Salem and the Cazamance amongst the natives, and for all trade purposes they are as potent as the "mighty dollar."

From a return of all country and Bandi cloths, which the merchants traded in during 1860, it is apparent that 104,904 is about the number, at the average weight of 3 lbs. 314,700 lbs., and raw cotton purchased, seems to be 66 tons, or 147,840 lbs., making a total of 462,540 lbs.; this must be taken as the export trade, between the natives of the interior, and the British merchants and traders on the Gambia, and we must take into account, moreover, that many thousands of pounds were disposed of in barter by the growers to their less industrious neighbours, which have not found their way to the European market.

We find on reference to the Blue Book, that 7744 pairs of cotton cards were imported, in 1860, this requisition shows how considerable must be the cotton grown in the countries adjacent to the Gambia alone; but here in the north we have many prejudices to conquer before we can hope to vie with the south in the successful cultivation of the article so much prized at home.

The Mandingo negro is a proud warlike Mahomedan, boasting of his Moorish blood, and scorning the fetish negro of the Bights as a pedlar with no religion, nothing is so abhorrent to the mind of a Mahomedan as a man without religion. This bigot is very far from possessing the Abrahamic virtue of hospitality; but he is quite with the patriarch, where it is so affectingly described by Jeremy Taylor at page 606 of his work on the liberty of Prophesying.

This bigotry leads the Moslem negro to dislike the innovations of the unbelieving Frank and his system of continuous work, rather does this spurious Mahomedan prefer leisure time to pray and plunder his neighbour, than assiduously weeding and watching a cotton farm; but the other tribes are more industrious, those respectable Pagans, the Joliffs, and Serias, we observe generally take the lead in any improvement, and then the Mandingoes slowly follow.

The old residents on the coast will support us when we record that these Pagans are far superior to the Mahomedans, more truthful, more honest, and far more faithful in their engagements, and they are only spoilt after a long residence in the Euro-

pean towns where they learn the fatal effects of drink. The Serias and Joliffs are proud of their well-known character, and pleased to see the confidence reposed in them by the Europeans. They taunt the Mandingo, asking this idle predestinarian what is the advantage in his boasted religion? and, again, in the same ratio, the Mahomedan sneers at the Christian when his christianity does not effect his morality. We have a case in point: an old Pagan chief, at Sierra Leone, told Governor Colonel Hill, that he had two sons, one he sent to the Mission school to be educated, and the other to a Marabout fodey, or village schoolmaster, to be brought up in the precepts of the Koran; for ten years he did not see these youths, but at the respective ages of 18 and 20 they returned to the paternal roof. The Christian boy turned out a sad scamp, and is now in jail, but the Mahomedan became all that the father could desire, possessing so much sanctity and virtue that he was consulted by the people of various towns, and will soon succeed to the cap, as his father is very aged.

This anecdote is not given with a view to show the inutility of education, but to prove that the natives are not ready for such a sudden mental advancement. Bereft of example, the nominal Christian, late Pagan boy, made a sad use of the pearls placed before his mind, and gave occasion, by his falling away, for the enemies of the religion and education to rejoice.

At the present time, we think it would only be judicious to present the large towns of the interior, where it is known that cotton is cultivated, with cleaning gins, to enable them to clean their cotton more readily, and also lighten the transport, for at present the farmers bring it for sale encumbered by the seed; such an advance on our part might be inducement for greater exertions on theirs, at all events the liberality would have the effect of shewing the natives that they possess an indigenous plant we prize even more than the nuts, and for the conveyance of which we would gladly fill this fine harbour with shipping.

A letter in the "Times" of March, signed "Fact," in answer to Mr. McLeod's letter, (the Secretary of the African Aid Society), admits that, "It is an indigenous plant in Africa, and the staple of the pod is good, yet with all these advantages in their favour it does not appear that the negroes, in their native country, can, or will, apply themselves to making it an object of commercial value;" make it clear to their slow comprehensions that the cultivation is to their advantage, and then they can, and will apply themselves; have they not applied themselves to the cultivation of the nut for the last ten years, and may it not be inferred, without being thought too sanguine, that a stride in such a proportion may be made in the cultivation of cotton.

We know, for we have seen it, that it is grown by the Mandingoes very extensively here in the northern part of the coast, where the soil is adopted to its growth, as at Baddiboo and Cower

in the Salum territory, and in the lands adjacent, and bordering on the Upper Cazamance, but only for home use and for barter with their neighbours; the Jolas receiving from this ingnorant tribe, rice in exchange, but we freely admit it is not as yet known as an article of export. The profitableness of the cotton trade, at Abeokuta, is destroying the slave trade, but here, in the Gambia, it is difficult to make then ative understand that his ground-nut crop is liable to become a drug in the market for the reasons previously stated. In the light labour, and quick returns of nut farm, he sees an El Dorado, at least, for his moderate wants, in so genial a climate, whilst the care of the cotton field is laborious, requiring constant supervision and may be all destroyed in one night by any wanton cow who may take a fancy to leap the fence, yet it is cultivated for home use extensively up the river and along the coast. During the Baddiboo campaign, the wheels of our guns crushed through several beautiful fields; we observed that the plant was abundantly cultivated, the soil being extremely rich, and better adapted for the growth of this essential than that of British Combo in the Barra territory; although Mr. Brown, a very enterprising merchant of Bathurst, grew a considerable quantity of superior cotton in the former place before the years of 1853—55.

We remember well, when in the East Indies, that the Honourable the Court of Directors were in the habit of giving good salaries to experienced cotton farmers, gentlemen of the Southern States of America, to travel in Guzerat and Candeish cotton growing districts, with a roving commission solely for the purpose of instructing the ryots in the best mode of cultivating the article, and we can speak from a twelve years' residence in those countries that a practical result was arrived at from this wise measure.

In Coimbo, and in the large ceded district of Quia, so lately become a British addition to the colony of Sierra Leone, we are of opinion that such a mission would really answer; and also in the friendly neighbouring states of the three West Coast Settlements, and be a step in the right direction.

How little is known of the coast, or of its geography? Writers in England forget that it embraces a line of 800 miles, and that the state of things about the Bight is not known in the Sene-Gambia. In a leader of the 'Times' of the 13th March, 1861, we read: "Gambia, and Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle are the stations we hold to keep down the Slave trade, and to nurse the palm oil and ivory trade at the western end of that great belt of fruitful land which stretches across Africa. The Mountains of the Moon which pass across the continent from the western coast over to Abyssinia, attract the vapours and pour down rivers on either side, which naturally produce fruitful tracts where population is gathered; such of these rivers as do not waste themselves in sands, or flow to the east, come out upon this piece

of coast where our stations are, and in their way to the sea they form intricate mazes of inland waters which our cruisers sometimes penetrate. The Gambia is one of the largest of these, and we should not be very much startled to hear of one of these cruisers having cut out a slaver, or any other small affair of this kind, having taken place there." Such an event as cutting out of a slaver has not been known since the foundation of the colony in 1815. Slavery in the north of the coast is of a mild domestic character, and this is our great safe-guard, our sheet anchor, for the preservation of the legitimate trade. The dreaded rival is an exotic here, but it is indigenous to the Bights and the south, where the honest trader has not a chance of practising his vocation, and goes with the tide. That which makes the Dahomey government so bitter against Abeokuta is, that his subjects finding the cotton trade so profitable, are settling in great numbers in and around the Abeokuta, where they see an easily grown produce much in demand by the Europeans, affording by no means so precarious a livelihood as the slave-trade naturally involves.

In a very interesting article in Chambers' Journal for March, 1861, on cotton, in reference to the United States, we see the author falls into the same error, as we have observed previous writers have done, relative to the late Consul Campbell's celebrated report to Lord Clarendon, dated Lagos, January 5, 1857, making the enormous quantity of 72,000,000 pounds of cotton as exported from the Niger during the year 1856; this is an error scribendi, of an important figure here, for by the report it is only 7,200,000 lbs., from this amount the careful reader makes the deductions the writer intended he should, viz., that 500,000 lbs., only were exported to the Brazils in the shape of 200,000 cloths of native manufacture, on an average of 2½ weight of cotton; the remaining 6,700,000 lbs. were worked up into clothing for the native population. This is exactly what we are so anxious should be universally known; there is not a colony in Africa which could not startle the reader with a like return of many thousands of pounds of cotton being annually worked up into piece goods, we will not say grown, because, no doubt, if even Mr. Campbell's returns were the result of the one year's growth, 1856, natives being in the habit of storing up the article in a dry place till occasion offers for a good sale, or for weaving at his leisure. The following extract from Mr. Campbell's despatch is worthy of notice:

"Whenever the cotton fabrics of Manchester and Glasgow are introduced by way of the Niger to the upper part of the Yoruba and adjoining countries, the natives of those countries will find it cheaper, and more advantageous, to sell their cotton and cloth themselves, with the lighter but infinitely cheaper cloths of Manchester and Glasgow, in order to obtain new and useful articles which commerce will, for the first time, introduce to them, they will be induced to extend the cultivation of cotton, and the search

after those natural productions of the country, which they did not before know possessed a value."

Upon that word, "whenever," hinges a great trade to the British merchant, and a vista of blessings for the Aborigines dawns in the minds of their rulers and well-wishers; the country pagne, or cloth, is far heavier, yet it is more durable, and that is what the native considers, not the weight of the article, but its durability; for he is not given to dandyism, and for the most part wears his clothes till they drop off.

The weavers are, as we may have before remarked, not a numerous, or a respected class, as the operation of weaving is thought, in Africa, derogatory to the dignity of the Lords of the Creation, their industry will soon find another sphere, and no interests suffer that we can see by the desirable exchange, so sensibly suggested by Mr. Campbell, to sell their raw material and buy our made up cloths of Manchester and Glasgow. Six years have elapsed since the report was written. Has such a barter been effected? Have the natives learnt the use of the cotton-gin? We ask for information, the reply is interesting, for if it were possible to bring about such a civilized exchange, the whole coast would advance by rapid strides in the progress of every kind, and we really cannot see why the suggestion should not succeed; but it would require a combined crusade of the missionary, the trader, and the government official, before the native could be brought to see that his interests are interwoven with the white man's, and that, in future, he must regard his primitive loom as a thing of the past. From the extensive weaving we saw during the rains of 1860 going on in the villages around Sierra Leone, we are convinced that the cotton grown, and worked up in the colony, must be ten times greater than what we have calculated for the Gambia, and we think from the Senegal to the Gold Coast, 500 tons may be accounted as a minimum quantity of cotton annually grown by the natives for their own purposes.

How many difficulties on every side beset the administration of an African government, his council are generally of long experience, and residence on the coast; they have long given up the natives as impracticable of improvement. The new arrival meets with little sympathy in his zealous exertions. He is looked upon as a poor enthusiast, and after a few spasmodic efforts at the commencement of his term of government to effect some good, he relapses into the indifference he sees around him, and becomes a mere official of routine. Had the Elphinstones, Malcolms, Metcalfs, Lawrences, and Freres spread their togas to such enervating influences, Great Britain would not now be swaying over an Eastern empire.

May not the hand of Providence be dimly foreshadowed in the great Civil war of the United States? May not the cry of 24,892 human beings torn from their homes in one year—1860—and

ruthlessly sent across the Atlantic to work like the beasts of the field that perish, in almost, what may seem to them, another star, be too loud, too full of anguish, for this political schism, may be His great work, His mysterious agency, that the supply of cotton in the States may fail, that the miscreant Kings of Africa may at last find it their advantage to trade in cotton instead of the inhuman traffic they are so extensively engaged in?

We strongly recommend a British Protectorate on the banks of the river Gambia, from a firm conviction that an abundance of cotton would be then, at once, put into cultivation in Badiboo, and Salem, if the lives of the farmers, and the results of their industry were secured to them by British protection.

Sufficient cotton is now grown on the banks of the river to export to the Cazamance, receiving in exchange a beautiful kind of rice cultivated by an industrious but ignorant race of the Jolahs, and we know of some thousands of pounds of cotton at present stored at Sandykynybar, in the Yanimaroo country, ready for sale.

The banks of the Gambia are capable of producing an unlimited supply of cotton, and means for effecting this object has occupied much attention. We have seen good specimens of cotton grown here from seed distributed to the mercantile houses last year, which proves that Gambia can not only produce cotton adapted to native wants, but also grow a good quantity for exportation; we sent home during the year a sample of the cotton grown from imported seed, and it was highly approved of. We give this return of the quantity Messrs. Forster and Smith exported by their house to the Cazamance.

Cazamance for 1859, 60, 51 and 62.

Years.	Collected at Gambier.	Exported to Cazamance.
1859	4,522 lbs.	2,209 lbs.
1860	6,678 lbs.	6,513 lbs.
1861	7,756 lbs.	7,575 lbs.
1862	34,012 lbs.	19,040 lbs.

On 31st October, 1855, the stock of cotton in store was 41,000 lbs.; a great part of which was afterwards sold for export to Senegal. All the houses buy, and export to leeward, cotton in considerable quantity. In the year 1837, the exports of the Gambia were confined to wax, ivory, gold dust, and only 671 tons of ground-nuts were exported; but when it became apparent to the native, that he had only to work hard for three months in year, and the proceeds of his labour would meet a prompt return in Bathurst, that the nuts were not like hides, or other produce likely to remain on his hands before he could find a purchaser, but that if he filled his canoe with his produce, and arrived at Bathurst in the morning, he would return in the evening with goods, or cash in exchange; directly this was known, the increase in the exports were astonishing, and we really cannot see

any reason why the same sudden industrious movement should not follow, directly there is a prompt market in Bathurst to develope the necessary industry, which the soil and climate so greatly favour, the cultivation of the much desired article. The natives, or subtradees, tell us in the river, when we ask for their orders—

"Our employers tell us to fill up with nuts in preference to cotton, only to buy cotton if no nuts are to be procured, sooner than the vessel should return to Bathurst empty; we have only now to give it out that we prefer cotton to nuts, and we could firmly believe in a year to get any quantity."

Allowing for some little exaggeration in this statement, as the country is not thickly populated, we cannot help being sorry for the natives; they have a gold mine within their reach, and yet, instead of turning their attention to their farms, they are, by wars of sentiment, doing all they can to destroy each other. The question may arise:

"The capability of the growth of cotton must be well known by the merchant of Bathurst—how is it that as the American Civil war has lasted so long, he has not availed himself of this knowledge by buying up all the cotton, and by giving large orders for a further supply?"

The answer is very simple—because he is fearful that on peace being proclaimed in the United States, the market, in England, will be gorged, and cotton become a drug. It is true that much cotton has been burnt in America, but it is nothing compared to the large stores housed in the interior far away from the march of the Federal armies; let her Majesty's government place a protective duty on all cotton except that which is colonial grown, and the mother-country would have no cause to find fault with the lack of energy in the colonies.

To exemplify our idea, indigo was not cultivated to an amount sufficient for exportation in Bengal until the planters built factories, and advanced capital on the coming crops, thus giving the ryots a practical assurance that an eager market was on the spot ready to pay a good price for their additional labour. The farmers will then be coaxed into the extensive cultivation of an article which is, as we all know, a weed in Africa the aborigines do well know how to tend.

The Baddiboo expedition is not forgotten—nearly two years have elapsed, and not a single case of plunder has taken place—the natives are ready and most desirous of being considered British subjects, as they find they cannot govern themselves; all is now anarchy and confusion in Barra Salem and Baddiboo, and the inhabitants on the left bank at Tenderbar dread the advent of the Marabout. These countries might, in a few years, make rapid strides in the exportation of cotton, if they are allowed to reap the same advantages which are so manifest by the protectorate established in the Senegal and the Gold Coast.

The great difficulty, or inconsistency, of recognizing in the Protectorate, slavery, as an institution, has a precedent at the Gold Coast, where the Chief-Justice presides over a Court of Chiefs, as Assessor, and punishes a run-away slave, but in his curile chain in the Fort, brings the severity of the Imperial Slave Act to bear on the offender. We are far from being ignorant that it is against the principles of her Majesty's government, and of political economy, to interfere in matters of trade, yet the step here so earnestly recommended, would be, we venture to suggest, but co-operative with voluntary enterprise. The good Mr. Clarkson was of opinion that the true way to abolish slavery was to grow free cotton, and, therefore, every contribution to this desideratum is important, not merely to science, industry and commerce, but also to humanity.

Along the banks of the Gambia, the growth of cotton will be greatly aided by slave labour, as it is really difficult to designate here, who is not a slave. But as we have before explained, the slavery of the north is of a mild patriarchal character, a most excellent institution in the absence of poor-houses; it is only when the calamity of a war takes place, that the poor people are separated from their families, when the system is unnatural and hideous; now war is the chronic state of Africa, as it was with Europe in the dark ages. By the extended exercise of British power into the interior of Africa, such wars like the present will cease, slavery will fall back to the mild character it has always here been remarkable for, and produce extended, improved, and developed, bringing with it blessings untold; to use the words of a late writer on the subject: "The Gossisium herbaceum is a native of Africa, and were it not for the Slave trade, the natives would have inherited this plant as an heir-loom of their race, they would have cultivated it to a better purpose in its own habitat and their home than can be expected where the plants and the cultivators are both exiles."

There is a remaining political reason in favour of the extension of British commerce in the Gambia, in which we are borne out by a glance at the map, this colony has been gradually but securely hemmed in by the French. On the north they have subsidized the whole of the Sene-Gambia, the trade of the large salt estuary, called the river Salem, has lately become theirs, the present King of Salem was educated and crowned by General Faidherbe, the Governor of Senegal, becoming quite the vassal of the French, in the south the Cazamance river is wholly French, and the people on both banks are either subsidized, or forced into the most implicit obedience. In the event of the calamity of war with France, the position of this colony is not to be envied. Might not the establishment of a protectorate be advantageous to the defence of the colony, and the security of the trade, we firmly believe, yet in its infancy? Once the Gambia is lost, and we lose our hold of

the north of Africa, yielding to a power by no means notoriously addicted to the suppression of the Slave trade, and many miles of coast territory, obtained by the labour, expense and sacrifice of valuable British lives during the last half century.

We cannot help feeling that we are recommending an undertaking involving responsibilities so vast as to prevent the policy from being at present favourably entertained; yet those interested in Africa may be induced to recommend to the Manchester Association to take the initiative, by developing the cotton resources of the countries bordering on the banks of this mighty river.

In that case, we would propose that a small flat-bottomed vessel from 80 to 100 tons, drawing not more than six feet water, be loaded with cotton seed, (the Egyptian would be the best), and commanded by an active sailor who has served previously on the coast; that he leaves England for the Gambia late in November, with suitable accommodation for one or two European assistants in his good work, possessing some knowledge of the cultivation of the plant; that he takes on board two or three of the small country horses at Bathurst, previous to his mission up the river, as far even as Fattetender; that he lands every where distributing the seed gratis, to all the towns and villages, accompanied by the gift, not of a gin, far too extensive and complicated for the natives, but of the simple contrivance used in Turkey, as described by a traveller in the country.

"The cotton once picked from the pod is separated from the seeds by means of a very simple and cheap contrivance, the machine only cost 50 piasters, or £2, on turning the crank, the cotton separates from the seeds between the cylinder, and the latter falls on the table, whilst the fibres fall in a contrary direction." And that he distributes to the Head men of the towns, a few trifling presents of blue baft, or tobacco, to secure their good-will to the undertaking, at the same time assuring the farmers, that in the next cold season, the vessel will return to be freighted with the cotton grown from the seed.

A tribe called the Foulahs are the great cultivators of cotton, they are a nomade race, whose chief duty is to attend to their cattle; but in their leisure hours, they are very fond of the cultivation of cotton, which they work up into clothes for their own use. They came from a country far up the river, hiring the ground from the Sonninkees for the cultivation of the ground-nut; these Arabs have a tradition amongst them that they are descended from the white man. The Mandingo women cultivate cotton, between the corn, for their own use considerably, and are very clever in tending the plant, instructing their children to weed round, and pick the crops when ripe. Specimens of Gambia cotton were sent to the Home Government, by the present Governor, from the seed sent some years ago by the Manchester

Association to the house of Forster and Smith, which produces a finer cotton than that from the country seed.

Much again might be done here, as in the East Indies, by adopting the late Prince Consort's original idea of causing competition and rivalry amongst the cotton farmers by holding an annual agricultural fair at Sabbagee, or some other central spot, in the British territory; his clear mind foresaw the improvement which would surely follow to the much prized article, if a prize was given to the best cultivated field of cotton on the estate; for the best cultivated acre raised and cleaned by the women of the household; for the best, cleanest and strongest baled set of bales; to the captain and crew that will deliver a cargo of cotton of British produce in the best condition. We believe that the present enlightened Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, has successfully practised this system originated by his late Royal Highness, and not before something of the kind was required, for never was valuable produce so carelessly sent to the market as the Gugerat cotton, the staple was broken, and full of dirt and impurity; short and badly cleaned and badly packed.

It was not till he was gradually sinking into the grave, that England felt it had a genius of a General in Sir Charles James Napier, and it was not till death deprived us of our treasure that we knew we possessed so really great and good a Prince. Some years ago, we well remember an old respected nobleman about the court, himself no mean personage, assure us that he believed Prince Albert was the ablest and most accomplished Prince in Europe; our hand trembles in admiration of his worth, and sorrow at his loss when we quote that

"Death but promotes thee; all that could decline
Of thy most honoured being was—its dust!
He never dies who holds his life a trust."

CURIOSITIES OF NAVAL LITERATURE.

GROG.

"If I had a thousand sons, the first principle I would teach them should be—to forswear thin potations."—*Falstaff* (*2nd Part King Henry IV.*)

"*Définnissez vos termes, Monsieur,*" said Voltaire to a disputant; but such advice is scarcely required when alluding to "grog,"—for what Englishman can be unacquainted with the meaning of so national a word? However, supposing such ignorance possible, we may here state that "grog" is simply a mixture of spirits and cold water, minus sugar; in fact, "grog" at sea, and a "glass of cold without" on land, are all but synonimous terms.

"Grog,"—what is the derivation of this word, so redolent of nectar, and of rum—so reminiscent of Ganymede and the boat-

swain's mate? The facetious George Colman asserts that our seamen "had always been accustomed to drink their allowance of brandy or rum clear(!), till Admiral Vernon ordered those under his command to mix it with water. The innovation gave great offence to the sailors, and for a time rendered their commander very unpopular. The Admiral at that time wore a *grogram* coat, for which reason they nicknamed him Old "Grog"—so that by degrees, the mixed liquor he constrained them to drink, obtained among them the name of "grog."

But that "grog," or a somewhat similar mixture, was used in the service long before the days of Vernon, will soon be made manifest; for first, we may remark, that about the year 1421, when our Henry V. was in France, he was concerned lest his troops should "make too free with the heady wines of Champagne, he therefore issued orders that they should all mix water with their wine." Hence it appears that strong drink was diluted in the English army upwards of four centuries ago.

Next we find in the British Museum (Harleian MSS., No. 309): "The Rate of a Dyett for Souldgers and Maryners, for 56 Dayes, for the Scotch borders; temp. Hen. viii." This is a curious document, and it may interest our present race of sailors and soldiers to be informed that their brethren in the days of Bluff King Hal were thus piously rationed—that is to say, out of the before-named 56 days, for which the fleet and army were victualled, 23 days only were "Fleshe dayes," on which two meals per day were allowed; 12 were "Ffishe dayes, and fasting dayes, with *one* meale the daye;" and 21 were "Ffishe dayes for two meals!" We suspect that those "ancient mariners" were rather impatient under these hungry commemorations of the "Evyn of Phillippe and Jacobe,—of the Ascencon Evyn,"—of the "Embring dayes,"—and of the "Tewesdayes in the Rogaçon weeke." But that which particularly concerns us is, that each man was allowed a "pottell of beverage, made with 2 *partes water*, and *one of sack*."

We may here observe that as this victualling arrangement was for the Scotch borders, the supplies ought to have been on an extra liberal scale, because a courtly chronicler tells visitors to Scotland, that if they fail in carrying provisions with them, they will get none there. How would the stern old moralist have chuckled at reading to Boswell, Froissart's ungracious account of our Northern brethren! "They be like wylde and savage people—they dought ever to lese that they have, for it is a poore countrey. And when the Englishmen maketh any rood or voyage into the countrey, if they thynke to lyve, they must cause their provysion and vitayle to follow them at their backe, for they shall find nothing in that countrey."

Further, in the 3rd volume of "State Papers," there is a letter from "the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII., dated from the citie of Dublin, the 19 Novembre,

1545." This letter dwells on the equipment of the fleet, and on the "presting and victualling of shippez." Among the provisions are enumerated: "Bacons, Beffes, Biskett, Flower, Benes, Butter, Hering, Eles, and Cheses;" and among the drinks are mentioned, besides, "Beare,"—

"Wyne, Sake, 6 tonnes, maketh beverage . . 18 tonnes.
"Wyne, Gascoyne, 11 tonnes, maketh beverage. 16 tonnes."

So that in this, as in the preceding document, the sack was ordered to be reduced into "two water grog,"—that is, the beverage consisted of one-third sack, and two-thirds water. Probably the custom prevailed from the first establishment of the Royal Navy.

What was this sack? We are told by Stevens, that commentators on Shakspeare, have only mystified the question. Sack is here mentioned as a wine, and it was evidently stronger than "Gascony wine," because it was ordered to be more diluted. Johnson says that the sack of Shakspeare is believed to be what is now called "sherry;" and Falstaff, who so eloquently insists on drinking as an incentive to valour, is loud in his praise of "sherris-sack." Moreover, the redoubtable knight forswears "thin potations," in favour of "sack." May we not, therefore, infer that the "sack" of those days was a rather more stimulating drink than our sherry, which, we rather opine, would have been classed by "lean Jack," among his "thin potations!" Sack, at all events, was then and afterwards in general esteem, for we are told in "Tatham's Fancie's Theater," (1640) that—

"The very children, ere they scarce can say
Their Pater-noster, or their Christ-crosse A,
Will to their parents prattle, and desire
To taste that drinke which gods do so admire."

Besides, so nutritious was this beverage once considered, that it was proverbially called "Bristol milk;" "whereby," says Fuller, in his "*Worthies*," "Xeres, or sherry-sack is intended." He adds, "Some will have it called milk, because such wine is the first moisture given infants in this city."

But let us bethink ourselves. Is not this chapter headed "grog?" And yet we have—however unconsciously—been enlarging on the composition of negus.(2) Negus and the British Navy! Shade of Boscawen forgive us—for, verily, we should no more think of developing the thews and sinews, the brawn and muscle of the British tar with draughts of negus, than with delicate applications of Rowland's Kaiydor and Circassian cream. Negus and the British Navy!—as well compare a marling-spike with

——— "the mast
Of some great ammiral;"

a mole-hill with Olympus! Bear with us, therefore, although we further illustrate our subject by dwelling on so lady-like a beverage

as negus. To this end we now direct attention to a northern hero, Sigurd Magnusson, the first and the last of the Scandinavian sea-kings, who went to the crusades. He sailed, A. D. 1110—1112, with fifty ships. Landing at Ascalon, and finding no one there to quarrel with, he proceeded to Jerusalem to pray. We are further informed in Latham's "*Norway*" that, at Constantinople, his men were taken ill, as Hannibal's were at Capua. The wine of the country disagreed with them. Their king was their medical attendant. He taught them to mix water with it. Sigurd Magnusson was the *inventor of negus!* He threw a swine's liver into a keg of brandy, and observed that it was consumed by the alcohol. He tried the same experiment upon the biliary organs of a malefactor, and with the same satisfactory result. He concluded from this that(3) spirits were bad for the health. Verily, there is nothing new under the sun. We lately heard a medical teetotaller bring forward the same fact as an argument against brandy punch. He little knew that he was retailing an experiment seven hundred years old.

How the learned disagree! We have just stated that a grim sea-king was the first who brewed a glass of negus; whereas, we shall soon make it appear that the honour of the discovery is due to no less a personage than Bacchus himself—to "Bacchus ever fair and young"—

"Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine,
After the Tuscan mariners transform'd,
Coasting the Tyrrhene shore, as the winds listed,
On Circe's island fell."

Thus—quoting from Dr. Milligan's "*Curiosities of Medical Experience*"—"the ancients were in the habit of diluting their wine with water. The Lacedæmonians accused those who drank it pure, of acting like Scythians—an expression introduced ever since Cleomenes, the Spartan, had learned to drink freely amongst them. The Thracians were also accused of this practice, which clearly proves that it was not general. Philochorus reports that Amphictyon, King of Athens, learned to *mix wine and water from Bacchus* himself, on which account he dedicated an altar to the God. According to Athenæus,(4) this dilution was of various strength, sometimes in the proportion of 1 to 2—at others of 1 to 5."

To this we may add that, the Romans used vinegar to mix with water for the drink of their soldiers. Thus in Becker's "Gallus," we have "vinegar water, posca, a common drink of soldiers in the field." And in Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, "posca" is defined to be "sour wine mingled with water;" and each of these authorities quotes the following passage from Plautus:

"Alii ebrii sunt, alii *poscam* potitant."

So also Plutarch, in his life of Cato the Censor, states that, "he drank nothing but water, except that when almost burnt up with thirst, he would ask for a little vinegar, or when he found his strength and spirits exhausted, he would take a little wine."

The above allusion to vinegar, reminds us of Froissart's account of the equipment of the French fleet intended to invade England, in the year 1386,—in which account we learn that among other savoury viands,—to wit, "yolks of eggs in powder,"—the ships were supplied with "onions and *verjuice*." Hence a seaman of those days

"———— for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and tipples verjuice."

But whither will our subject lead us? We commenced with "grog," and, although the spirit-stirring theme has degenerated into notices of sack, and negus, and vinegar, and verjuice,—with grog we will briefly conclude.

We are aware of the successful experiment made by Sir John Ross,(5) who, amid the rigours of an Arctic winter, and to the satisfaction, real or supposed, of his ship's company, reserved the stock of rum, not to drink, but to serve as fuel in case of shipwreck.

We also know, that the allowance of grog has been greatly reduced in the British and American Navies; and that the banner of the "stars and stripes," meekly floats over the stalwart and pious crews of "temperance" whale ships—crews, whose daily prayers, like grateful incense, ascend heavenward—crews, whose spiritual interests yield to no lesser motives than temporal advantage—crews, in fine, who reverently hallow the Sabbath, and whose public worship on that sacred day is never interrupted, unless the exciting cry, "there she blows," announces the approach of a whale(6).

In reply to all this, and to much more, we readily admit that the abuse of ardent spirits has been abundantly proved; but hence has not their use been too hastily condemned? "Be persuaded, Sir, to give up coffee," said an anxious friend to Voltaire; "it is a slow poison." "Very slow indeed," said the philosopher, "for I have taken it these eighty years." And notwithstanding the adverse opinions of some medical gentlemen, we rather think that "grog," used with discretion, is a poison equally lingering as coffee. Be this as it may, it should be borne in mind that, there are two sides to a question, and two parties to a suit; and we suspect that, let the philanthropist condemn "grog" as he may, the time is not yet come in which our seamen will willingly forego the indulgence in moderation, even if they consent to abstain from the old-fashioned "Norwesters,"(7) the receipt for which was, "fill half the glass with rum, and the other half with strong rum and water."

NOTES.

Note (1). "*Brandy or rum clear.*" "Whereas it is of very

pernicious consequence, to suffer the seamen to drink in drams the allowance made to them of any kind of spirituous liquor in lieu of beer; and it having been found by experience, that the serving it mixed with water is very conducive to the preservation of their health; every commander is therefore strictly charged, never to suffer any kind of spirituous liquor to be issued by itself, to the company of the ship or vessel under his command; but to cause the allowance for all the officers and company, to be every day, mixed with a due proportion of water upon deck, in the presence of the lieutenant and two other officers of the watch, who are to be strictly charged to take care that the men be not defrauded in their allowance."—*Naval Instructions, 9th edition, printed* 1758.

Note (2). "*Composition of negus.*" "Wine and water, it is said, first received the name of negus from Colonel Francis Negus, who was Commissioner for executing the office of Master of the Horse, during the reign of George I."—*Notes and Queries. No.* 244, *July* 1*st*, 1854.

Note (3). "*Spirits were bad for the health.*" "It has often been observed how analagous to the qualities of things, are the names given to those things by uncivilized people. For example, the Indians call spirits 'fire-water;' and our term *ardent spirits* is scarcely less expressive, for it is derived from the Latin *ardere*, to burn."— *Notes and Queries, August* 14*th*, 1852.

Note (4). "*This dilution was of various strength.*" "The Greeks of old mixed their liquor. Thus, it is old Chian that our friend is treating us to, which will bear the water well; so mix two parts water to one of wine, and put some snow into it." —*Charicles*, by *Professor Becker.*

"Wine was always drunk diluted, and to drink it neat was looked on as a barbarism."—*Plato, Leg.* 1. *p.* 637. According to Ælian, Var. Hist. ii. 37, Zaleucos imposed a law upon the Locrians, according to which any person doing so, even if sick, unless by the prescription of a physician, was punishable by death. The custom of diluting wine can be traced up to the earliest period, and its origin is referred to Amphictyon.—*Athen ii. p.* 38, *&c. &c.* "The usage continued long in force, and any departure from it was not only considered a sign of great intemperance, but as highly injurious, both mentally and corporeally." (*Charicles*).

"From Herodotus, we learn that the Spartans fancied Cleomenes had gone mad by drinking neat wine, a habit he had learned from the Scythians." &c., &c. *Ibid.*

"There was always more water than wine, and half and half was repudiated as highly intoxicating. From Athenæus, Plutarch, and Eustathius, we gather that usual proportions, were six parts of water to two, three, or four of wine." *Ibid.*

"The custom of mixing all the wine at once, lasted until a late period, as appears from Theophrastus." "Occasionally the water and the wine were mixed in the separate goblets. *Xenophanes, ap. Athen, xi. p.* 782." *Ibid.*

To conduct the Symposion, a Symposiarch was elected (chairman). "He was generally chosen by the throw of the astragali." "Plato, however, makes Alcibiades elect himself to this office." The Symposiarch determined the proportions of the mixture. *Ibid.*

Note (5). "*Experiment made by Sir John Ross.*" "There was only one year's allowance of spirits, which was a subject of rather congratulation than otherwise, since there can be no question of their pernicious effects in these frozen climates; one of those being, I have no doubt, to increase the tendency to scurvy. It was necessary, however, that what we had, should be reserved for the future parties on land excursions, where it might often prove of considerable, if temporary service; or as might become necessary for our use in case of shipwreck, and our being condemned to take to the boats; since it would then be valuable, not merely as an article of diet, but as fuel; orders were accordingly given to stop the use and allowance of grog, while it was very satisfactory to find that these were received without remonstrance."—*Second Voyage in search of a N.W. passage, by Captain Sir John Ross.* Sir John adduces other arguments in favour of abstinence from "grog."

Note (6). "*Announces the approach of a whale.*" We have read somewhere that, in the midst of Divine Service on a Sunday, a congregation near the sea coast were told that a ship was wrecked in the neighbourhood. Hereupon, the contrite sinners simultaneously gave up prayer for plunder, and were all rushing out of church when the shepherd of this unruly flock admonished them, bidding them wait until he had descended from the pulpit in order that "they might all start fair." It seems in like manner, that many pious captains of American whalers are rigid observers of the sabbath, but yet if a whale appears during Divine Service, all "start fair," to attack the leviathan.

Thus, the Reverend Titus Coan, an honoured missionary at the Sandwich Islands says, with not less truth than with justifiable irony, that there are some captains, "who will consent to be very pious, and hold religious meetings on the Sabbath, when there are no whales. Of course, they always keep a man at the mast-head, on the look out for the oil of joy to the whalemen, while the rest look up for an 'Unction from the Holy One,'—or in other words, one man looks out for worldly, while the rest look up for heavenly good. Now should it so happen that the prayer of this mast-head minister should be first granted, the raising a whale during Divine Service, and should he from his lofty pulpit cry out, 'there she blows,' then what a thrill of joy electrifies all his hearers! How soon the lesser desire yields to the greater! How quick, and how thrilling the response from the quarter-deck, 'Where away? Lower the boats! Bear a-hand boys!' Now the scene changes. Devotion does not cease, but it is turned into another channel. Prayer, reading, sacred melody, exhortation, all give place to the weightier matter of pursuing this moving sea

God! The object of devotion thus changed, interest, zeal, fervor, energy, are all quickened and strongly developed."

"True, most irreligious men ridicule this kind of piety, and despise its selfishness, and inconsistency, and Lord's Day whalemen often complain that it is hard to maintain religion, and especially so, to keep up Divine Service at sea. No doubt it is hard, and perhaps it is impossible to exercise true religion in connexion with Sabbath-breaking, the two cannot be reconciled. No man can serve two masters. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon!"—Quoted by the Reverend H. Cheever in "*The Whale.*"

Note (7.) "*The old-fashioned Norwesters.*" "Old sailors often talk of 'Thumb Grog,' or 'Thumb-brewed Grog,' which they explain thus:—of a cold wet night, at the striking the bell, when the watch came down wet, and everything was very dark, some of them used to mix or brew their grog by dipping their thumb into the glass or can, and ascertain by feeling (as they could not see well) when they had put enough rum into it before adding water. The joke used to be, that the night was so cold they had no sensation in the tips of their thumbs, and, consequently the rum came up to the middle and half filled the glass before they felt it, and thus 'thumb-brewed,' was unusually strong. May not this phrase have been applied to ale-brewed of extra strength? I once heard an old 'Salt' give a receipt for a 'Norwester,' 'Fill half the glass with rum, and the other half with strong rum and water.'" *Nauticus, Notes and Queries, 2nd Series,* IV, 500.

GREECE AND HER YOUNG KING.

George I. of Greece has arrived at his new capital, and has issued a manifesto becoming a young monarch who wishes to win a place for himself in the hearts of his subjects. He promises to observe the constitution, and to avail himself of the counsels of the most experienced men of Greece, without regard to old political dissensions. Nothing could be more promising than such a declaration—but King George raises our expectations to the highest point when he declares his object to be, "to make Greece the model state of the East." As long as Turkey and her dependancies continue in their present condition, and that those countries with Greece, represent the "East" in the vocabulary of European politicians, the Helenic kingdom must be unfaithful to her traditions, and must misuse her capabilities, if she do not become the model state of the East. And yet, whilst professing this lofty ambition for his new country, the young king acknowledges that he brings neither ability nor experience to the task he has undertaken, but he very touchingly says, that he has brought a sincere love for his people, and that he believes in the identification of his future des-

tiny with theirs. To an impressionable people like the Greeks, whose hereditary jealousy of foreign interference in their home administration has been quickened by recent experience, these assurances must be particularly pleasing. And the young king still further endeavours to soothe the sensitive nationality of his subjects, by telling them that he will try to love their customs and will respect their manners and language.

The prospects of Greece are of the best, and her friends feel greater confidence in her future than they did thirty years ago, though then the feat of establishing a constitutional monarchy was crowned with a poetical halo, where the glories of the past seemed to cast an anticipatory brightness on the future. If under the reign of King Otho, Greece did not make all the progress as a nation which those who understood her capabilities expected, the causes are now too patent to allow any stigma to rest on the Hellenic people. With the charity that respects the errors of the dead, we will allow the politically defunct Bavarian dynasty to rest in peace.

When Greece, in her first struggles against the tyranny of Turkey, attracted the eyes of Europe, no where was the interest she excited more powerful than in England, and some of the best names of Britain are interwoven with the history of the Greek War of Independence. There is, so to speak, an odour of greatness hanging round Greece that bids defiance to time. A nation that had achieved every species of glory whilst the rest of Europe was sunk in barbarism; a nation whose poets, orators, statesmen and warriors, both maritime and military, furnish names that represent our ideal of excellence; a nation in short, that was the cradle of European civilization, had claims which appealed to the sympathies of the learned and the wise. Still, it cannot be denied that the aid afforded to Greece when she first rose to assert her rights was given somewhat in the same spirit in which we lay offerings on a shrine. It was given rather as a tribute to departed worth, than from the conviction that the land of Pericles and Themistocles could again become a self-governing nation. The modern Greeks laboured under the proverbial disadvantage of being the descendants of great men, and because their ancestors were so mighty, it was argued by a strange process of induction, that the existing race must be worthless. But the Greeks proved the fallacy of the argument, and the name of Kanares alone is sufficient to redeem the military spirit of Greece from the charge of degeneracy. We have agreed to pass over in silence the mismanagement—to give it no worse name—of public business under King Otho, but before drawing attention to the more salient points at present noticeable in the aspect of Greek affairs, we shall say a few words about a deep under-current, that since the days of Byron, Hastings and Canning, has flowed steadily beneath the tide of Hellenic feeling. This is an attachment to England, an admiration for her institutions, and a belief that like institutions are best suited to develop the moral and material resources of Greece. If it be

true that a liberal form of government is the natural offspring of a maritime country, we may find in geographical similitude, one source of the sympathy exhibited by the Hellenes for England. No continental kingdom has, in proportion to its extent, so vast and so deeply-indented a line of sea-coast as Greece. Her children are perforce sailors and merchants, and the civilizing spirit of commerce naturally loves free institutions. From the first hour that Greece was released from the Turkish yoke, and placed under the Protectorate of Russia, France and England, the Hellenes undeviatingly upheld the British constitution as the ideal of what they wished their government to be. In the early years of his reign, King Otho was beloved by his subjects, and regarded with favourable eyes by the foreign friends of Greece. But evil days came, and the young king having become older, had also grown despotic—the friends of freedom were disappointed, and frowned alike upon the Hellenes and their king. At length the bloodless revolution, unique in its kind, took place, and King Otho returned no more to Athens.

How far England was instrumental in the overthrow of the Bavarian dynasty in Greece, is an inquiry which, we believe, nobody has yet made; but it is not the less true, that she had, indirectly, a large share in bringing about that event. King Otho and his ministers had long ceased to be identified with the Hellenic people; but patriotic Greeks, who mourned the faded hopes that had budded thirty years before, still believed that their country might be regenerated. With the tenacious admiration of English institutions which has become a characteristic of the Greeks, the press was the means chosen to admonish King Otho and instruct his people. A Hellenic merchant, living in London, established a newspaper printed in the Greek character, the name of which translated was, "The British Star." This journal was illustrated with wood-cuts, and divided into two parts: one, and by far the smaller, was devoted to politics: the other, to literature, science, and subjects of general information. The political articles were such as the state of public affairs in Greece may be supposed to elicit from the pens of truthful men, well acquainted with the subject on which they wrote. To speak the whole truth under the circumstances, involved allusions not very flattering to others, as well as King Otho; and Ali Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a despatch to Earl Russell, complaining of the introduction into the Sultan's dominions, through the British post-office at Constantinople, of a Greek Journal printed in London, and containing articles calculated to create discontent amongst the Sultan's subjects. Upon receipt of this despatch, Mr. Xenos, the proprietor of the "British Star," received notice from the Foreign Office that his journal could no longer be permitted to enter Turkey through the British post. This was virtually tantamount to suppressing the paper, for when liberal England refused to transmit through her post a journal printed in her own capital, it was no wonder that despotic Russia and Greece

had denied admission to printed opinions deemed too liberal. Mr. Xenos expostulated, and even offered to withhold the political sheet of his journal, if the literary and scientific were allowed to travel through the British post, until further arrangements should be made. No terms would be listened to, the Foreign Office was despotic, and Mr. Xenos's patriotic attempt to serve his country would have been for ever frustrated, had not the British press taken up the case. The English journals regarded the arbitrary suppression of a newspaper printed in London, as an infraction of the liberty of the press, and boldly spoke their opinions. The affair was brought before Parliament, and created a great sensation. Englishmen are jealous of the privileges of the press, and many who had never heard of the "British Star" began to make enquiries, and so the state of Greece, the sympathies of her people and the mismanagement of her government came to be very much talked of. Leading articles appeared in the "Times," in which the history of Greece, from the War of Independence, was reviewed; and the writer recalled the time when Greece was the petted child of Europe. An article in the "Times" denouncing the "dull tyranny" of Bavarian rule in Greece nearly synchronized with the "bloodless revolution" that barred King Otho's return to Athens.

Again the Hellenic throne was vacant, and the Anglo-Saxon sympathies of the people found loud expression in a cry for an English prince to rule over them. Prince Alfred could not be spared for Greece, but the Hellenes would take no denial, and elected him their king without his own consent. Greece had recovered all her former popularity, and was again the *enfant gaté* of England. Not being able to give her an English prince, we did the next best thing we could for her, and helped to place on the Greek throne a young prince closely allied to our Royal Family.

Greece is now placed in a more favourable position with regard to England than she ever before occupied, and her young monarch may be able still further to increase the political stability of his new kingdom by a matrimonial alliance. So far everything looks well, but unfortunately there are some dark shadows in this bright picture. We live in a working-day world, and though our imaginative faculty may delight to travel back and upwards in the regions of heroic poetry, the faculty of judgment most frequently exercises itself in a downward descent upon the homely calculations, dependant upon pounds, shillings and pence. The poet has assured us that the sweetest lips require substantial food, and that the tenderest of passions cannot be nourished on flowers, and to this we may add, that the most patriotic undertakings cannot be carried out without the aid of the vulgar machinery kept in action by monetary supplies. The Hellenes felt this from the first moment of their re-appearance as a nation. But their good friend England was rich, and not unwilling to lend—and so Greece borrowed. But we are a common-place people, and pride ourselves upon our national

solvency, and we like to see our friends keep faith with us and with others. Now it unfortunately happened that the unpaid Greek loans made in England were of old date, and the bonds representing these debts were not always in high repute on the Stock Exchange. During the latter years of King Otho's reign, Greece had lost so much of her popularity, that she seemed in a great measure to have slipped beyond the range of public opinion; but upon the election of King George, better hopes sprang up, and we saw Greece in fancy, standing out in the full sunshine of commercial prosperity and honour. Again, the common-places of life were brought before our eyes in a report drawn up by Kehayas, the Greek Minister of Finance. According to this report, Greece wanted a fresh loan, to be raised, of course, in England. A part of this loan was to be employed in the liquidation of the old debts, and a part was to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the coming coronation of the King. We shall not here enter into the details of Kehayas' report, nor the controversy it provoked in the English journals; we shall merely say, that whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the feasibility of Kehayas' measures, these were forgotten, when Calligas, the Minister of the Interior, came out with the declaration, that Greece ought to repudiate old debts and abandon the idea of a loan. The real friends of Greece were shocked at such a proposition. Greece repudiate her debts, and declare herself a bankrupt! And that too at a moment when, through the generosity of England, her territory was augmented and her revenues increased by the annexation of the Ionian Isles. It must not be supposed that all the Greek Ministers share the sentiments of Calligas; on the contrary—Rouffos, the President of the Provisional Government, as well as others, adopted the views of Kehayas; but Calligas found supporters in those, of whom numbers exist in every country, men to whom private gain is dearer than national honour. One of the measures proposed by Kehayas for liquidating the public debts was collecting the arrears of taxes, which in the recently unsettled state of the country could not have been conveniently done. It unfortunately happens, that many members of the new Chambers are debtors to the State on the score of these taxes, and will, it is feared, find specious reasons for sacrificing the financial reputation of their country. Then the Ministers of War and Marine can see no reason for the reduction of the army and navy, a retrenchment proposed by the Minister of Finance, though it is pretty plain that Greece, placed under the Proctectorate of three great Powers, can have no necessity for a large navy, and that under such circumstances, her standing army need not be very numerous. Here we see men who have a personal interest in supporting the proposition of Calligas, and wishing to see the public debts ignored. We can understand how men indebted to the State may not experience very pleasurable sensations on learning that an inexorable Minister of Finance had resolved to exact the payment of their

debts, and we have no difficulty in believing that Ministers of Marine and War may believe it derogatory to their dignity to see a reduction made in the numerical force of the departments over which they presided. But how a statesman of Count Sponeck's reputation could believe it better for Greece to ignore her debts in order to avoid the necessity of making a loan, is what we cannot understand. Such an opinion uttered by the Danish adviser of King George, fell with a chilling influence on the Greek bondholders in London. The Count argued, that there was a part of this money which the Greeks never received, and that King George ought not to burden himself at the commencement of his reign by recognizing these debts. These arguments do not really touch the question. The loans were made in the name of Greece, and the bonds that represented these loans were purchased as Greek stock. A declaration of bankruptcy would not be a glorious commencement of a young king's reign; nor would Count Sponeck need much reflection to be convinced of this. But there are amongst the Greeks themselves, numbers to whom such a proposition would be as revolting as it appears to their English friends.

When King George visited the British capital on his way to his new kingdom, he was waited on by two deputations; one represented the Greeks resident in London; the other, the members of the Philhellenic Committee. We have already alluded to the direct influence exerted by England on the destinies of the Hellenic people, some thirty years ago, when modern Greece emerged into national existence. We have alluded to the indirect influence of England, through the press, in bringing about the downfall of the Bavarian dynasty; and of this latter species of influence, the Philhellenic Committee furnishes another proof. This committee is composed of noblemen and gentlemen distinguished in public life, who wish to see Greece become all that she has a right to be in the eyes of the nations, and who, by their advice and protection—so to speak—afford the Hellenic people aid as beneficial in their present position, as that which in other times they received from this country under more imposing forms. The Philhellenic Committee owes its existence to the exertions of Mr. Stefanos Xenos, that indefatigable patriot, who once attempted to familiarize his countrymen with a knowledge of English literature, manners and customs, by means of a newspaper, established in London at his own expense, and who met with opposition in the exertion of his good designs, from a quarter that such opposition ill became. He afterwards conceived the very large-minded project of instructing his compatriots by the living voices of men, whom a Foreign Office missive cannot silence. The great object of the Philhellenic Committee, is to aid in utilizing the help that England is always willing to give to Greece, and to assist King George and his ministers in developing the moral and material resources of his kingdom. It is almost superfluous to say, that the Philhellenic Committee is utterly opposed to the policy of

such ministers as Calligas,* who advise Greece to ignore her debts.

Besides the financial problem presented to the young King of Greece, he has to encounter annoyance from the very ungracious behaviour of the Ionians. Whilst "the seven fair pearls" were under the protectorate of Great Britain, we heard nothing but complaints from their inhabitants. Now that we have made them a present of their nationality, they are not content. England, in giving up her wards, stipulated that they should contribute £10,000 annually to the civil list of their new king. The Ionians declared unanimously in favour of annexation to Greece proper, and having accepted this boon from the hands of England, they object to comply with the stipulated conditions. This is, we repeat, a most ungracious proceeding, and does not seem to imply that the Ionians set a very high value on the nationality for which they clamoured so loudly.

Let us hope that these dissonances, which mar the harmony of Greek progress will speedily be stilled, and that the Hellenic people will, under their new monarch, combine to attain the position he desires for their country as the "model state of the East."

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL WASHINGTON, F.R.S.

HYDROGRAPHER OF THE ADMIRALTY.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Rear-Admiral Washington, Hydrographer of the Admiralty. He died at Hâvre, on the 16th September last, after a painful illness of several months duration, brought on by excessive mental labour. About the beginning of last summer his medical advisers strongly recommended a complete cessation of his duties; and he accordingly went to Normandy, where he frequently spent his vacation. This, however, afforded him no relief; and his bodily frame continued to give way under the pressure of a complaint which, with but slight external symptoms, had been from the beginning of the present year undermining his constitution.

The Admiral was in his sixty-fourth year when he died, having been born on the first day of the present century.

He entered the Navy on May 15th, 1812, as a first class Volunteer on board the Junon, 46 guns, Captain James Sanders, fitting for the North American station, where he took part in many operations in the River Chesapeake. He assisted in making prizes of several of the enemy's vessels, and contributed to the complete

* Since the arrival of King George at Athens, there has been a complete change of ministers.

discomfiture of fifteen gun-boats, that had been dispatched for the express purpose of capturing the Junon, after an action of three hours fought on June 20, 1813. Removing as midshipman in the following October to the Sybille, he sailed in that ship in 1814, under Captain Forrest, with the Princess Caroline, Captain Downman for the latitude of Greenland, in fruitless pursuit of the American Commodore Rogers. In November of the same year, having returned to England, he entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and this unquestionably was the turning point in his career. Naturally of studious habits, he turned to the greatest advantage the opportunity afforded him of improving his education; and the mental training he thus received, enabled him in subsequent years to improve the talents he possessed, not in the accumulation of wealth, but in advancing the interests of his profession, and in helping forward the cause of humanity. On leaving the Royal Naval College, he was received in May, 1816, on board the Forth, Captain Sir Thomas Louis, under whom he was again employed for upwards of three years on the Coast of North America. He then in succession joined the Vengeur and the Superbe, both on the South American Station, where he remained until after his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, which took place on the 1st January, 1821. He was subsequently employed on particular service, and in August in 1830, was appointed to the Royal George, 120, as flag-lieutenant to Admiral Sir John Poer Beresford, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, continuing to serve under that officer in the Queen, until advanced to the rank of Commander in 1833. To the active service, consequent upon his various appointments, he had united the practice of maritime surveying, and the combined pursuits of a scientific hydrographer and geographer. In 1835 he succeeded Captain Maconœhie as Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London, but resigned that office in 1841, on being appointed to continue the survey of the North Sea, which had for some time been in progress. During this undertaking, in which he was continually engaged until the close of 1844, he was occasionally occupied in correcting the existing charts, as the positions of the shoals and the directions of the navigable channels had in many cases become changed.

In 1842, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain in compliment to the King of Prussia. This survey was Captain Washington's last service afloat. In 1845, he was appointed a commissioner for enquiring into the state of the rivers, shores, and harbours of the United Kingdom, the duties of which office brought him into contact with a large number of the seamen and fishermen of the United Kingdom, in whose temporal and spiritual welfare he took unceasing interest from this period until the day of his death.

He was subsequently engaged in an enquiry into the condition

of our large fisheries on the North-East coast of Scotland. His able report and the clear plans of the different classes of fishing boats, which accompanied it, prepared expressly by Mr. James Peake, Master-Shipwright of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, deservedly attracted considerable attention.

"When we remember," said the late Admiral, "that the fishing boats of the United Kingdom amount to probably 36,000 boats, manned by 150,000 men and boys, it will be admitted that this class of men deserves some consideration, and that as far as may be their small harbours should be deepened to enable them to obtain shelter in time of need, and at all states of the tide."

In the year 1862 Captain Washington was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

As we feel that a brief account of this valuable public servant would be incomplete without a sketch of his labours in advancing the Life-Boat cause, we trust it may not be thought inappropriate to relate briefly the manner in which the present organization of the Life-Boat system was materially promoted by the late Admiral Washington.

In 1849, an awful accident occurred at the mouth of the Tyne. A Shields Life-Boat, manned by 24 pilots had gone off to the rescue of a shipwrecked crew. The boat was upset, and twenty of the gallant fellows unhappily perished on the occasion.

This dreadful calamity excited his greatest sympathy, and induced him to put forth his best energies to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. He then fortunately made the acquaintance of a nobleman of kindred feelings—we allude to Admiral Algernon Duke of Northumberland, K.G., who possesses what may be termed an hereditary sympathy for the Life-Boat work. His Grace gave him *carte blanche* in regard to any expenses that might be incurred in procuring, by public competition, a better class of Life-Boat.

Accordingly, we find that in 1850, Captain Washington drew up the following hand bill, which was extensively circulated on the coasts of the United Kingdom and in many foreign countries.

"To Boat-builders, Shipwrights, &c.

"Great loss of life having occurred from time to time on the Coast of Northumberland, and elsewhere, by the upsetting of life-boats, and especially in the case of the Shields Life-Boat in December last (1849) whereby 20 pilots were drowned. Notice is hereby given that with a view to the improvement of boats to be employed for such purposes, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, offers the sum of one hundred guineas for the best model of a Life-Boat, which may be sent to the Surveyor's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House London, by the 1st day of February, 1851.

"Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the

Navy, has consented to act as a final referee in adjudging the reward.

"And His Grace offers the further sum of one hundred guineas for building a life-boat according to the model which may be approved of.

"It is considered that the chief objections to the present life-boats generally speaking, are:

"1. That they do not right themselves in the event of being upset.

"2. That they are too heavy to be readily launched, or transported along the coast in case of need.

"3. That they do not free themselves of water fast enough.

"4. That they are very expensive.

"It is recommended that the models be made on the scale of one inch to a foot, and that they be accompanied by plans, specifications, and estimates. The models will not be detained beyond the 1st of April, in case the respective builders should wish to send them to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

(Signed) "JOHN WASHINGTON, Captain, R.N."

The result of this notice was that 280 models and plans were sent to Somerset House for competition. Captain Washington, Mr. James Peake, and Mr. Joseph Prowse, Draughtsman, of Her Majesty Dockyard, Woolwich, devoted themselves unceasingly for six months to the examination of the models and plans. On examining the papers, it was found that there was a want of exact information on many points, and accordingly a circular naming the several particulars required was sent to each contributor. The answers to these circulars with the original descriptions, specifications, and plans of the several models make five folio manuscript volumes, containing much useful information on the subject of life-boats and form a valuable record and work for reference.

A general review of the models soon pointed out that they might be advantageously grouped according to their characteristic features: thus there were several models in the shape of pontoons; catamarans, or rafts formed a second group; a third group may be described as having for its type a troop boat or steamer's paddle box boat; a fourth as partaking chiefly of the north country coble; and lastly a group composed of the ordinary boat in every day use, slightly modified according to the nature of the coast they were intended for.

After examining the models separately, so as to ascertain their form for pulling or sailing, their dimensions, capacity for holding water, area of delivering valves, weight, nature and amount of extra buoyancy, and trying experiments in the Thames, on their relative stability, power of self-righting, and readiness in freeing themselves, having also prepared a description of several, and added a few remarks, each model was brought forward in turn before the

General Committee, the description and remarks read over, discussed, corrected, and agreed upon.

The difficulty then arose, where so many boats were nearly alike, of deciding on the relative merits of each. In order to ensure that no good quality should be overlooked, and to obviate the possibility of bias, the Committee agreed upon those points which they considered the essential qualities of a life-boat and their order of precedence. A certain numerical value was then given to each of these qualities according to its importance, so that the whole total number should amount to one hundred marks. It may be interesting to state the qualities referred to, and the degree of importance attached to them by the Committee. They are as follows:—

	Nos.
Qualities as a rowing boat in all weathers	20
Qualities as a sailing boat	18
Qualities as a sea-boat; as stability, safety, buoyancy forward for launching through a surf, &c	10
Small internal capacity for water up to the level of the thwarts	9
Means of freeing boat of water readily	8
Extra buoyancy; its nature, amount, distribution, and mode of application	7
Power of self-righting	6
Suitableness for beaching	4
Room for, and power of carrying passengers	3
Moderate weight for transport along shore	3
Protection from injury to the bottom	3
Ballast, as iron 1—water 2—cork 3	3
Access to stem or stern	3
Timber heads for securing warps to	2
Fenders, life-lines &c.	1
	100

It will be seen by the above table that the Committee considered it an essential requisite in a life-boat that she should be a good rowing boat, able to put off from the beach in any weather in which a boat can live at sea, as without the power of doing this, other good qualieties would be of no avail. To this then was awarded the highest number. As on the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk where the wrecks generally occur on outlying sands, nearly all the life-boats go off under sail, and, as it was evident some of the best models were prepared with this view, it was considered that these also were entitled to be placed on a par with boats built chiefly for pulling; but as rowing is the general rule around the coast, and sailing the exception, a slight difference was made in favour of the former.

This preliminary table arranged, all difficulties vanished. Each model was again brought forward in its turn, each of its qualities

was named and examined in order, the number or proportion of the whole number, according to its merits was proposed, agreed upon, and set down in a column. After some days, when many models had been examined, these numbers were added up, and the relative order of merit in the several boats established. The six boats that stood first on the list were then, for the third time, brought forward and placed together side by side, their several points again examined, and the models carefully compared with each other, the result was a confirmation of the values already adjudged. The model by Mr. James Beeching of Great Yarmouth, obtained 84 marks; and that being the highest number, the premium offered by the Duke of Northumberland for the best model of a life-boat was accordingly presented to Mr. Beeching.

During this period of investigation the Duke of Northumberland himself was not idle. He saw the absolute necessity of giving practical effect to the important labours of his Life-Boat Committee.

He believed that this could only be efficiently accomplished by offering the result of the labours of his Committee to the National Life-Boat Institution. We remember very well the great anxiety of His Grace at the time, and the many interviews he had on the subject in the beginning of 1850 with the late Mr. Thomas Wilson the respected chairman of the Institution.

In the beginning of the ensuing year, His Grace consented to become the President of the National Life-Boat Institution, in the welfare of which he has ever since taken the liveliest interest.

The Committee, however, were not satisfied with Mr. Beeching's Boat, and the Admiralty were asked by His Grace to allow a Life-Boat, from Mr. Peake's design, to be built in Woolwich Dock-yard, which request was readily complied with.

After a long series of trials, and after undergoing many alterations, this boat was completed and presented to His Grace, who had three others built similar to it at his own expense, and one on Beeching's design, with boat-houses and transporting carriages complete, for the use of the fishing stations and shipwrecked crews on the coast of Northumberland.

After these boats had been tested on the coast in high surfs, the National Life-Boat Institution proceeded to build others on the same plan, although cautiously at first, which plan with but slight modification and some improvement in form, it has continued to adopt up to the present time. It now possesses more than one hundred of these self-righting boats, and a large number of them have also been built by the Messrs. Forrestt for many of the European Governments and for some of our Colonies. The renovated fleet of Life-Boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, towards the formation of which Admiral Washington so materially contributed, save from sudden death every year between 300 and 400 shipwrecked persons on our coasts.

The result of the labours of the Northumberland Committee was embodied in an elaborate report prepared by the late Admiral which will long remain a monument of his ability and assiduity in the cause of humanity. This report, which is accompanied by a plate of the prize life-boat and of several of the principal boats brought under the Committee's notice, was published at the sole expense of the Duke of Northumberland. Copies of it were presented by His Grace to all the competitors for his prize, to the principal authorities in the United Kingdom, and to the Maritime Governments throughout the world.

Together with this Report was published the first Wreck Chart of the British Isles. Its unique appearance excited great attention, and to the late Admiral is unquestionably due the credit of the compilation and publication, under the authority of Government, of a Wreck Register and Chart of the United Kingdom. Wreck Registers and Charts have ever since been published, and are now issued annually under the authority of the Board of Trade. It is hardly possible to calculate the benefit the cause of preservation of life from shipwreck has derived from the publication of these important national documents. The result however is now clearly seen by the importance the public attach to the philanthropic labours of the National Life-Boat Institution which has become one of the most important benevolent Institutions in England.

We have thus given a brief sketch of the important nature of the disinterested labours in which Admiral Washington took an active part for so many years.

At the next meeting of the Institution, after his decease, its Committee passed the following resolution of condolence to his widow :—

"The Committee of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution desire to record their sincere regret at the loss sustained by the lamented demise of their distinguished colleague, Rear-Admiral John Washington, F.R.S., Hydrographer of the Admiralty, who, during a long series of years, rendered such important services to the Life-Boat cause.

"The Committee also entertain a high sense of the late Admiral's unceasing devotion to the interests of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, which he so materially assisted in conjunction with Admiral Algernon Duke of Northumberland, K.G., in resuscitating in 1851."

In the year 1855, Admiral (then Captain) Washington was appointed by Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., then first Lord of the Admiralty, to the responsible office of Hydrographer of the Admiralty on the retirement and special recommendation of the late Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, F.R.S., to whom he was much attached. With reference to this appointment, Sir James stated on one occasion in the House of Commons, that during his long official life no appointment made by him had afforded him

more satisfaction than that of Admiral Washington. To the duties of that office, Admiral Washington devoted himself with such assiduity, that his valuable life was unquestionably brought to a premature end by over mental exertion, in connexion with it.

"When first appointed to the Surveying service," writes a gentleman who had served under Admiral Washington in that department, "no officer could have carried on the duties with more zeal, activity, and intelligence. His zeal and abilities were conspicuously shewn forth by the mass of information he published to the world during the few years he was at the head of the Hydrographic Office, in charts, sailing directions, tide tables, &c. Indeed, he had not held that appointment above three or four years before he had arranged for publication the large amount of surveys and other useful information which had accumulated in the office. His quickness and clearness of judgment in revising charts and other office works were conspicuous to every one, and the amount of work he undertook and accomplished, shewed his great application and abilities."

Thus he continued to discharge, without intermission, the onerous duties of his office. Returning in the evening to his own home, these duties were occasionally pursued until the early hours of the morning. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and no labour, no trial, was too great for him, so long as his public duties were satisfactorily discharged.

In 1833, Admiral Washington married Eleonora, youngest daughter of the Reverend H. Askew, Rector of Graystock, in Cumberland, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. He was an affectionate husband and a tender father. His long illness he bore with much Christian fortitude. Uncomplainingly he suffered during the five months of his severe illness, not a murmur ever escaping his lips.

His funeral took place at the Protestant Cemetery of St. Marie, Hâvre, on the 19th September, with every demonstration of respect on the part of the Foreign authorities of the town. Admiral Washington's character was much valued in France, and in consequence immediately his decease became known, the heads of departments at Hâvre, civil, naval, and military, expressed their desire to attend the funeral. Officers and men of the Imperial Yacht Prince Jerome, to the number of forty, formed part of the cortège. The English ships in the harbour hoisted their colours half mast high, and the captains of two large steamers volunteering their attendance, six of their seamen were gratefully accepted by the family as bearers. The French authorities all attended in full uniform, and the inhabitants of Hâvre thronging the streets silently and reverently testified their respect and regret. The Naval Aide-de-Camp to the English Embassy in Paris, and another English Naval Officer were also present. The unexpected sympathy shown by the French in thus honouring the Admiral's

memory, was gratefully felt and acknowledged as a consolation by his afflicted family; and the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty afterwards expressed officially to the Authorities of Hâvre, their deep sense of the honours so gracefully bestowed.

Thus closed the life of one of the most valuable officers in Her Majesty's Service. That his years should have been cut short in the midst of an active professional life must be to Admiral Washington's friends an occasion of regret, but they may, however, feel grateful that so much had been accomplished by him.

The deceased was a fluent and industrious writer, and was the author of various pamphlets and reports, but he took especial pains in the careful preparation of the Report of the Northumberland Life-Boat Committee, and in the Lecture he delivered in 1852 before the Society of Arts on the progress of Naval Architecture, and on Life-Boats as illustrated by the models of boats and shipping collected together in the Great Exhibition of the previous year.

Temple, London, November, 1863 RICHARD LEWIS.

THE VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

These are out at last. This egg of one year's incubation has been hatched, and we are wiser now; but beyond multiplying forms, and slightly increasing the number of ambiguous sentences, we really see little change from the Regulations formerly existing. The extent of the capitation grant is defined, and adjutants are turned into paymasters; they being made responsible for the expenditure of this grant, and yet told that they are in no way to interfere with financial arrangements; and the officers of the Volunteer Force are to be removed unless they learn their duties; excepting, in such instances, as their ignorance is condoned by their influence.

Taking these Regulations separately, they appear contradictory, and are disappointing; but as a whole they are to be commended, and if met in a good spirit by officers commanding battalions, as also by officers of independent corps, will serve the purpose well of making a fine force permanent and fairly efficient in military duties; but no regulations, no field exercise, that was ever written will make our Volunteer force thoroughly efficient, and willing to yield up a portion of time (which is in its case most truly money) unless all connected with it, from inspecting officers, commanding officers, and adjutants, down to drill instructors, are both willing and able in their respective callings.

The men, that is the rank and file of the Volunteer Force, now know their work, and expect, at least, as much knowledge in those commanding them. The day is past when Jones from the shop, or Smith from his farm, looked on at a regiment manœuvring,

and wondered why one man roared out words of command, and then all the rest moved about in apparently inextricable confusion to come after a while into a long line, or several rows. Smith and Jones, with hundreds more, look on now at Aldershot, or even in the Park, and understand well the meaning of words of command, and comment freely and sensibly on the way the manœuvre has been performed. They see how it is done, and can be done; they see that as privates, or non-commissioned officers, they are not very far behind the men before them, and they also see that the fault is none of theirs, but solely is attributable to those set in authority over them.

Now we presume it is neither the wish of the Government nor of the country generally to take away aught from the purely voluntary nature of this force, but in giving an allowance, whether it be in the shape of clothing, money, travelling money, or mere pay, they have a right to demand a certain standard of efficiency for the same; but the man drawing this allowance, giving up so much precious time, and fulfilling the part required of him has an equal right to demand the other side fulfilling, also, their part of the contract, and giving them every opportunity of being efficient.

The new act for the Volunteer Force requires that in an Administrative Battalion, every man, to be returned effective, must have attended three battalion drills and six company, and in a consolidated battalion three company and six battalion drills; and little enough these are; still the attendance is to a certain extent irksome, and in an Adminstrative Regiment not unattended with expense, more especially the assembling for battalion purposes—therefore on such occasions a thouroughly instructive drill should be ensured. It is useless to write paragraphs about, "field officers commandimg," and adjutants instructing in drill, when the first, although at clause 88, said "to have the general charge of the drill, and responsible that uniformity in drill is preserved," generally is a civilian, having no knowledge of military matters, or an old military veteran wedded to Waterloo, who never appears among the men excepting to spoil a parade, and the second, though "appointed to give instruction," cannot demand obedience, and has no defined position among the officers of the battalion, but holds a Queen's commission as adjutant (whatever rank that may be) and is serving with the rank of a captain only in the county. If it is necessary for Volunteers to be effective, and to receive certificates of efficiency from a properly qualified judge, it is as necessary that those commanding them should be equally, if not more efficient, as also that those persons on whose certificates only can an allowance be drawn, should in such regiments hold a position not inferior to those whom they teach, and to whose efficiency they are called upon to certify. The command of individual corps is not so great a matter of consideration as is the command of a battalion. The personal influence of the

captain and his purse may serve to keep the company well up to the standard, but neither influence nor purse will excuse the field-officer who induces five hundred men to come many a long mile to a battalion parade to be blundered over by him, and in the usual set speech of thanks at its finish to say all was splendidly done and it counted as one drill towards the Government demand.

This must not be. In the command of these Volunteer battalions (administrative more particularly) political views must be put on one side and the command given only to men who know their work or appear likely to do so.

That there is a difficulty in finding such men for commanding officers we know well, but in every county and in most of our large towns are field-officers on half-pay or retired, who are sufficiently well off to support the expense, and who on such a command being offered would accept the same and its responsibilities. This would be the more easy as the residence of the field-officer commanding at head-quarters, or indeed in the county is unnecessary, and even under the present routine not carried out.

The commanding officer of an adminstrative battalion should be well informed on all duties connected with his battalion through other means than an adjutant's report. He should be able to command his own regiment, and at least once a quarter visit with his adjutant every corps of which his battalion is composed; thus not only supporting this officer, but increasing his own knowledge of those under him.

For this, as also to cover an immense expense of postage, a slight increse to the vote in supply might be made. The bills for postage and travelling allowance duly vouched for being charged in the adjutant's quarterly demands.

The limited space at our disposal will not allow of the entering at length into other details contained in the New Regulations. We must remark, however that the attestation of drill instructors for the regiment instead of for separate corps is an improvement, but the limit of three or four of these useful men for a battalion, page 91, will necessitate their frequent shifting from one company to another, and no man of standing and acquirements will be content with two shillings and sixpence a day covering everything They will sigh for their regiments and cause no good feeling in the battalion, by drawing comparisons between the performances of its various corps. We think each company should as formerly be entitled to a drill instructor, but this individual to be liable to be occasionally moved in the battalion.

Mr. LAIRD ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Those who are accustomed to read the Parliamentary debates, and to study the speeches made in both Houses during the five or six months in the year that our hereditary and chosen legislators are assembled at Westminster, must feel either greatly disappointed, or greatly delighted, when the Usher of the Blackrod summonses the members of the Lower House to hear their Royal Mistress thank them for their liberality in readily granting the supplies requisite for carrying on the public Service, release them from further attendance in the Hall of St. Stephens, and allow them to return to their boroughs and shires. The delighted portion of these readers and students, most probably consists of those whose *duty* it is to be politicians, and who are consequently compelled to wade through all the nonsense which is contained in the Parliamentary intelligence columns of the press; the disappointed portion, is composed of those who obtain their information as to current events of a public nature principally from the questions put to, and the replies made by the Ministers of the Crown, and who consider that the "newspapers are not worth reading while the House is not sitting." It is, we presume, for the special benefit of this latter class of readers, that one of the most popular weekly periodicals, which is to be found on nearly every drawing-room table on Saturday afternoon, and which is frequently *looked* at and admired on Sunday, generally devotes one or two columns of closely printed matter to the proceedings of "Members out of Parliament," and furnishes a summary of the sayings and doings of those gentlemen who break the monotony of the recess by addressing their constituents and supporters, and by talking to them on questions of public interest.

Some of the Members of the House of Commons have been so long accustomed to make themselves heard during "the recess," that we should feel almost disappointed were we not to see their speeches in the provinces fully reported. Mr. Roebuck, for instance, generally favors his constituents at Sheffield with a long address on home and foreign affairs, in the Cutler's Hall. Mr. Alderman Salomons makes a point of inviting his admirers to meet him at Greenwich. Mr. Williams always renders an account of his stewardship to the free and independent electors of the liberal borough of Lambeth. The members for Essex frequently attend the meetings of county agricultural Associations, and display their powers of oratory before their bucolic audiences. Mr. Cobden seldom allows the autumn to pass without issuing a pamphlet, or making a speech containing the usual string of complaints against the warlike propensities of Government, and the baneful influence of the aristocracy. From most of these honourable representatives of the people, we generally expect to have a repetition of what they have uttered in their places in Parliament, or a statement of their opinions on

"current events." Their speeches are, generally not deserving of special notice, particularly in a professional publication like the *United Service Magazine*. It is only when public men, who are supposed to be great authorities, call attention to matters connected with the Naval and Military Affairs of the country, that we feel disposed to comment on their remarks, and to place before our readers the real state of the questions brought under consideration.

This is the object we have in view, in alluding to the speech recently made by Mr. John Laird at the distribution of prizes to the Volunteers at Birkenhead. Having been one of the most eminent ship-builders in the United Kingdom, and still having a great natural interest in all matters relating to naval construction, the statements made by him with regard to the proceedings of the Lords of the Admiralty in the management of the large establishments placed under their control, must of necessity have great weight, and are no doubt received with much confidence by his admiring audience and the easily guided public. The success, too, which has attended the celebrated Confederate Cruiser, that was constructed by his sons, and the exitement caused by the seizure of the two iron steam Rams which were supposed to be built for the government of Richmond, have tended to give to Mr. Laird's speech an importance which it could not otherwise have enjoyed; and as some of his statements are evidently based on "false premises," we will show concisely on what points he was right, and those on which he was wrong.

After entertaining, with so much liberality, the officers and men of the Channel Squadron, it could not be expected than any one connected with the Port of Liverpool, would speak in terms of anything but laudation of the *personnel* of the navy; and while the remembrance of the civic feast was fresh in his memory, it was but natural to suppose that Mr. Laird would have a kind word to say of those who were yesterday his guests. After telling his audience that he had never met a set of men better adapted to fill the position they were placed in, than those of the Channel Fleet, and alluding to the character, conduct, and abilities of the officers, he gave it as his deliberate opinion, that "the army and navy is kept in the hightest possible state of efficiency," We receive this unqualified praise for as much as it is worth; its value can only be tested by what followed. Words of praise sound dull in the ears of those who are accustomed to think and speak of all matters connected with Government in a tone of complaint, and we cannot wonder, therefore, that Mr. Laird carried his audience with him when he found fault with the authorities for adopting the Armstrong gun, and for attempting to construct ships on any other plan than that which he approved.

These great merchant princes and large manufacturers and ship-builders are so much accustomed to be considered great luminaries in

To conduct the Symposion, a Symposiarch was elected (chairman). "He was generally chosen by the throw of the astragali." "Plato, however, makes Alcibiades elect himself to this office." The Symposiarch determined the proportions of the mixture. *Ibid.*

Note (5). "*Experiment made by Sir John Ross.*" "There was only one year's allowance of spirits, which was a subject of rather congratulation than otherwise, since there can be no question of their pernicious effects in these frozen climates; one of those being, I have no doubt, to increase the tendency to scurvy. It was necessary, however, that what we had, should be reserved for the future parties on land excursions, where it might often prove of considerable, if temporary service; or as might become necessary for our use in case of shipwreck, and our being condemned to take to the boats; since it would then be valuable, not merely as an article of diet, but as fuel; orders were accordingly given to stop the use and allowance of grog, while it was very satisfactory to find that these were received without remonstrance."—*Second Voyage in search of a N.W. passage, by Captain Sir John Ross.* Sir John adduces other arguments in favour of abstinence from "grog."

Note (6). "*Announces the approach of a whale.*" We have read somewhere that, in the midst of Divine Service on a Sunday, a congregation near the sea coast were told that a ship was wrecked in the neighbourhood. Hereupon, the contrite sinners simultaneously gave up prayer for plunder, and were all rushing out of church when the shepherd of this unruly flock admonished them, bidding them wait until he had descended from the pulpit in order that "they might all start fair." It seems in like manner, that many pious captains of American whalers are rigid observers of the sabbath, but yet if a whale appears during Divine Service, all "start fair," to attack the leviathan.

Thus, the Reverend Titus Coan, an honoured missionary at the Sandwich Islands says, with not less truth than with justifiable irony, that there are some captains, "who will consent to be very pious, and hold religious meetings on the Sabbath, when there are no whales. Of course, they always keep a man at the mast-head, on the look out for the oil of joy to the whalemen, while the rest look up for an 'Unction from the Holy One,'—or in other words, one man looks out for worldly, while the rest look up for heavenly good. Now should it so happen that the prayer of this mast-head minister should be first granted, the raising a whale during Divine Service, and should he from his lofty pulpit cry out, 'there she blows,' then what a thrill of joy electrifies all his hearers! How soon the lesser desire yields to the greater! How quick, and how thrilling the response from the quarter-deck, 'Where away? Lower the boats! Bear a-hand boys!' Now the scene changes. Devotion does not cease, but it is turned into another channel. Prayer, reading, sacred melody, exhortation, all give place to the weightier matter of pursuing this moving sea

William Armstrong, he (unintentionally, no doubt) argued in favour of the Crown; and on the evidence of the Deputy Accountant-General of the War-office, prove that the work done by a private company could have been performed at Woolwich Arsenal at a saving of no less a sum than £240,000 on an expenditure of £600,000.

This may, perhaps, account in some measure for the great waste which, according to Mr. Laird, has taken place in the public expenditure during the last few years. "I do believe," he said, "that the money wasted in the naval administration of this country is something fearful. We have spent from £30,000,000 to £33,000,000 sterling in the last three years, and got a number of large ships afloat, none of which will be of any use to us to carry on a war in the circumstances in which we shall most probably be placed." It may be worth while to see how these thirty or thirty-three millions have been spent, or, as Mr. Laird has it, wasted. The sums voted on the Navy Estimates during the last three years have been as follows, viz.:

For the financial year	1861—62	£12,279,475.
" "	1862—63	11,605,655.
" "	1863—64	10,736,032.
For the three financial years . . .		£34,621,162.

But a great portion of this amount has been expended on votes which are not affected by the description of ship of which the navy is composed—whether of wood, or wood and iron combined, or iron solely—whether on the cupola or broadside principle. Moreover, a considerable part of the sum which the vessels added to the Royal Navy during the three years in question have cost, has gone into the pockets of private ship-builders. That this is the fact will be seen from the following statement of figures taken from the Navy Estimates. The sum voted for Her Majesty's establishments at home and abroad, wages to artificers &c. employed in those establishments, for the purchase of naval stores for the building, repairs and outfit of the Fleet, and for new works, improvements and repairs in the Yards, &c., was in the year:—

1861—62 . .	£3,973,961.
1862—63 . .	3,633,067.
1863—64 . .	3,169,870.
	£10,776,898.

While the amount required during the same period, for the purchase of engines, &c., for ships built by contract with the Thames Iron Company, Messrs. Laird, and others, was in—

1861—62 . .	£1,621,892.
1862—63 . .	1,453,561.
1863—64 . .	857,349.
	£3,932,802.

The sum total of all the money which has been spent during the time alluded to by the representative of Birkenhead, for the purposes to which he refers, is therefore between fourteen and fifteen millions, and of this sum, nearly four millions have gone direct into the pockets of the owners of private establishments. How large a portion of the last-mentioned four millions has gone to swell the profits of the Contractors, they alone can tell,—but, judging from the example quoted by Mr. Laird, we may reasonable conclude that it is very considerable, and that the same work might have been done as well in the Government establishments, at a saving of at least a million and a half.

While there are so many Members of the House of Commons having a direct interest in persuading their colleagues that work can be performed cheaper and better by private firms than by public officers, we must expect to spend a large part of the money voted by Parliament for navy and military purposes, for the benefit of a class, instead of for the good of the general public; and the Ministers, who have the courage to look the truth boldly in the face, and act solely on their own judgment—doing what they really believe to be the best for Her Majesty's Service—deserve the highest praise, and the support of all who have the interest of the country at heart. It is, therefore, very gratifying to learn from the figures given above, that the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget have been gradually reducing the votes for vessels of war to be built by contract; and that during the present financial year, there will be spent not more than one half of the sum which was required three years ago, for the same purpose. This circumstance is the more appreciable, as only a few years ago both the First Lord and the Secretary of the Admiralty appeared to be strongly imbued with the idea that we ought to resort more than we had hitherto done to private enterprise. Experience has, however, now taught them that the plausible statements made by the commercial leaders of the House of Commons are really valueless, and that it is greatly to the advantage of the crown and of the public to manufacture rifles at the Government works at Enfield; to cast heavy ordnance in the Arsenal at Woolwich; to cure salt meat for the navy at Deptford Victualling-yard; to construct ships in the Royal Dock-yards, and to use Her Majesty's transports in the conveyance of troops between England and the Colonies. The returns which were published last autumn with regard to the cost of removing military reliefs in the "Himalaya," were not to be gainsaid, and they are confirmed by the performances of that valuable ship during the present year. We have not before us a detailed account of what she has really done, but we believe that we are very near the truth in saying, that since February last, the "Himalaya" has conveyed a whole regiment from England to the Cape of Good Hope, another from the Cape to the Mauritius, returned to the Cape, and thence to Portsmouth, with a similar cargo,—again gone to the Cape, and on to Ceylon, with the 25th

Foot,—landed them there, and taken on another battalion to the seat of war in New Zealand. Could any of the much praised, and deservedly mueh admired, steam vessels belonging to the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom have performed the same service in the same time, and in the same satisfactory manner?

Every allowance must be made for the feeling which evidently pervaded Mr. Laird's speech, when he alluded to the Controller of the Navy, and his assertion, "that it is supposed when a gentleman is appointed to that post, whatever his antecedents may have been—however respectable he may be—however good a sailor he is—he must needs carry all the ship-building brains of the country in his head," must be taken for just what it is worth, and for nothing more. Who is it, we might ask, that supposes the officer in question has such capacious brains as he must needs possess if Mr. Laird's assertion be true? Certainly not the Controller of the Navy himself; nor the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty, by whom he was appointed; otherwise he would not have been bold enough to have recommended, and they would not have incurred the responsibilty of sanctioning, the appointment of Mr. Reed as Chief Constructor of the Navy; nor would there be any use in having two other Constructors and an Engineer-in-Chief attached to the ship-building department.

Of equal value to the foregoing were the remarks made by the honourable gentleman with regard to the system adopted in fitting out men-of-war in the Royal Dock-yards. He instanced Portsmouth. "The ships there cannot fit out in the docks,—they go to Spithead, and their stores are taken off to them." We need not waste our own time, or that of our readers, in showing how far from correct the Spithead part of this statement is,—we will rather return to the more agreeable task of expressing our cordial assent to the recommendation for increasing the dock and basin space at the Government ports, and of indulging in the hope that, when Parliament meets, Mr. Laird will say to the Government and the House of Commons (as he said at Liverpool to the Volunteers). "We want two or three millions to make perfect accommodation," and that he will succeed in getting the money voted; for we entertain, with him, no doubt, that "if the money is given now, the Admiralty will save that expenditure in two or three years." We fear, however, that when February arrives, and the Navy Estimates for 1864-65 are ordered to be printed, we shall be of Owen Feltham's opinion that "it is best to hope only for things possible and probable;—he that hopes too much, shall deceive himself at last."

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had denied admission to printed opinions deemed too liberal. Mr. Xenos expostulated, and even offered to withhold the political sheet of his journal, if the literary and scientific were allowed to travel through the British post, until further arrangements should be made. No terms would be listened to, the Foreign Office was despotic, and Mr. Xenos's patriotic attempt to serve his country would have been for ever frustrated, had not the British press taken up the case. The English journals regarded the arbitrary suppression of a newspaper printed in London, as an infraction of the liberty of the press, and boldly spoke their opinions. The affair was brought before Parliament, and created a great sensation. Englishmen are jealous of the privileges of the press, and many who had never heard of the "British Star" began to make enquiries, and so the state of Greece, the sympathies of her people and the mismanagement of her government came to be very much talked of. Leading articles appeared in the "Times," in which the history of Greece, from the War of Independence, was reviewed; and the writer recalled the time when Greece was the petted child of Europe. An article in the "Times" denouncing the "dull tyranny" of Bavarian rule in Greece nearly synchronized with the "bloodless revolution" that barred King Otho's return to Athens.

Again the Hellenic throne was vacant, and the Anglo-Saxon sympathies of the people found loud expression in a cry for an English prince to rule over them. Prince Alfred could not be spared for Greece, but the Hellenes would take no denial, and elected him their king without his own consent. Greece had recovered all her former popularity, and was again the *enfant gaté* of England. Not being able to give her an English prince, we did the next best thing we could for her, and helped to place on the Greek throne a young prince closely allied to our Royal Family.

Greece is now placed in a more favourable position with regard to England than she ever before occupied, and her young monarch may be able still further to increase the political stability of his new kingdom by a matrimonial alliance. So far everything looks well, but unfortunately there are some dark shadows in this bright picture. We live in a working-day world, and though our imaginative faculty may delight to travel back and upwards in the regions of heroic poetry, the faculty of judgment most frequently exercises itself in a downward descent upon the homely calculations, dependant upon pounds, shillings and pence. The poet has assured us that the sweetest lips require substantial food, and that the tenderest of passions cannot be nourished on flowers, and to this we may add, that the most patriotic undertakings cannot be carried out without the aid of the vulgar machinery kept in action by monetary supplies. The Hellenes felt this from the first moment of their re-appearance as a nation. But their good friend England was rich, and not unwilling to lend—and so Greece borrowed. But we are a common-place people, and pride ourselves upon our national

since, all trading to the Havannah and the Brazils with flour, and returning with tobacco, cigars, sugar and other colonial produce. These ships are all built on the open beach, with the stern part actually in the sea itself at high water. They are constructed entirely of oak, which is brought at great cost from the mountains near Burgos, and sawed up by hand; consequently must be very expensive ships. As the Spanish vessels are, in addition, navigated by crews half as numerous again, if not double those of English vessels, there is no fear of competition with those of our own nation. They are all coppered on the 'gridiron,' after having been first launched with the usual ceremonies, to see if they are water-tight. During the course of coppering, they are necessarily wet and dry every tide, but I never heard that they were on that account more liable to decay than our own ships. I should imagine, on the contrary, that from their careful and expensive mode of construction, the Spanish ships ought, at any rate, to be very durable. The fishing and pilot boats of the country are models of scientific boat-building, skimming over the waves like swallows in chase of flies, but whether their build is the result of deep study, or merely traditional and "by instinct," I cannot pretend to say. That they are wonderfully beautiful to look at, and fast sailors I can testify from my own knowledge, and the Basque sailors as well as, indeed, those of all the coast of Spain, are not inferior to any in the world. With such elements, and some of the finest harbours in Europe, Spain ought to go ahead again, and, in fact, is doing so as fast as she can.

Although the government of Spain, as such, is strictly Roman Catholic, and may be called, in fact, "bigotted," this is, in reality, only "political," for individually I never found the Spaniards either bigotted or illiberal. Like other people, they do not like to hear strangers and foreigners abusing and maligning their country, of which they are justly proud, for it is truly a magnificent one; but only let them alone, and they will abuse themselves and it, to your heart's content, and accuse themselves of all the faults and vices under the sun. They are particularly honest and conscientious as merchants, and very punctillious in their intercourse with strangers.

The clergy has fallen very much in popular estimation during the present century, and has now very little influence with the people. During the recent civil war, apart from the Basque provinces, the clergy of Spain took very little part in the struggle. It is not to be supposed that they would not have preferred, as a body, that Don Carlos should have triumphed, as he was the incarnated principle of orthodoxy and absolutism; but the people at large were so universally determined to be free, and cared, in reality, so little for the clergy, that the latter dared not attempt, openly, to take any part in the political strife of parties. As regards the parochial clergy, the parish priests, I can speak from ex-

debts, and we have no difficulty in believing that Ministers of Marine and War may believe it derogatory to their dignity to see a reduction made in the numerical force of the departments over which they presided. But how a statesman of Count Sponeck's reputation could believe it better for Greece to ignore her debts in order to avoid the necessity of making a loan, is what we cannot understand. Such an opinion uttered by the Danish adviser of King George, fell with a chilling influence on the Greek bondholders in London. The Count argued, that there was a part of this money which the Greeks never received, and that King George ought not to burden himself at the commencement of his reign by recognizing these debts. These arguments do not really touch the question. The loans were made in the name of Greece, and the bonds that represented these loans were purchased as Greek stock. A declaration of bankruptcy would not be a glorious commencement of a young king's reign; nor would Count Sponeck need much reflection to be convinced of this. But there are amongst the Greeks themselves, numbers to whom such a proposition would be as revolting as it appears to their English friends.

When King George visited the British capital on his way to his new kingdom, he was waited on by two deputations; one represented the Greeks resident in London; the other, the members of the Philhellenic Committee. We have already alluded to the direct influence exerted by England on the destinies of the Hellenic people, some thirty years ago, when modern Greece emerged into national existence. We have alluded to the indirect influence of England, through the press, in bringing about the downfall of the Bavarian dynasty; and of this latter species of influence, the Philhellenic Committee furnishes another proof. This committee is composed of noblemen and gentlemen distinguished in public life, who wish to see Greece become all that she has a right to be in the eyes of the nations, and who, by their advice and protection—so to speak—afford the Hellenic people aid as beneficial in their present position, as that which in other times they received from this country under more imposing forms. The Philhellenic Committee owes its existence to the exertions of Mr. Stefanos Xenos, that indefatigable patriot, who once attempted to familiarize his countrymen with a knowledge of English literature, manners and customs, by means of a newspaper, established in London at his own expense, and who met with opposition in the exertion of his good designs, from a quarter that such opposition ill became. He afterwards conceived the very large-minded project of instructing his compatriots by the living voices of men, whom a Foreign Office missive cannot silence. The great object of the Philhellenic Committee, is to aid in utilizing the help that England is always willing to give to Greece, and to assist King George and his ministers in developing the moral and material resources of his kingdom. It is almost superfluous to say, that the Philhellenic Committee is utterly opposed to the policy of

Spanish nation, with the exception of a small faction chiefly confined to the mountainous parts of Navarre, Alava and Biscay.

This Prince had narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Spanish corps under General Rodil, at Santarem, in Portugal, whither he had gone to countenance his brother absolutist, Don Miguel in 1833. It was only by the mediation of the British Secretary of Legation, that he was allowed to embark in an English frigate instead of falling into the hands of the Spanish division, which had been sent to assist in terminating the Civil War in Portugal, in conjunction with the Duke of Terceira, the troops of Don Miguel and Don Carlos being totally surrounded at Santarem.

From England Don Carlos escaped again, and passing through France, in disguise, had re-entered Spain by the route from Bayonne to Pampeluna, and had been saluted with the title of King by the Junta at Elizondo. Owing to the backwardness of the Spanish government, in putting itself at the head of the popular movement in favour of free institutions and the liberty of the press, a violent outbreak was occasioned, which might have been avoided if the ministers and the Queen-Regent had been more honest, or less retrograde in their ideas. Aragon was the first to give the signal of insurrection against the retrograde and absolutist tendencies of the government which had established itself on the ruins of absolutism. This country, or kingdom, as it is still called, had detested the clergy for many years, and the friars, in particular, had become positively odious to the people. As the government had shewn a disposition to preserve the convents, and lent itself with such evident reluctance to any attempt at a reform of the clergy, it became suspected of harbouring quite as absolute opinions as the Carlists, or Don Carlos himself, who was the very incarnation of absolutism and bigotry, like Mary or James II. of England in earlier times. Every convent was looked on as an arsenal for the fabrication of spiritual arms against the people, in favour of Don Carlos and the Pope. The friars were, of course, regarded as so many Carlists, and every step which the Carlist insurrection gained in Biscay, or the mountains of Alava, was a death-knell to the friars of Aragon, who were considered allies of the enemy. It was no sooner known that the government had abandoned Bilbao to its own resources, and was seeking foreign aid from French or English intervention, than the people naturally imagined this could only be in favour of the priests and absolutism as in 1823. The Spaniards considered themselves betrayed and sold by their rulers, and declared war against the friars and the government. Such was the feeling in Saragossa, and its effects were seen on the 5th July, 1835. Even in the life time of Ferdinand, the clergy had with difficulty been able to collect their tithes and offerings, and the same happened at Barcelona and in other parts. The insurrection commenced by a popular commotion extending to the garrison, which the firmness of the officer com-

Mr. LAIRD ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Those who are accustomed to read the Parliamentary debates, and to study the speeches made in both Houses during the five or six months in the year that our hereditary and chosen legislators are assembled at Westminster, must feel either greatly disappointed, or greatly delighted, when the Usher of the Blackrod summonses the members of the Lower House to hear their Royal Mistress thank them for their liberality in readily granting the supplies requisite for carrying on the public Service, release them from further attendance in the Hall of St. Stephens, and allow them to return to their boroughs and shires. The delighted portion of these readers and students, most probably consists of those whose *duty* it is to be politicians, and who are consequently compelled to wade through all the nonsense which is contained in the Parliamentary intelligence columns of the press; the disappointed portion, is composed of those who obtain their information as to current events of a public nature principally from the questions put to, and the replies made by the Ministers of the Crown, and who consider that the "newspapers are not worth reading while the House is not sitting." It is, we presume, for the special benefit of this latter class of readers, that one of the most popular weekly periodicals, which is to be found on nearly every drawing-room table on Saturday afternoon, and which is frequently *looked* at and admired on Sunday, generally devotes one or two columns of closely printed matter to the proceedings of "Members out of Parliament," and furnishes a summary of the sayings and doings of those gentlemen who break the monotony of the recess by addressing their constituents and supporters, and by talking to them on questions of public interest.

Some of the Members of the House of Commons have been so long accustomed to make themselves heard during "the recess," that we should feel almost disappointed were we not to see their speeches in the provinces fully reported. Mr. Roebuck, for instance, generally favors his constituents at Sheffield with a long address on home and foreign affairs, in the Cutler's Hall. Mr. Alderman Salomons makes a point of inviting his admirers to meet him at Greenwich. Mr. Williams always renders an account of his stewardship to the free and independent electors of the liberal borough of Lambeth. The members for Essex frequently attend the meetings of county agricultural Associations, and display their powers of oratory before their bucolic audiences. Mr. Cobden seldom allows the autumn to pass without issuing a pamphlet, or making a speech containing the usual string of complaints against the warlike propensities of Government, and the baneful influence of the aristocracy. From most of these honourable representatives of the people, we generally expect to have a repetition of what they have uttered in their places in Parliament, or a statement of their opinions on

In the meantime, however, the popular indignation manifested itself in lamentable excesses, similar to those of Saragossa, the Junta of which city published a manifesto setting forth the imbecile and temporizing policy of the government, and blaming its feeble and short-sighted measures. All the friars in Aragon were forced to fly and hide themselves from the popular indignation under secular habits, and the disorder shortly extended itself to Catalonia in a frightful manner. General Llauder, who commanded the troops in the province of Catalonia, had become exceedingly unpopular since he attempted to resist the liberal movement, and some unsuccessful skirmishes of the troops with Carlist bands added to the exasperation of the people against him as well as the friars who were regarded as so many spies and allies of Don Carlos. The National Guards of Reus, near Tarragona, on learning the news of some assassinations committed in the neighbourhood of that town by Carlist bands, rushed on the convents, cutting the throats of their inmates in some cases, and burning others, preventing the escape of those who were inside; the victims in this instance being more than thirty. Another outbreak occurred in Tarragona, and Barcelona itself was the theatre of dreadful atrocities. Five convents there were reduced to ashes, after having been sacked and pillaged, many friars were murdered, and three or four hundred took refuge in the castle of Monjui, where they were saved from the popular fury. The disorder lasted ten days without any one daring to attempt resistance, and the other towns along the coast were not long in following the example of their capital, the assassination of friars being repeated in Villafranca, Vals, Martorell, Montblanch, Montserrat and other places, several convents being also burnt as well as the magnificent one of the Cartuja of Escalades, which was entirely consumed by the flames. All the convents in Malaga were closed, and the monks driven out also. General Llauder was at the moment in Mataro, a town on the east coast, about six leagues from Barcelona, and sent his second in command, Nolasco Basca to re-establish order at all costs. This unfortunate general entered the capital of Catalonia on the 4th August, and issued a proclamation of the most terrible reprisals against the rioters, which, however, only increased the exasperation of the people against the government and the General. On the 5th, he attempted to overpower the populace with the few troops he had under him, and which he had drawn together in the great square in front of the Government House, where he stood on a balcony giving his orders, when a furious mob surrounded the place, and without the troops venturing to offer any opposition, the house itself was torn down, the General dragged from it and decapitated, his body being first dragged through the streets and then burned. The rioters did not stop with this act of vengeance, but proceeded to make other victims, and destroyed many mercantile establishments which were an ornament to the city as well as beneficial to

their own limited sphere, and to have everything they say taken as correct, that they sometimes seem to fancy that theirs, and theirs only, is *the idea* of the day. There is a bumptiousness in their manner and tone which seems to imply that any one who ventures to question the correctness of what they say must be in the wrong box. Being real despots in the circle of their own territory, they fancy that their rule extends beyond the limits of their own dominions, and the opportunity which a large meeting of their admiring constituents offers for the display of eloquence and judgment, is much too good a case to be allowed to pass. We do not suppose that one tenth part of those who cheered so lustily at Birkenhead, when their right honourable representative spoke of the defects of the Armstrong gun, had ever devoted half an hour to the study of the great question of rifled ordnance, nor that many of them had ever before thought of the difference between the ships which are being constructed on Captain Coles's plan, and those which are being built under the superintendence of Mr. Reed. They had seen the "Warrior," had been shown over the "Black Prince," had been on board the "Edgar," had been entertained by the captain and officers of the "Emerald," had inspected and examined the "Resistance;" they were consequently quite *au fait* in all naval matters; what did it signify if they could not describe, because they did not understand the difference between the principles advocated by the designer of the "Royal Sovereign," and those propounded by the constructor of the "Enterprise" and "Favourite?" Their member had been an eminent ship-builder; his sons had launched the "Alabama"—they hoped to launch two steam rams; all that he said on a subject with which he was practically acquainted must be correct; the Admiralty were wasting millions of the public money, and adding to the list of the Royal Navy vessels as expensive as they are useless!

If Mr. Laird read his speech when it was published in the newspapers a few days afterwards, he must have been uncommonly glad that it was delivered in a place where there was no one disposed to reply to it, and he must have congratulated himself on being, for the time, a "member out of Parliament" instead of on one of the benches of the House of Commons. Some of his statements were so wide of the mark, that any one at all acquainted with the facts of the cases brought under review, would have been able to make a "telling" reply. In trying to prove his own case, with respect to the Armstrong guns, he brought forward the very same arguments in favour of Government articles being manufactured in Government —as against private—yards, which those who advocate that course would produce. In his anxiety to prove that, "practically, £2,500,000 had been spent on the Armstrong gun, and that we had not got value for our money," he did more to show the advantage of Government doing its own business instead of entrusting it to private firms, than any of the servants of the Crown have yet done. As counsel for Whitworth, and Blakeley and others against Sir

Louis Philippe. They took part however in the affair at Arlaban in advance of Vittoria on the 16th January, 1836, and continued to render good service as long as they were allowed to remain in the country.

There are certain long sheds built outside the town of Santander by the side of the road which leads to Burgos, and in peaceable times these are occupied by the carriers for their mules and goods, as well as by the farriers and other persons connected with the "Galéras" or large waggons by which the inland trade is carried on. These sheds were at that time converted into stables for the artillery horses, as well as gun sheds and store houses of all kinds for the clothing of the English troops. They were outside the gate and loopholed wall, which had been temporarily erected for the protection of the town itself against any sudden night attack, while temporary forts were contrived on all the commanding points of the heights which surround the city, farm-houses, windmills, &c. being made available for the shelter of the detachment which guarded them. In fact, every town of importance in Spain was at this time a temporary fortification and citadel, the inhabitants, converted into National Guards taking care of themsleves, as used to be the case in the troublous times of the middle ages. I was of course busily occupied all day from sunrise till sunset in drilling my recruits to the field-pieces, and fitting harness, saddles, and clothing. One field battery had gone on to Vittoria, and I was in daily expectation of orders to march, although neither horses nor men were properly in a condition to do so. After the labours of the day I used to go and dine at some Posada in the town, and usually retired early to my lodging, which was in the main street.

The gates were shut at night, and the soldiers all consigned (*i.e.* confined) to their temporary barracks and stables, from which they easily broke out however, and any officer in uniform could pass the town gates at any hour. I was sound asleep one midnight, when I was roused by a most fearful knocking at the street door. The houses in Spanish towns are mostly very large and high, and solidly built of stone, and the lower windows strongly barred with iron gratings, so that the front doors being securely fastened and bolted internally as a security against marauders, it is by no means easy to get access to any one between ten at night and early mass in the morning. The usual way for any one returning late from a Tertulia or evening party, is to give one loud knock for the servant maid on a first floor, two for the second and so on. If no notice has been given of your intention to return after the usual hour, or in case "your mother does not know you are out," the chances are that you could not make any one hear, "knock you never so loudly." In the present case, it was evidently a state of siege, and the inmates when they were gradually roused, imagined the enemy was at the gates, and awakened me accordingly. I found it was "little Sartustegui," Colonel Arbuthnot's little aid-de-

The sum total of all the money which has been spent during the time alluded to by the representative of Birkenhead, for the purposes to which he refers, is therefore between fourteen and fifteen millions, and of this sum, nearly four millions have gone direct into the pockets of the owners of private establishments. How large a portion of the last-mentioned four millions has gone to swell the profits of the Contractors, they alone can tell,—but, judging from the example quoted by Mr. Laird, we may reasonable conclude that it is very considerable, and that the same work might have been done as well in the Government establishments, at a saving of at least a million and a half.

While there are so many Members of the House of Commons having a direct interest in persuading their colleagues that work can be performed cheaper and better by private firms than by public officers, we must expect to spend a large part of the money voted by Parliament for navy and military purposes, for the benefit of a class, instead of for the good of the general public; and the Ministers, who have the courage to look the truth boldly in the face, and act solely on their own judgment—doing what they really believe to be the best for Her Majesty's Service—deserve the highest praise, and the support of all who have the interest of the country at heart. It is, therefore, very gratifying to learn from the figures given above, that the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget have been gradually reducing the votes for vessels of war to be built by contract; and that during the present financial year, there will be spent not more than one half of the sum which was required three years ago, for the same purpose. This circumstance is the more appreciable, as only a few years ago both the First Lord and the Secretary of the Admiralty appeared to be strongly imbued with the idea that we ought to resort more than we had hitherto done to private enterprise. Experience has, however, now taught them that the plausible statements made by the commercial leaders of the House of Commons are really valueless, and that it is greatly to the advantage of the crown and of the public to manufacture rifles at the Government works at Enfield; to cast heavy ordnance in the Arsenal at Woolwich; to cure salt meat for the navy at Deptford Victualling-yard; to construct ships in the Royal Dock-yards, and to use Her Majesty's transports in the conveyance of troops between England and the Colonies. The returns which were published last autumn with regard to the cost of removing military reliefs in the "Himalaya," were not to be gainsaid, and they are confirmed by the performances of that valuable ship during the present year. We have not before us a detailed account of what she has really done, but we believe that we are very near the truth in saying, that since February last, the "Himalaya" has conveyed a whole regiment from England to the Cape of Good Hope, another from the Cape to the Mauritius, returned to the Cape, and thence to Portsmouth, with a similar cargo,—again gone to the Cape, and on to Ceylon, with the 25th

Foot,—landed them there, and taken on another battalion to the seat of war in New Zealand. Could any of the much praised, and deservedly mueh admired, steam vessels belonging to the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom have performed the same service in the same time, and in the same satisfactory manner?

Every allowance must be made for the feeling which evidently pervaded Mr. Laird's speech, when he alluded to the Controller of the Navy, and his assertion, "that it is supposed when a gentleman is appointed to that post, whatever his antecedents may have been—however respectable he may be—however good a sailor he is—he must needs carry all the ship-building brains of the country in his head," must be taken for just what it is worth, and for nothing more. Who is it, we might ask, that supposes the officer in question has such capacious brains as he must needs possess if Mr. Laird's assertion be true? Certainly not the Controller of the Navy himself; nor the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty, by whom he was appointed; otherwise he would not have been bold enough to have recommended, and they would not have incurred the responsibilty of sanctioning, the appointment of Mr. Reed as Chief Constructor of the Navy; nor would there be any use in having two other Constructors and an Engineer-in-Chief attached to the ship-building department.

Of equal value to the foregoing were the remarks made by the honourable gentleman with regard to the system adopted in fitting out men-of-war in the Royal Dock-yards. He instanced Portsmouth. "The ships there cannot fit out in the docks,—they go to Spithead, and their stores are taken off to them." We need not waste our own time, or that of our readers, in showing how far from correct the Spithead part of this statement is,—we will rather return to the more agreeable task of expressing our cordial assent to the recommendation for increasing the dock and basin space at the Government ports, and of indulging in the hope that, when Parliament meets, Mr. Laird will say to the Government and the House of Commons (as he said at Liverpool to the Volunteers). "We want two or three millions to make perfect accommodation," and that he will succeed in getting the money voted; for we entertain, with him, no doubt, that "if the money is given now, the Admiralty will save that expenditure in two or three years." We fear, however, that when February arrives, and the Navy Estimates for 1864-65 are ordered to be printed, we shall be of Owen Feltham's opinion that "it is best to hope only for things possible and probable;—he that hopes too much, shall deceive himself at last."

RECOLLECTIONS OF CAMPAIGNING IN SPAIN.

II.

Santander, the capital of the province of the same name, is the most flourishing and frequented sea-port on the north coast of Spain, and is the place of export for all the corn and flour of Castile to the Havannah. The province forms part of the ancient kingdom of Castile, first established by the Goths in about A.D. 800, and Ferdinand, Count of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1035. It was never conquered by the Moors, and the Spanish language is always called, by the natives of the country, "la lengua Castellana," or the tongue of Castile.

The city, which is styled "the most noble, ever loyal and decided," is the residence of the Bishop, and possesses a municipality, consisting of an Alcalde, or Mayor, and Town Council, and it contained, in 1835, about 13,000 inhabitants, but is now much more populous, a railway connecting it with Valladolid, Burgos and the capital, being in course of progress, and partly completed. Ten thousand oxen are constantly employed in carting flour from the terminus of the canal of Castile at Alar del Rey, from which place there is a fine turnpike road, while another goes up the valley of the Pas, over the Puerto del Escudo, and across the Ebro to Burgos and Madrid. The city also possesses a fine old cathedral, besides other churches and public buildings, a theatre, a Casino, (or club), several tolerable hotels (fondas) and coffee-houses, and it is by no means an unpleasant residence. The women are, in general, very good looking throughout the province, as are the men also. The sea-bathing, towards the mouth of the harbour is first-rate, several small bays, with golden sands, extending between charming rocks, from which you may plunge into any depth of water, while one in particular is set apart for the use of the ladies and female inhabitants—all approach to it being prevented, as far as males are concerned, by the carabinéros, or coast-guards, who watch every landing-place. We English used to bathe, in fine weather, at any season, even in mid-winter, the climate being usually very mild in that latitude (43° north); but a Spaniard would as soon drown himself as bathe before Midsummer, or St. John the Baptist's day. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the "Astilléro," or arsenal, at the S.E. corner of the bay, was the place at which many of the large galleons were built for the trade to South America and Mexico, and even now, though the channel has been much silted up by neglect, they build vessels of 4000 barrels (400 tons) at the same place, the flour ships being estimated by the number of barrels they can carry, and a barrel of flour weighs two hundred weight. I saw also a number of 400 ton barques launched at Santander itself during a residence there

since, all trading to the Havannah and the Brazils with flour, and returning with tobacco, cigars, sugar and other colonial produce. These ships are all built on the open beach, with the stern part actually in the sea itself at high water. They are constructed entirely of oak, which is brought at great cost from the mountains near Burgos, and sawed up by hand; consequently must be very expensive ships. As the Spanish vessels are, in addition, navigated by crews half as numerous again, if not double those of English vessels, there is no fear of competition with those of our own nation. They are all coppered on the 'gridiron,' after having been first launched with the usual ceremonies, to see if they are watertight. During the course of coppering, they are necessarily wet and dry every tide, but I never heard that they were on that account more liable to decay than our own ships. I should imagine, on the contrary, that from their careful and expensive mode of construction, the Spanish ships ought, at any rate, to be very durable. The fishing and pilot boats of the country are models of scientific boat-building, skimming over the waves like swallows in chase of flies, but whether their build is the result of deep study, or merely traditional and "by instinct," I cannot pretend to say. That they are wonderfully beautiful to look at, and fast sailors I can testify from my own knowledge, and the Basque sailors as well as, indeed, those of all the coast of Spain, are not inferior to any in the world. With such elements, and some of the finest harbours in Europe, Spain ought to go ahead again, and, in fact, is doing so as fast as she can.

Although the government of Spain, as such, is strictly Roman Catholic, and may be called, in fact, "bigotted," this is, in reality, only "political," for individually I never found the Spaniards either bigotted or illiberal. Like other people, they do not like to hear strangers and foreigners abusing and maligning their country, of which they are justly proud, for it is truly a magnificent one; but only let them alone, and they will abuse themselves and it, to your heart's content, and accuse themselves of all the faults and vices under the sun. They are particularly honest and conscientious as merchants, and very punctillious in their intercourse with strangers.

The clergy has fallen very much in popular estimation during the present century, and has now very little influence with the people. During the recent civil war, apart from the Basque provinces, the clergy of Spain took very little part in the struggle. It is not to be supposed that they would not have preferred, as a body, that Don Carlos should have triumphed, as he was the incarnated principle of orthodoxy and absolutism; but the people at large were so universally determined to be free, and cared, in reality, so little for the clergy, that the latter dared not attempt, openly, to take any part in the political strife of parties. As regards the parochial clergy, the parish priests, I can speak from ex-

perience that the majority of them were out and out "liberals," and decidedly wished well to the cause of the "Constitution."

Nevertheless, the clergy, as a class, are one of the difficulties in the way of progress, since they alone represent material interests sufficiently powerful to retard the forward march of the Cortes (parliament) and the reform of the church, which, with universal toleration, is an indispensable condition to the complete emancipation of public opinion, and the entire liberty of the subject. The popular fury broke out in terrible excesses, from the fact of the ministers, or "ministries," immediately after the death of Ferdinand VII, (on 29th September, 1833), refusing to understand the national desire for an immediate and complete emancipation from the trammels of the ancient despotism. The young Queen, Isabella II, was only an infant of three years old (having been born October 10, 1830), and the Queen Regent, Christina, though she had managed to change the succession, and get her brother-in-law, Don Carlos, set aside, by the abolition of the Salic law, was, nevertheless, nothing better than one of the old Bourbon stock, of the Neapolitan branch, a sister of the Duchess de Berri, and only desired that, with the exception of her daughter being Queen, and, during her minority, herself Regent, everything should go on as it did under Ferdinand the absolute. But the national fury was only the more dangerous from being repressed, and the people rose, almost unanimously, all over Spain, and as in the olden time when they found they had been only deceived by Napoleon's promises of liberty, they established Juntas in every town, and set the ministry at defiance. Jaureguy, "El Pastor," who had been a Colonel under the Constitution, but who had been obliged to flee to France, where he had resided since 1823, near Bayonne, was recalled by his native province of Biscay, and was received with enthusiasm at St. Sebastian, the well-known fortress, which is situated in that province. General Castañon, the Commandant of the province accepted his services in the name of the Queen's government, and ordered him to undertake the disarming of all the Royalist volunteers, or partisans of Don Carlos. Nevertheless, the ministers, thorough Conservatives, had the effrontery to blame the proceeding of the Commandant of Biscay. Santander was totally denuded of troops, but the city immediately formed a militia regiment of 800 men, which they placed under the orders of Colonel Yriarte, a friend of Jaureguy's, and an exile like himself for liberal opinions. Yriarte repulsed the Carlists, who tried to raise the province of Santander, and continued to hold his command, though the Captain-General of Old Castile, of which Santander is a province, did not dare to confirm him officially in it. At this period, the French government of Louis-Philippe acknowledged Isabella II, as did also that of England, and as far as the support of these two countries was concerned, Don Carlos, was consequently put out of *court*, while he was at the same time repudiated by the whole

Spanish nation, with the exception of a small faction chiefly confined to the mountainous parts of Navarre, Alava and Biscay.

This Prince had narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Spanish corps under General Rodil, at Santarem, in Portugal, whither he had gone to countenance his brother absolutist, Don Miguel in 1833. It was only by the mediation of the British Secretary of Legation, that he was allowed to embark in an English frigate instead of falling into the hands of the Spanish division, which had been sent to assist in terminating the Civil War in Portugal, in conjunction with the Duke of Terceira, the troops of Don Miguel and Don Carlos being totally surrounded at Santarem.

From England Don Carlos escaped again, and passing through France, in disguise, had re-entered Spain by the route from Bayonne to Pampeluna, and had been saluted with the title of King by the Junta at Elizondo. Owing to the backwardness of the Spanish government, in putting itself at the head of the popular movement in favour of free institutions and the liberty of the press, a violent outbreak was occasioned, which might have been avoided if the ministers and the Queen-Regent had been more honest, or less retrograde in their ideas. Aragon was the first to give the signal of insurrection against the retrograde and absolutist tendencies of the government which had established itself on the ruins of absolutism. This country, or kingdom, as it is still called, had detested the clergy for many years, and the friars, in particular, had become positively odious to the people. As the government had shewn a disposition to preserve the convents, and lent itself with such evident reluctance to any attempt at a reform of the clergy, it became suspected of harbouring quite as absolute opinions as the Carlists, or Don Carlos himself, who was the very incarnation of absolutism and bigotry, like Mary or James II. of England in earlier times. Every convent was looked on as an arsenal for the fabrication of spiritual arms against the people, in favour of Don Carlos and the Pope. The friars were, of course, regarded as so many Carlists, and every step which the Carlist insurrection gained in Biscay, or the mountains of Alava, was a death-knell to the friars of Aragon, who were considered allies of the enemy. It was no sooner known that the government had abandoned Bilbao to its own resources, and was seeking foreign aid from French or English intervention, than the people naturally imagined this could only be in favour of the priests and absolutism as in 1823. The Spaniards considered themselves betrayed and sold by their rulers, and declared war against the friars and the government. Such was the feeling in Saragossa, and its effects were seen on the 5th July, 1835. Even in the life time of Ferdinand, the clergy had with difficulty been able to collect their tithes and offerings, and the same happened at Barcelona and in other parts. The insurrection commenced by a popular commotion extending to the garrison, which the firmness of the officer com-

manding a battalion succeeded in calming for the moment; but the next day a furious mob rushed into the churches and convents, murdering every member of the priesthood they could find. The Captain-general of the province kept himself shut up all day, guarded by a battalion of infantry and two field-pieces, and left the city at the mercy of a handful of ruffians, who amused themselves by pillage and massacre at their leisure.

On the 6th July, 1835, the municipality issued a proclamation, calling on all the well-disposed inhabitants to assemble in support of order, which was restored after about twenty unhappy friars had fallen victims, and some convents had been reduced to ashes by a mob which did not exceed about a hundred in number at the utmost, swelled in appearance, no doubt, by the usual tail of attendant gamins and idlers who were equally ready to follow any leader in search of excitement. This outbreak, though directed in appearance against the friars, was in reality a political one, and the battalion of the troops which began the insurrection on the 5th, had uttered the cry of "the Constitution," the old rallying cry of 1820, but it was repressed, as has been stated, by the firmness of its commandant for the moment. The 7th, there was an appearance of reaction, but the popular impulse, nevertheless, continually tended towards resistance to the retrograde ideas of the government, and did not fail to find vent in other quarters. Huesca and Guadalaxara exhibited the same excesses, and with the same results. The government deprived Alvarez, the Captain-general of Aragon, of his command, recalled the Civil governor of Saragossa to Madrid, and appointed General Montes to the civil and military command of the province. At the same moment that the ministers thus visited the consequences of their own retrograde principles on their servants, they gave way to the expressed wishes of the nation by issuing a decree on the 25th of the same month by which 408 convents were suppressed, and their inmates sent to reside in those remaining unsuppressed of their own, or other orders. This measure, if adopted a few months sooner, would have been received with enthusiasm by the nation, but under the existing irritation, it was an insufficient concession, the government being no longer the masters of the situation. The minister Toreno and his colleagues endeavoured in vain to stem the liberal torrent, and their favourite hobby was French intervention, and a composition with Don Carlos, to whom they proposed to abandon his personal claims, and consent to a marriage of his son with the infant Queen, Christina, of course, remaining Regent during their minority. This plan, however, found no favour with the uncle, and the ministry had shortly afterwards to resign, being succeeded by those of Zea Bermudez and Martinez de la Rosa, which also shortly succumbed from their own imbecility and retrograde tendencies to be replaced by that of Mendizabal, who finally suppressed all the convents and friars in Spain, and consigned them to that limbo from which they have never again emerged.

In the meantime, however, the popular indignation manifested itself in lamentable excesses, similar to those of Saragossa, the Junta of which city published a manifesto setting forth the imbecile and temporizing policy of the government, and blaming its feeble and short-sighted measures. All the friars in Aragon were forced to fly and hide themselves from the popular indignation under secular habits, and the disorder shortly extended itself to Catalonia in a frightful manner. General Llauder, who commanded the troops in the province of Catalonia, had become exceedingly unpopular since he attempted to resist the liberal movement, and some unsuccessful skirmishes of the troops with Carlist bands added to the exasperation of the people against him as well as the friars who were regarded as so many spies and allies of Don Carlos. The National Guards of Reus, near Tarragona, on learning the news of some assassinations committed in the neighbourhood of that town by Carlist bands, rushed on the convents, cutting the throats of their inmates in some cases, and burning others, preventing the escape of those who were inside; the victims in this instance being more than thirty. Another outbreak occurred in Tarragona, and Barcelona itself was the theatre of dreadful atrocities. Five convents there were reduced to ashes, after having been sacked and pillaged, many friars were murdered, and three or four hundred took refuge in the castle of Monjui, where they were saved from the popular fury. The disorder lasted ten days without any one daring to attempt resistance, and the other towns along the coast were not long in following the example of their capital, the assassination of friars being repeated in Villafranca, Vals, Martorell, Montblanch, Montserrat and other places, several convents being also burnt as well as the magnificent one of the Cartuja of Escalades, which was entirely consumed by the flames. All the convents in Malaga were closed, and the monks driven out also. General Llauder was at the moment in Mataro, a town on the east coast, about six leagues from Barcelona, and sent his second in command, Nolasco Basca to re-establish order at all costs. This unfortunate general entered the capital of Catalonia on the 4th August, and issued a proclamation of the most terrible reprisals against the rioters, which, however, only increased the exasperation of the people against the government and the General. On the 5th, he attempted to overpower the populace with the few troops he had under him, and which he had drawn together in the great square in front of the Government House, where he stood on a balcony giving his orders, when a furious mob surrounded the place, and without the troops venturing to offer any opposition, the house itself was torn down, the General dragged from it and decapitated, his body being first dragged through the streets and then burned. The rioters did not stop with this act of vengeance, but proceeded to make other victims, and destroyed many mercantile establishments which were an ornament to the city as well as beneficial to

the province, among them a steam-engine manufactory. A Junta was then appointed by the National Guard and the citizens, and General Llauder himself was glad to fly for safety to France.

I have merely given this slight sketch of the state of affairs, which is only one little episode of the history of the period which it is not within our province to pursue, in order that the reader may understand that Spain was, at the time of which I am speaking, almost entirely emancipated from all dominion of the clergy, and the parish priests found it necessary for their own safety, to side entirely with the people, except in the small district to which the Carlist influence was confined. Towards the close of the year 1835 there was but one idea prevalent in Spain, which was before all to conquer the "the Faction" by military measures, and leave political matters to be settled afterwards, and I now resume my narrative accordingly.

I forgot to say that before leaving Bilbao we had been entertained at a grand civic ball at the Ayuntamiento or Town Hall, at which all the ladies and principal people of the town, as well as the officers of all arms attended, and I really do not think I ever witnessed, on the whole, a more stirring scene. The "Bilbainas" are a very good looking set of women and the national dress to which they at that time rigidly adhered, set them off to the best advantage, while the uniforms of scarlet, blue, green and grey made a picturesque crowd which is not often found except on such occasions.

On my arrival at Santander, I waited as in duty bound on the English Commandant of the depot, Captain Arbuthnot, R.N., a brother-in-law of General Evans, who had the rank of Colonel in the Spanish army, and was agent for transports and in fact general manager at the port. He congratulated me on my safe arrival; for the letter I handed him from Captain Lapidge of the Ringdove, at Portugalete, from whom I had to take my orders at leaving that place, expressed much anxiety lest the convoy of led horses should fall in the hands of some band of Carlist guerillas on the march over the mountains. We escaped any intended ambuscade however, by starting at midnight, as I have related, and getting over the most dangerous part of the journey to Castro before they got information of the march, while our escort of 200 Cazadores de la Reina as well as the Commander of the garrison of Laredo sending out a reconnoissance to meet us on passing that place, also conduced to our safe arrival.

The greatest anxiety existed to get the field artillery of the Legion up to the front at Vittoria, where General Cordova had now a force of 20,000 Spanish troops in cantonments, while the French Foreign Legion, of 4,500 men was in Catalonia, having landed at Taragona from Algiers in August (1835), and there was also a Portuguese corps in the rear; but we did not see much of them at Vittoria, and the French Foreign Legion was afterwards recalled by

Louis Philippe. They took part however in the affair at Arlaban in advance of Vittoria on the 16th January, 1836, and continued to render good service as long as they were allowed to remain in the country.

There are certain long sheds built outside the town of Santander by the side of the road which leads to Burgos, and in peaceable times these are occupied by the carriers for their mules and goods, as well as by the farriers and other persons connected with the "Galéras" or large waggons by which the inland trade is carried on. These sheds were at that time converted into stables for the artillery horses, as well as gun sheds and store houses of all kinds for the clothing of the English troops. They were outside the gate and loopholed wall, which had been temporarily erected for the protection of the town itself against any sudden night attack, while temporary forts were contrived on all the commanding points of the heights which surround the city, farm-houses, windmills, &c. being made available for the shelter of the detachment which guarded them. In fact, every town of importance in Spain was at this time a temporary fortification and citadel, the inhabitants, converted into National Guards taking care of themsleves, as used to be the case in the troublous times of the middle ages. I was of course busily occupied all day from sunrise till sunset in drilling my recruits to the field-pieces, and fitting harness, saddles, and clothing. One field battery had gone on to Vittoria, and I was in daily expectation of orders to march, although neither horses nor men were properly in a condition to do so. After the labours of the day I used to go and dine at some Posada in the town, and usually retired early to my lodging, which was in the main street.

The gates were shut at night, and the soldiers all consigned (*i.e.* confined) to their temporary barracks and stables, from which they easily broke out however, and any officer in uniform could pass the town gates at any hour. I was sound asleep one midnight, when I was roused by a most fearful knocking at the street door. The houses in Spanish towns are mostly very large and high, and solidly built of stone, and the lower windows strongly barred with iron gratings, so that the front doors being securely fastened and bolted internally as a security against marauders, it is by no means easy to get access to any one between ten at night and early mass in the morning. The usual way for any one returning late from a Tertulia or evening party, is to give one loud knock for the servant maid on a first floor, two for the second and so on. If no notice has been given of your intention to return after the usual hour, or in case "your mother does not know you are out," the chances are that you could not make any one hear, "knock you never so loudly." In the present case, it was evidently a state of siege, and the inmates when they were gradually roused, imagined the enemy was at the gates, and awakened me accordingly. I found it was "little Sartustegui," Colonel Arbuthnot's little aid-de-

camp, secretary, interpreter and factotum, who was making all the noise, who said he had been for half an hour trying to knock the door in, as the Reina Gobernadora steamer had arrived from St. Sebastian with the most urgent demand for instant assistance, or that important sea-port and fortress would inevitably fall into the hands of the Carlists, who had been, as we knew, blockading and bombarding it for some days. What was to be done? Spanish troops there were none to send; a regiment had been sent for from Cadiz, but that was a long way off, and, in the mean time, the place might be lost, and then woe to the Queen's cause! The Emperor of Russia (that great bug-bear) would acknowledge Don Carlos, and there would be the devil to pay and no pitch hot, as the sailors say. Colonel Arbuthnot, having the responsibility thus cast upon him, although he might very properly have declined it, and, in fact, was not authorised to act at all, very judiciously followed his own instinct as an Engishman—acted for himself. He was pressed on the one hand to forward every man and horse without any delay at all to the front, and now was suddenly required either to see the most important fortress on the north coast of Spain fall into the enemy's hands, or disobey his stringent orders by sending the few men he had at the depot, chiefly cavalry in want of horses, and the two companies of artillery which were just about ready to march to Vittoria. He decided at once, sent for me by his little secretary, ordered me to go and get all the artillerymen ready to embark at daylight, and leave the horses in charge of the Spanish acting commissary, with a few men to groom them. This acting commissary and guide was my friend, Lt. Llano, who had conveyed me so safely and comfortably from Portugalete, and whom I had begged might be attached to us in the same capacity for the future, which was done; and he was of the greatest service in the capacity of forager-general, and requirer of rations, when it was all but impossible to get them.

In fact, but for his sagacity and my actually going out on the highways, and seizing cart-loads of straw and giving receipts for them, the horses might often have gone for three days without anything to eat. The forage was very difficult to be got and the forms of red tape, as in the Crimea, too ceremonions to be adhered to in cases of necessity, however perfect the official routine may be in times of peace and security. But "to return to my sheep." Every thing was ready to embark at daylight, and though there were plenty of guns and ammunition in St. Sebastian, and only men with stout hearts were wanted to make them available, Colonel Arbuthnot thought we might as well take our two 24-pounder howitzers with us, with their limber boxes filled with ammunition, these guns being at that period regarded as first class instruments, much as the "Armstrongs" or "Whitworths" are now. The gunners, on foot, had been marched down to the quay, and the howitzers had the horses attached to follow them, when I observed

flames and volumes of smoke issuing from the windows of the house which flanked the gate leading from the town to our stables.

In less time than we could finish harnessing the horses, the whole of the house was one sheet of flame, and the top sill of the wooden gate was on fire also. The men attempting to save the house, had scattered burning rafters all over the road, and the house, as I found, had been a store for wool, or flocks, for bedding, a lot of women working there in the day time.* Time pressed, the steamer was waiting with her steam up, the men on board, the Commandant in a tremendous hurry to have us off, and now this abominable house must catch fire, and I suspected it might be some plot to delay our departure. We might have waited, certainly, but on the spur of the moment and feeling perfectly confident that the limber boxes were tight, well packed, and that no real danger existed, I ordered the drivers to start at full speed and flog their horses right through the flames. They obeyed without remonstrance, as the wheels ran through the gate I saw the burning tow or flocks actually stick to them and whirl round with them, but no accident happened; the howitzers were speedily embarked, and we steamed away for St. Sebastian very soon after daylight enabled us to see our way out of the rocky entrance to the bay; for there are two or three rocky islets right in the way, which a pilot not aware of might easily run against. Probably some day they may be removed by blasting; but as long as they are known they are by daylight not of importance.

We reached St. Sebastian in the night (for it is 80 sea miles in a direct line from Santander) and the steamers lay to outside the island of Santa Clara, the commodore not liking to venture inside the bay, as the enemy had guns and mortars mounted which commanded the anchorage. We had therefore to disembark in launches which were sent out to receive us. There was a heavy swell on, as I well remember, and we had to take flying leaps in the dark from the gangway into the boats as they rose on the swell, which was anything but agreeable. I had my portmanteau with me, containing more than I should have liked to lose by seeing it drop into the sea instead of the boat, but luckily we all got safely into the harbour. I always carried all the money I could in Spanish gold "ounces" of 16 Spanish dollars each, in a belt round my waist under my clothes. It is not safe to trust money in a box which may be broken open or lost any day, and by the method indicated no one need know you have anything about you. The gold ounces could always be changed one at a time, as wanted, and are not too heavy and less liable to be damaged by wet than bank notes, of which I never saw any in Spain. The French five franc pieces are the most ordinary coin all over the northern parts of that country,

* After my return from St. Sebastian I learnt the history of this fire, which was caused by a sergeant of artillery who had done it out of revenge, in consequence of an amour of one of the officers with his daughter, and he had intended to burn them both together in the house where they were sleeping.

and are a legal tender at 19 reals, the Spanish dollar, which is scarce, being worth 20.

Colonel Arbuthuot accompanied us to St. Sebastian, and our arrival was very opportune, for there was only a garrison of the National Guards to defend it, and it was suspected that some of them would much rather capitulate than see the town burnt or knocked to pieces by the bombardment. The Carlists were in force, and held it closely blockaded by land, the garrison having also burnt the wooden bridge over the Urumea, which they might as well have left standing, as the river is fordable at low water. The enemy had also destroyed the aqueduct which supplied the town with water from the country, but we had a sufficiency without it. The town itself might be burnt, but the fortifications were utterly impregnable to such an enemy as now threatened them, and the castle itself could not easily be taken by storm even by regular troops, without first making a breach.

There was at the time in question an old Spanish Colonel in command with a few invalids, a commandant of artillery, an alcalde and town council, and a few of the citizens formed into a National Guard (or "urbanos"); but the most wealthy of the inhabitants had emigrated and left their houses in charge of an old servant, so that the place was almost deserted. A few fishing boats lay in the harbour, and the coasting vessels visited it when they had any thing to do there. Larger vessels and steamers were debarred from anchoring in the bay by the Carlist batteries erected at several points around it, and the enemy also occupied the light-house on a high hill to the westward of the entrance. Such was the abandoned state of the most inportant fortress in Spain, after Cadiz, in the winter of 1835 to 1836.

GREENWICH CHARACTERS.

XV.

"I take it for granted you were not quite murdered, for the very good reason that you are here to tell the story," said I to Morgan. "I suppose some Haidee found her Don Juan cast ashore on the beach."

"'You have very nearly guessed it. I was not quite murdered, as you say, and was washed ashore on the beach, but I was not succoured by a fair Haidee, and instead of finding myself, when consciousness returned, in a cave liberally supplied with cold boiled eggs, I was on board a Mistico, under the care of the chief of a band of pirates, and was eventually landed upon a small island, in which the Conrad who had me in charge, held sway."

"That then," said I, "accounts so far for the fact of our being

unable to obtain any trace of you, dead or alive. One of the Lieutenants and myself landed at—— on the following morning, to look for you. We repaired to the Cadi of the village, and he at once caused a diligent search to be made for the missing officer, but in vain. We visited the house of the Spanish lady and her daughter, in the course of our enquiries. The latter, a lovely girl indeed, went off into hysterics as soon as she knew the object of our search, and the mother was, or appeared to be, in great tribulation, when she declared her inability to throw any light upon your mysterious disappearance. So we returned to the ship as uninformed as we left.

"The Captain was not satisfied, however, and caused further investigations, which resulted in his being told in some vague round-about way, that you had gone up the country and had been murdered. But the alleged perpetrators could nowhere be found, a matter not to be wondered at, as there were more pirates than honest men in the Archipelago, and life was held very cheap. So we marked you down "missing" on our books, and a letter was written, I believe, to the Commander-in-chief, reporting the circumstances attending your disappearance."

"I take it for granted," said Morgan, "that some such course was followed, for I was told, when years afterwads I tried to regain my rank in the service, that I was marked off as missing, supposed to have been murdered. However, not to forestal upon my history, I must tell you all I ever learnt myself about the attempt upon my life, and my restoration. But were I to enter into details, I should be all night about it, and you must be already tired."

"Not in the least," said I, "it is early, and you can remain here, as I have a spare bed for you."

"The mystery then is this. Notwithstanding my secrecy—my love affair with Leonore had leaked out, and the mother's envy grew into a deadly fury. Why, however, it would be difficult precisely to determine, for the depth of a woman's heart, particularly the heart of one without principle, is unfathomable. She had also an admirer, who had learnt from Maria that there was a bar to his possessing the prize he coveted, in the foolish passion which she had formed for myself. I had seen this unsuccessful suitor once only at the house—a tall, blackbearded fellow of forty—but took no heed of him, as I was far too intent upon a more interesting pursuit. My marked preference for Leonore, which the mother's jealousy failed not to discover, brought matters to a crisis. Conrad, as I will call him, her Greek lover, who, as I afterwards found out to my cost, was the head of a large band of pirates, was put upon my track, and every movement of mine closely watched. My intended meeting with Leonore became known, and the result was the employment of one of Conrad's men to murder and rob me on my way off to my ship. Conrad was no unwilling party to this proceeding, for he had discovered the cause of his own ill-success, and had no

difficulty in finding a bandit to do the job for the sake of my gold chain; but it seems that Maria relented, and would have recalled her assent to my being put out of the way if it had been in her power, but she was too late to prevent the performance of the guilty deed which she had suggested. After parting from me, Leonore re-entered the house privately, and retired at once to her chamber. Not so her mother. The perpetration of the foul deed had banished every feeling of animosity, and she found means to have me brought on shore. As life was not extinct, she dressed my wounds—some very ugly gashes—and before daybreak I was carried on board the Mistico, for conveyance to her lover's mountain fastness.

"As a matter of course, Maria was from that time the companion of the pirate chief; and as my cure progressed, I became aware that I was a prisoner to him. The conditions of my release from confinement were such as I too readily yielded to—I became one of his predatory band. I did not so much object to this, as Turkish and French property was to be the prey, and I reconciled my conscience to it by the reflection that my country was at war with the Sultan and France."

"A very shallow and unsatisfactory excuse indeed," said I.

"No doubt it was," returned Morgan, "but possibly when you were three and twenty you would have reasoned much as I did, particularly when there was such a consideration as a beautiful girl in the case, with whom you were desperately enamoured. I hate, and always did, the name of mercenary. The man who, for the sake of money or rank, consents to fight the battles of any country but his own, is little better than a hired bravo, who, for the consideration of a handful of dollars engages to stick a poniard into a man who never injured him. I have no patience with those sympathisers, for in nine cases out of ten, their sympathy is caused by cupidity. The man who fights for his country is in the execution of his duty—not so he who espouses the cause of any other country."

"How you talk, Morgan, and yet all the time you know that you were a mercenary; however, as you began life in a privateer, it is not surprising that you followed it up by becoming a pirate."

"True, true, I deserve it; I acted at variance with my principles, but who could refrain from any condition to gain such a prize?"

"I hope it proved a prize."

"Alas! no,—a sad, dreary blank. I was duly married, according to the rites of the Greek church, but ere the anniversary of my wedding came round, I was the father of a noble boy, and a widower."

Morgan's story of his life was interrupted by the entrance of the landlady, with a formidable looking letter, sealed with the Admiralty seal, and bearing on the cover, the words, "on His Majesty's Service." I had been on half-pay for three years, and although a *regular* applicant for an appointment to active service, had received

only the usual acknowledgment. I had repeated my application not very long before, and had also asked an old Captain of mine to apply for me, should he obtain command of a ship. Still I expected that the letter which I held in my hand contained only the ordinary acknowledgment of the receipt of my application. Breaking the seal, however, I found, to my surprise, an appointment to one of those delectable apologies for a frigate, a twenty-eight gun ship, which I was ordered to join forthwith at Plymouth, where my commission was lying.

"Here's an end to our pleasant intercourse, at least for some time to come," said I, handing Morgan the letter.

"I am glad of it for your sake," he rejoined—"but shall miss you greatly—this may lead to your promotion."

My mind being thus, as it were, taken by storm, having to make all arrangements, and very little time to do it in, I was obliged to part from my old friend at a time when he was on the eve of a great change in his position, and would have been glad of my counsel. Before leaving London, I accompanied Morgan to his solicitors, and afterwards, at their instigation, made an affidavit to the effect, that I knew the pensioner William Smith, to be identical with the John Morgan, supposed to have been murdered in the Archipelago.

Ten months afterwards, when sweltering under the heat of an African sun, I was made happy by the receipt of letters from England, brought down from Sierra Leone, by one of those fleet craft, a gun-brig, one of which was in the fine roman hand of my old friend, and consisted of four closely written sheets of foolscap. My messmates congratulated me upon having something to amuse me for the next month, at least; and truly, I found in the communication from "John Morgan Jones, Esq." food for pleasurable reflection in many a night-watch. It had been written at intervals, and probably when in want of the friendly conversation of an old messmate or shipmate, which it appeared, however, were comparatively brief intervals. The letter was written from Marlborough Lodge, R——, a small town, since known as a favorite watering place on the north coast of Wales, and ran as follows:—

"You told me when we parted in London, eight months ago, to write to you, and let you know how my affairs progressed. If you had known how much time and labour the performance of the promise involved, you would have hesitated, and perhaps have spared my stiff old fingers the task of writing so many pages, and yourself the trouble of deciphering my crabbed writing"—(the old rascal wrote like a schoolmaster,) "but as I have every reason to believe your request was dictated by kindness and old friendship, I will not reproach you, but redeem the pledge as well as I can, and inflict upon you the punishment of reading my long yarn.

"You will observe by the address, that I am no longer an old Collegeman—the cocked hat and broad-tailed coat have been returned into the steward's charge, and an "honourable discharge"

given me by the Governor; so that should fortune again forsake me, I can return unquestioned to my old quarters. It is not probable that such an event can happen, however, as you will perhaps think, when you know how I am at present situated. * * *

"A week after you left I met, and of course had a yarn, with my old shipmate Jimmy Burns; and in the course of conversation, he said,—'I told you I was married; my wife wants to see you.'

"'I should be very pleased,' said I, 'Jimmy, but she does not know me.'

"'Don't she?' he replied—'why she lived in the place where you was born.'

"'That is very odd indeed; how did you find her out?'

"'Why it was this way. I always had a wish to learn what had become of you; for I always looked upon you as a sailor of my making. Didn't I teach you to take helm and lead? and didn't I go aloft on the topsail-yard, in the Nancy Dawson, though it was no business of mine, as I was doing duty as quarter-master. and show you how to pass a reef earing?'

"'True,' said I, Jimmy, 'I always felt indebted to you for the careful watch you kept over me, and I was always learning something from you—but—'

"'Well, as I was going to say, when you cut me short: I looked upon you as my boy; and when I lost sight of you in the West Ingees, I felt as if I should never hear no more of you. When the war was over, there was plenty of freedom for us sailors, and no fear of press-gangs. I was paid off from the Tartar, and turned ashore to starve, with hundreds more.

"'But,' he continued, 'I wasn't the man to starve while work was to be found; and I made my way to Bristol, and there shipped aboard a coasting brig, at £2 10s. a month. We traded sometimes to the Baltic, sometimes to North America; and in the winter in the slate trade. It happened that we had to load at P——, the place where we shipped you—you remember—and as the brig wanted some repairs, I asked the skipper for a few days liberty, as I wanted to see some friends ashore.

"'But,' said he, 'I am before my story. I must tell you that the skipper and the owners liked me so well, that after I had been better than a year in the brig, they made me mate, and gave me £4 10s. a month. This, you know, put a handle to my name, and tails to my jacket; and Mr. Burns thought no small-beer of himself. Now,' says I to myself, 'I'll try and find out about my old shipmate, and so I cruized about the town and country, and spent some of the money that I had saved up, in public houses, treating the Taffys, but I could not understand the lingo of most of the people, and made very little headway. When I asked for Mr. Jones, I was told that everybody was a Mr. Jones, or Morgan, or Evans; but at last I made up to a nice-looking young woman, *who* was barmaid at the Goat Tavern, and as she spoke English as *well as I did*, she answered my questions.

"'Says she to me, after I'd had a good stiff glass of grog which she would not taste; I knowed a fine young man named Jones, as ran away from his home, and when he came back his father turned him out of doors; and no one ever knowed what became of him from that day to this. But it was supposed he was murdered in some furrin parts.'

"'A tall lad—handsome young fellow?'

"'Yes,' she said, 'and everybody loved him, but them as ought to have loved him best.'

"'Did he set fire to his school-house?'

"'It was so said, but no one believed it, but a wicked old wretch named Peggy.'

"'Well, that must be my shipmate for certain; and one word brought on another; and at last I made bold to ax her to marry me—and the long and short of it is, we got spliced the very next voyage we made, and a happy couple we have always been—though we have been very bad off at times.'

"The story, as you may believe, interested me very deeply, for many reasons, and I told Jimmy to lose no time in piloting me to his wife's lodgings. At first he seemed disinclined, and murmured something about the place she lived in; but as I would take no denial, he conducted me to his lodgings, in a wretched locality, and to the east of the Hospital, and took me up broken flights of stairs to a garret. He opened the door without ceremony, and there was Mrs. Burns, once the pretty barmaid of the 'Goat,' slaving away at the wash tub. Jimmy would have come in for a scolding, had he introduced anyone else so unceremoniously; but seeing me, the poor woman uttered a perfect scream of delight, and threw her wet arms about me in a way which savoured more of affection for myself than consideration for my garments.

"'Yes,' she said in her Welch tongue; 'you are John Morgan, alive once more.'

"The room, though half full of steam arising from the tub, had a an appearance of cleanliness, and contained two old-fashioned wooden chairs. Having carefully wiped her arms—which I thought she might as well have done at first—and pulled down the sleeves of her gown, she made me sit down while she entered into some details of her life. I must tell you here, that Jimmy Burns gave proof of uncommon good taste in marrying such a wife. She is now upwards of fifty but by no means old looking, having dark hair, and good eyes and teeth.

"'Don't you recollect me, Mr. Jones, I am the daughter of Evan Evans; and if you have forgotton me, I shall never forget you; and the morning you left our cottage, after your sister—dear Miss Lucy—gave you her purse. I was only twelve years old then, but if I live to be a hundred I cannot forget it.'

"I quite forgave her the damp hug she gave me. I recollected everything, and the remembrance affected me most painfully.

"'Poor thing,' said I, 'and this is your home now?'

"'Yes, but Jimmy is kind, and we are happy when we have enough to eat; and when I am able to work we can get that, and are thankful.' * * *

"My claim to the farm was now indisputable. I had the clearest chain of identity; and my lawyers at once determined to carry the case into court. The action of ejectment came off at the spring Merionethshire assizes; and so clear did everything appear to the special jury, that they gave a verdict in my favour without leaving the box. Jimmy Burn's evidence caused much amusement in the court. He was with difficulty kept from expatiating on the readiness with which I learnt to reef and steer under his tuition; and when asked by the counsel for the defendant whether he could positively swear that the plaintiff, then in court, was the lad who came off from the shore, he rapped out a sailor's oath—for which he was fined five shillings.

"'If he aint,' said he, emphatically, 'why I'm——' * * *

"Just as I was writing the above, who should knock at the door but Jimmy himself. No longer attired in Greenwich togs; he wears a homely suit of good Welch cloth, and he is my factotum. His wife is my housekeeper, and the Greenwich garret is exchanged for a comfortable set of rooms in my house.

"'What do you want, Jimmy?'

"'Nothing particular—only as this,' said he—hitching up his unmentionables, an old habit, and perhaps necessary, as he cannot be persuaded to wear braces—'that there's been a young man enquiring about, in the town, after Mr. Morgan, that was in the Greek service, many years ago.'

"The intelligence, vague as it seemed, made my blood flow like the falls of Niagara. What is he like? I gasped out, after a time.

"'Very like you,' said Jimmy, drily.

"I dropped back in my chair, and fainted off as dead as a stone. When I came to, I seemed as if I had been in a dream, and that I had lived over the last forty years of my life. My dead wife; my lost son; fancy had restored to me. Would, thought I, as I regained the use of my senses, that the reality were indeed mine.

"Jimmy was possessed of information, and had he brought out all at once, I think it would have killed me outright. * * *

"The night you received your appointment to your wretched bruize water—give up your appointment and come and live with me—my yarn was cut short at one of the most interesting epochs of my life's history. You shall have the rest when you return and take up your quarters in Marlborough Lodge—that is the name I have given my box, out of respect to my home at dear old Greenwich. I can now only give you the heads. I continued in my unholy employment only a short time after the death of my wife. I left my boy, an infant, in the charge of a Greek nurse—the grandmother not caring to undertake it, and I not being

particularly anxious that she would do so; and having obtained command of an English merchant ship, the Captain of which had died at Smyrna of plague, I made a voyage to London, few envying my prospects, as the vessel was scarcely purified.

"On arriving at London, I repaired at once to the Admiralty, and asked to be reinstated in the service; but the reception I met with discouraged me. I was asked why I did not, immediately on my recovery, report myself to the Commander-in-Chief? I was either dead or a deserter; and before being restored, was told I must be tried by Court Martial. Not choosing to undergo the ordeal, I gave up the attempt, and continued in the Smyrna trade with more or less success for several years.

"In the meanwhile my boy grew up, and was the solace of my heart. He was in his eighth year when his nurse died, and I determined to take him from henceforth with me. I educated him carefully, according to the best of my ability, and he rewarded me by his filial affection—a more amiable, gentle boy never lived. But, somehow, I could not make a sailor of him. He took a positive dislike to the pursuit; and, finding that to be the case, I let him follow the bent of his inclination, and at fifteen he became a junior clerk in a merchant's house at Constantinople, while I continued to trade as usual.

"Peace came, and convoys were no longer necessary. The brig I commanded—a fine new one, well suited to the trade—was my own, and I had made some thousands, all of which I left in the hands of my former owners, who gave me large interest, which accumulated from time to time as I had little need of it. But a blight came over my existence. My son, in whom all my love and hopes of happiness were centred, had suffered martial ardour to get the better of his commercial spirit. The Greek war of liberation gave rise to it, and he became a Greek patriot. In a fight with thn Sultan's forces he was mortally wounded—at least, so I was told, and I implicitly believed it. The news reached me by letter from one who had been his comrade in the battle, by whose side he had fallen. The mainspring of my existence was, to all appearance, shattered for ever. * * *

"The voyage to London was nearly accomplished. We were beating up Channel under reefed topsails and main topgallant sail against a north-east wind, and had arrived off Portland at dusk. I was on deck. The night was very dark and I was on the point of giving orders to go about, when the look-out man sang out 'Sail on the starboard bow running before the wind.' As we were on the starboard tack, I thought it better to stand on. A light was shown, and a musket which I always kept ready was fired, but there was no look out and we were unseen. * * *

"The crash was awful. The ship—a New York liner—had struck us on the starboard beam, and cut us as nearly as possible in two. I saw there was no hope for us, and that no time was to

be lost, and with as many of my men as were on deck, we caught hold of the head gear, and reached the Yankee's forecastle.

"'Guess that was a bad look out, Mister,' said the Captain, addressing me.

"'Guess again,' said I. 'If you had been keeping a look out, you would have seen us, and have heard the musket.'

"'Wall, that's the best thing I've heerd for a long time. It was we fired the musket, and showed a light.'

"I thought I never heard anything more consummately mendacious in my life, and aware that it was useless to argue the point with an opponent so utterly unprincipled; I requested to be put ashore at Plymouth, with the remains of my shipwrecked crew.

"I made my way to London, and found that the crash which settled my richly laden brig in the Channel, had been fully equalled on shore. The money panic had utterly ruined the large firm in which my money had been invested, and I was neither more nor less than a penniless wanderer.

"I was, however, still a vigorous man, and I determined once more to try my luck in the Navy. I entered as quarter-master on board the B——, a fine frigate bound to the East Indies, under the name of William Smith. I was all through the Burmese war, and was wounded at the taking of Prome. I returned to England in shattered health, underwent a medical survey at Haslar, and was discharged as unfit for service. I was homeless and friendless; but I had arrears of pay amounting to upwards of a hundred pounds which I had secured, as I safely thought, in my pockets. After leaving the hospital I entered a house at Gosport to get refreshment, and being tired, I sat down in the tap-room and called for a pint of ale. The landlord was some time in bringing it, and had I been of a suspicious disposition, I should have known him for a rogue. I had scarcely finished the ale when I fell sound asleep; and when I regained consciousness I was lying in the street at night, with rifled pockets, and my head bleeding from the rough contact with the stones. * * *

"A good Samaritan came along, and seeing a poor sailor, he obtained assistance, and finding me sober, took me to his home; and who do you think he was? No other than Slingsby Mason, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy! Was there ever anything more wonderful? He bound up my wounds, and put me to bed before he knew the name of his guest. Not only did he heal my wounded head, he put new life blood into my heart. I still had a friend. Oh! the joy of that recognition, though not unmingled with pain. Slingsby had a wife and three young children, all of whom were existing upon the magnificent sum of five shillings a day. He, however, always found a crust for an old shipmate who needed one, and he did all that an old friend could have done to cheer me under my accumulated load of misfortunes.

"*But* what was I to do? I could not think of living upon an old

messmate and schoolfellow, circumstanced as he was; and I determined to bear up for the sailor's harbour of refuge at Greenwich. My service and wound in the Burmese war was a sufficient claim, and I was sent down with a batch of twenty others to Greenwich. There for years I was, as it were, dead and buried, and no wonder that I was clean forgotten.

"But Slingsby Mason knew me only as Morgan Jones, and when writing to him to tell him of my success in being admitted, I had signed my proper name, adding the name of the ward, and to that simple circumstance may be traced my eventual discovery. * * *

"Oh joy! joy! My heartstrings will surely not stand this. He flew into my arms, and for some length of time neither of us could utter a word. A flood of tears relieved me—yes, the deep furrows were filled to overflowing—and the heart thus relieved of its load. My son, my long lost, my only son lived, lives, and is all I could wish for.

"He is thirty-five to-morrow, and we are going to kill the fatted calf. Captain Mason (we have no lieutenants here) arrived yesterday with his wife, and a fine tall girl to take part in the ceremony. Jimmy is as busy as Old Nick in a gale of wind. Since coming here, he has been hard at work daily rigging a fine tall mast—not a mere flagstaff—but a small ship's mizen mast, and with top, cap and cross trees, and top gallant mast on end, and with cross jack, topsail, and top gallant yards across. Of late he has put me to considerable expense for bunting, which, with the aid of Mrs. Burns, he has formed into a splendid red ensign, and a set of signal flags. To-morrow he is to make a grand display of his flags, and in the evening the industrious, energetic old fellow is going to display blue lights at each yard-arm if all goes well, and to send up such a shower of rockets as was never seen in these parts before. The people about me, who are to dine under a large marquee, having caught the infection from Jimmy, are collecting materials for bonfires on every point visible from the Lodge. * * *

"Tom—that is not his Greek, but the name I have given my boy—very nearly got scorched in firing the rockets; the blue lights took fire beautifully. Jimmy Burns lays the blame about the rockets, to the fact of Tom being 'no sailor.' I have no doubt that Jimmy is strongly attached to Tom, but still he cannot forgive him for the dislike which he has to the sea. But if Tom escaped the fireworks, which I am happy to say he did with a slightly scorched hand, I think he received a more permanent wound from Lucy Mason. The name 'Lucy' is enough to win me over to any arrangement which the young people may eventually agree upon. I shall offer no opposition.

"I have omitted to tell you, however, how my dear boy, bless him! came to know of my existence. His wounds, of course, did not prove mortal; and on recovering from their effects, and the cause having temporarily failed, he returned to Constantinople, and

resumed his place in the commercial house. The loss of my vessel and property put it out of my power to go into a law court, as I had not a feather left to fly with, and I knew that the Yankee would swear through a three inch plank that the fault was mine —so neither my name, nor the loss of my brig, ever appeared in the public papers, and it was concluded that the vessel had foundered. My subsequent voyage to the East Indies destroyed all trace of me, and it was not until the paragraph headed, 'Extraordinary Reverse of Fortune,' which you read in the papers was copied into 'Galignani,' that my boy regained a hope of recovering his father. He divined correctly that his father was the Morgan Jones referred to; and he wound up his affairs at Constantinople, and in a few months reached England. The report of the trial in the papers gave him a further clue, and he had little difficulty in completing the trace. Fortunately, he discovered himself to Jimmy Burns instead of repairing straight to the lodge, and my old shipmate eased me down as gently as he could. * * *

"To know that I am rich—for I am told the property will fully realise the highest estimation—is something; but what a blank has been filled by the unhoped for resurrection, as I may term it, of the boy of my heart; and few can tell but those who, like me, have had the means of rescuing old shipmates and friends from penury or misery, the delight that thrills through my veins when I see that rollicking, cheerful old Jimmy Burns and his buxom wife, no longer washing clothes in a Greenwich garret, but as merry as crickets, and fully enjoying the good things of this life.

"Slingsby Mason is no uncommon specimen of a naval officer—poor as Job and proud as Lucifer. He travelled into Wales, and is going back somewhen at his own cost—so he thinks. Mrs. Mason is under the same impression, but I will tell you how I circumvented the pair of them. I had previously offered to pay all their expenses, and actually sent him a cheque for the purpose, but, would you believe it, he sent it back in dudgeon. As I knew he could not fly without wings, and that he could not manufacture them out of five shillings a day, and therefore that I should never get him at all, I hit upon the following expedient. I got a friend, assuming to be a navy agent, to write to him, and tell him that he had received £50 3s. 9d. under an old power of attorney, a balance of prize money due for the capture of a privateer, 'name unknown,' in the West Indies, when he was serving as a lieutenant of a sloop of war, and remitting him the amount. Old naval officers are always under the impression that there are large sums of prize money due to them, and Slingsby fully entertained the belief that it was all right, acknowledged the receipt of the bill, and wrote to tell me of his unexpected good fortune, adding that, as he had stumbled over such a piece of good luck, he would use it in his *journey to* Wales.

"*He does* not seem in a hurry to go back, however, and I am

delighted to have him with me. Tom, also, is equally pleased, perhaps even more so, with Lucy; and I expect that that will be a match, as Tom is very well off, independent of me."

"Wonders will never cease," said I half aloud, when I had finished the yarn, but I was aroused from my reverie by the orders, "Shorten sail! Let go the anchor!"

Concluded.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, 24th November, 1863.

There is a method for acquiring a reputation for daring which is common enough among boys, and not uncommon among men; only the latter extend it to other things. It consists in defying somebody to do something which the challenger knows perfectly well the person challenged will not attempt; *e. g.* as when Heenan, in a letter to the *Times*, offered to take Sayers, or any other man in England by the hand, and jump with him from the top of a house. France has, by this kind of policy, managed to acquire a great moral preponderance in the world's affairs at the expense of England. The English Government has from the very beginning of the American war, declared that it would be no party to an intervention of any kind, and it was perfectly certain that they would not depart from that declaration; whereupon, France proceeded to gain credit with, and the friendship of, the Southerners, by giving it to be understood how very gladly she would recognise the independence of the South, if England would do likewise. Do the Poles regret the useless sacrifice of life in a struggle which they now begin to perceive to be hopeless. Whose fault is it but England's, that France has not sent her armies to support them? and so in other matters which I need not specify. There is no help for this sort of thing, and so long as A. will persist in seeking to get a reputation for unbounded benevolence by his offers of £5000 to this or that charitable institution, on condition that B. C. and D. will each contribute a like sum, the latter unfortunates must resign themselves to be regarded as hard hearted and selfish, if they do not choose to follow his example. Supposing that England refuses to accept the invitation to a Congress, and her example is followed by other powers; in the event of a future war, nothing will be more manifest than that it is owing to the selfish and distrustful policy of our country; and there will not be wanting members of the House of Commons to say so. At any rate, it is quite certain that the continuance of the heavy expenditure on military institutions will be imputed to the British Government. The opening of the Chambers here was waited for with the greatest anxiety; everybody, from the highest to the lowest grade, almost trembling with eagerness to hear

what the Emperor would say. The opinion of his speech entertained here is almost unanimous in concurring that he means peace, and that there is no hidden meaning beneath his words. The Parisians were greatly pleased with it, and from the manner in which it flatters the national vanity, there is no gainsaying the fact, that the Emperor has taken a firmer hold of the affections and admiration of his subjects than he possessed previously; many of those who have hitherto sneered at him as a kind of self-made man, whom they were not bound to respect, now regard him as a wise man, who has been schooled in adversity, and whose knowledge is his own, and not derived from those whom he has chosen as his friends and ministers, as they have been accustomed to say and think. Careful as the Emperor has been to keep secret his design of summoning a Congress, there is little doubt now, that his ideas on this subject had been communicated to the Emperor of Austria; hence the desire of the latter to anticipate him by uniting the whole of the German States by a common bond which would protect the States generally, and Austria in particular, from being forced to participate in the policy of France to any greater extent than he and the King of Prussia should consider desirable. In seeking to obtain this, he aimed at too much besides, and so alarmed the pride of the King of Prussia; whereas, had he yielded to the latter more, which he probably would have done if he had been less wise in his own eyes, he might have effected his primary object. It is probably too late now to renew those efforts, as it is very well known that Napoleon was secretly indignant at the last attempt, which he rightly regarded as inspired by jealousy of his designs, and would most likely, in the event of its being renewed, find a pretext for interfering. It does not appear likely that the proposed Congress will ever take place, but like the Border chiefs of old, whoever loses France is sure to win. If the Congress meet at Paris, the Emperor will have obtained all that was wanted to raise him to the summit of his ambition: henceforward, the moral domination of France in Europe will be established, and every other power must be content to occupy an inferior position. The determination of the English Government not to accept the proposition, which may be inferred from the reply sent to the French Goverment, is therefore unquestionably a wise one. It is hardly possible that any good would come out of the meeting of the sovereigns, or their representatives. No doubt, each would be willing to accept whatever was offered to him, but neither would be willing to give up any portion of what he already possesses. England wants nothing, and would certainly not entertain for a single instant any proposition affecting Gibraltar or Malta. If any understanding could be come to with respect to armaments which could lessen the expenditure on account of these, it would be a great benefit to all nations; but if such an *arrangement* is possible, it would, I imagine, be accomplished by *negotiating* in the ordinary way. But even if the powers refuse to

join the Congress, Napoleon will derive considerable advantage from having proposed it. It enables him to back out of the Polish question without loss of dignity, and leaves him free to take his own course in any future complications. He has now placed himself before the world as the champion of progress, and whatever disturbance may happen, he will be able to say, that if the other Sovereigns of Europe had accepted his proposition, they would not have arisen.

Among the newly-elected representatives, the man whose appearance made the greatest sensation was M. Thiers. The Chamber is not much altered since he figured so prominently in it many years ago. The seats remain the same, but though the accommodation for members is very much in excess of their requirements, that for visitors is a good deal reduced, and this session will probably be found very inadequate. The tribune, from which Members used to address the assembly has been abolished, and they now speak from their seats, as in the English House of Commons. There is a kind of platform occupied by the talking ministers, which some call the seats of the council for the defence, just as they term the more zealous of the supporters of the government the Emperor's Mamelukes.

Except in the matter of bulk, there is some resemblance between Thiers and Palmerston; the former, like the latter, is almost juvenile in his activity and the vivacity of his movements. There were several among the chamber-officials who recognized the small figure in the closely-buttoned blue coat the instant he stepped from his carriage, and the rumour of his arrival flew along the corridors into the Chamber before he had time to enter the building. The lower class of officials were the first to show by their deep bows their reverence for the renowned statesman, which, in the case of those who had filled the same posts when he last sat there, were accompanied by glances of respectful affection. Members who were acquainted with him hurried out of the Chamber to welcome him, and most of those who had not the honour of being personally known to him, flocked round him to congratulate him on his re-appearance on the scene of his former triumphs as soon as he entered. To all of these he replied with bows, a cordial shake of the hand, or a few friendly words uttered in the cheerful tone which is habitual to him. Presently there came the rolling sound of drums, the rattling of arms, and the tramp of the soldiers' feet as they ranged themselves on either side of the passage; which, two or three minutes afterwards was followed by the appearance of the Count de Morny, the President of the Chamber, with an officer on each side of him carrying a naked sword in his hand, the point of which was turned downwards when they reached the entrance of the Chamber. The President said something to them which I could not hear, and then passed on to his seat. Every eye was turned on M. Thiers when the oath was read, and every ear was strained to the utmost to hear him say "*I swear it!*"

No events of importance have occurred in Mexico of late. Marshal Forey in an order of the day, issued by him previous to resigning the command of the army to General Bazaine, took leave of the army, and at the same time requested them to express to their Mexican allies the high opinion he entertained of their valour, and his hope that they would persevere in the good path on which they had entered. Since the French army has occupied the city of Mexico, many changes have been made in the municipal regulations which have been of great benefit to the inhabitants. Government factories have been put in working order, and the manufacture of arms has been extensively developed; altogether the Mexicans have reason to be glad at the advent of the foreigners. One of the institutions which these have organised, is calculated to be of great service to the natives—that of the national guard. At present it consists only of tradesmen and men of good character, and if none others are admitted this will prove the most effectual safeguard against revolutions in the cities, or attacks on them by bands of armed robbers calling themselves supporters of the Liberal government or by any other name. Juarez was still at San Luis Potosi at the date of the last advices, but he cannot, apparently, come to any satisfactory arrangement with Doblado, Comonfort, and the other leaders who have hitherto adhered to the party of which Juarez is the recognised head. I am more than ever convinced that France made the worst mistake possible when she took Almonte under her wing. Jealousy has always been one of the principal causes of disunion among the rulers of Mexico, and putting Almonte so prominently forward was the very strongest means that could have been adopted to induce the other leaders to hold aloof. It is probable that the Emperor may have seen this since, and Forey may owe his recall to his blindness in not having perceived that the proper course to pursue was to have sent an invitation to every man of mark to come in and consult with him as to the measures likely to bring about a settlement of the disputes which were ruining the country: this, of course, before commencing warfare. Hopeless of succeeding in a struggle against the French Empire, and secretly hopeful that he might be selected or confirmed as the governor of a province, or that he would have some other fat appointment conferred upon him, I am persuaded from what I know of Mexico and the Mexicans, these men would have come in one by one under the pretence that their sole desire was to protect their country from the curse of a foreign occupation in addition to a civil war. There was another course open to Marshal Forey which I think would also have prevented the fighting that has been going on, and have pacified the country, which certainly is not pacified yet, and that was to have marched straight on the city of Mexico and taken possession, which could have been done easily at the outset. I am quite aware of the danger of leaving *towns and cities* in the rear to be occupied by the enemy. But in

the case of Mexico this would not have signified one jot. Vera Cruz being held by or for the French, supposing the very worst to have happened to the invading army, and it had been forced to retreat, it would only have had to do then what it stayed to do in advancing—fight its way through such hostile bodies as could have been brought together to oppose it. But there is every reason to believe that once in possession of Mexico, without having had to strike a blow, the other cities would have had the courage to rally to the French cause for the sake of putting an end to the cruelties and exactions to which they have been exposed for the last fifty years. As it is, some of the cities still refuse, or perhaps it would be more correct to say have not dared, to send in their adhesion to the cause represented by the French. I believe there is no possibility of disputing the fact that the army there is greatly dissatisfied. There is little chance of promotion except from casualties caused by sickness, and chances which only arise from such a cause are not estimated very highly by soldiers. In France, the most intelligent men who think about public affairs at all for the most part are sorry the expedition was ever undertaken, and Emile de Girardin, who is one of the most able, and decidedly the boldest journalist in France, has publicly advocated the withdrawal of the troops and that France should wash her hands of a bad business and not throw good money after bad. Unless France buys the leaders of the armed bands which still traverse the country in all directions, it is likely to be a good while yet before order is thoroughly established. These bands make raids up to the very walls of the cities of which they are not strong enough to take possession, and seem to think nothing of stopping a railway train within a few miles of the terminus and robbing the passengers.

Whenever France meets with an obstacle to her policy in Madagascar or any other place, there are always Frenchmen who attribute it to Englishmen, seemingly quite unconscious of the compliment they are paying to English influence. Because M. Lambert (created Duc d'Emirne by Radama II) the French consul, has felt himself obliged to strike his flag and retreat on board a vessel of war sent there for the protection of French subjects, he seems desirous of making another Pritchard business of the affair. It is said here that Mr. Ellis, the English missionary, was the instigator of the revolt which resulted in the slaughter of the king and his favourites, and of the hostile policy which has since been pursued with respect to French subjects. Nobody yet cares one straw about Madagascar, and the Emperor would not thank any of his servants just now who involved his government in anything like an unfriendly discussion with England.

The Annamite ambassadors have at last had their interview with the Emperor. The reception was of course arranged so as to make the greatest impression on them. The Emperor had the Empress on his right hand, and the Prince Imperial on his left,

and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and all the dignitaries of the Court in state costume were grouped in their proper order. After the delivery of an oration in the Annamite language, which nobody but the interpreter understood, and he probably only because he had had an opportunity of learning it beforehand, Phan-tang-giang handed Tu Duc's letter to the Emperor, and then made their exit in the ceremonious manner in which they had entered. A great many odd presents were distributed among the courtiers, and to the Emperor they gave among other things lackered and ivory articles, two large elephants' tusks mounted in silver, two rhinoceros' horns mounted in gold, a palanquin exactly like that used by the Emperor of Annam, a sabre with gold mounting, a hilt of jade, and a transparent tortoise-shell sheath, a gold dragon under a glass case, and a red cloth carpet embroidered with gold characters signifying longevity. A day or two after the ceremony, six members of the embassy started for Madrid, to undergo a similar ceremony at the Spanish Court.

A military commission has been at work for the last three years in drawing up fresh regulations, and amending those of the military code which were not adapted for existing circumstances, or were not sufficiently definite. As they appear to refer only to such matters as the rules to be observed in garrison towns and fortified places, the conduct of officers and men under certain circumstances, the relations of the army and navy in seaport towns, and the relations between the military and civil authorities, I do not think it would interest military men in England sufficiently to make it worth while going into particulars.

The principal points of the new regulations affecting the navy are these: Youths and men between sixteen years of age and twenty-one may enter the navy under the title of "novice" to serve for four years; and from sixteen to twenty-three years of age may enter for a term of seven years as sea-apprentices. After receiving a certain amount of instruction and being a year at sea, those who have passed their eighteenth year, are to be rated as seamen of the third class. If there are not sufficient volunteers for naval service, the deficiency will be made up by levy, according to the existing law. Every person liable to serve is bound to present himself for service directly he has completed his twentieth year, but it is optional for him to do so as soon as he is eighteen. Formerly, upon the completion of his first term of service of three years, if the exigencies of the State allowed him, he could return home. He generally availed himself of this right, married, and took to fishing, the coasting trade, or entered a merchant ship trading with distant ports. As it was found that this gave rise to great inconvenience when it became necessary to call upon them to perform their second term of three years, the Minister proposes that they shall in future fulfil the whole six years of service from the date of their entry, after which they shall be free from further compulsory service, except in

the event of a great State emergency. If, however, it should happen that the number of volunteers for the naval service should be so great as to admit of it, this term of six years may be abridged, and a certain proportion of the service-men liberated on furlough. Substitutes are to be allowed; and the eldest of a family of orphans, and the only son, or the eldest son of a widow, or a blind father, or a father over seventy years of age; or in default of a son or son-in-law the sole or eldest grandson of such persons; and the sailor who has a brother serving his time, are exempt from service. In case of the ground of exemption being removed before the six years have expired, the individual hitherto exempted, is to present himself for service for the remainder of the term. The volunteer who has completed three years of service, is entitled to an increase of pay of thirty centimes a day on renewing his engagement, with two months' leave of absence on full pay, or four months on half pay. The effect of the changes above mentioned will be the substitution as far as possible of voluntary for compulsory service, to render the system of maritime inscription more tolerable, inasmuch as those on the register will find themselves free to enter on any occupation after they are twenty-six years of age, or earlier if they like, without fear of being torn away from it, unless a war should arise in which France is concerned; and ship-owners can enter into arrangements with sailors without risk of being compelled to release them from their engagements at any moment.

Some experiments have recently been made with a new kind of fire-ball. It ignites on leaving the gun, and is said to spread a strong light for at least two hundred yards in every direction, and explodes on the termination of its flight.

A report of the Minister for War relative to court-martials held in 1862, contains, among other matters, the information that out of an effective force of 458,123 men, 4,528 were tried for various offences, of whom 841 were acquitted; thus reducing the number of offenders to about 1 in 133, the ordinary proportion. Of 28 condemned to death, only 14 were executed, the remainder being fortunate enough to obtain mercy from the Emperor. There was only one man guilty of desertion in the field, and one convicted of dishonesty in the administrative department, and one for uttering mutinous expressions. As anybody would have supposed, the volunteers furnished a larger proportion of convicts than the conscripts, and the latter a larger proportion from among those who had been recently drawn. Of the entire number tried, 3,271 could read and write, and but 1,257 were entirely uneducated.

If every colonel in the British Army lived to the age of Colonel Maréchal, not many ensigns would live to command a regiment. He was born in 1764, and is still so strong and vigorous, that he received the other day a deputation of the officers of the 58th regiment quartered at Lyons, who called to pay their respects and congratulations, with an animation which was quite juvenile.

There is nothing in which the army is concerned too trivial for regulation. I dare say most of the readers of the *United Service Magazine* have laughed at the wasp-like waists of the students in the Ecole de Saint Cyr: well, Marshal Randon has issued an order forbidding them to wear tunics which pinch them so absurdly, and in future they must be made large enough to allow of the free use of the arms and the full play of the lungs.

It is becoming quite a common thing now for the officers of one regiment to invite all the officers of another to a convivial meeting, or, as they term it, a "punch de bienvenue." As these are attended by all officers from marshals downwards, it seems an excellent way of knitting more closely the bonds of good fellowship between the different branches of the service—which is, indeed, the object in view, as will be seen from the favourite toasts:—"The Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial Family;" and "the indissoluble union of all the corps which compose the army." By the way, an officer high in command at the Gaboon, tells the following amusing anecdote respecting a negro in the squadron of native Spahis in the French service. The Spahi was walking quietly along in a forest, when he was suddenly laid hold of by a gorilla, who carried him to the top of a tree and perched him on a branch beside another huge member of the species, who held him firmly in his seat while the other went and gathered some bananas with which he quickly returned and began cramming into the mouth of the frightened Spahi until he was nearly suffocated, when the other loosed his hold and the poor fellow went crashing through the branches to the ground, where he was found several hours afterwards by a party sent in search of him quite insensible.

Probably many who have looked at the column in the Place Vendôme may not be aware what are the subjects depicted on it. One of these designs represents the flat-bottomed boats with a bow-gun in each assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of England, others represent the marching of the army on the Rhine and the Maine; Napoleon announcing to the Senate that he was going to encounter the third coalition; Napoleon in the costume with which we are familiar, seated on horseback at the bridge at Kiel; Murat charging the enemy at Wertingen; Napoleon distributing crosses on the Zursmershausen bridge, then in the act of addressing the troops on the bridge of Leck; Soult, Ney and Berthier are the principal figures in other designs; followed by the Emperor before Ulm, which form the subjects of three bas reliefs representing the attack, the defence, and the capitulation. Then comes a winged figure of Victory surrounded by trophies; next the Emperor entering Munich; then the French army crossing a river under a heavy fire; Ney fighting in the Tyrol; a night encounter between the French and Russians, in which the latter are getting the worst of it; the entry of Murat in Polish costume into Vienna; Napoleon addressing the army at Schönbrunn, and receiving the keys of Vienna; Marshal

Davoust entering Presburg; the evening before the battle of Austerlitz in which Napoleon is represented visiting the advanced posts, then the battle and the subsequent meeting of the two Emperors at the mill. Space will not allow of my enumerating the remainder of the compositions, but they are all descriptive of the principal feats of the French armies. In nearly all of them the Emperor is represented in military costume, and it is not until we reach the new statue at the top of the column that we see him in the disguise of a Roman Emperor. The old statue is to stand henceforth in the open space in the centre of the Avenue de Neuilly.

A selection from the letters addressed to the Emperor would furnish curious reading. A woman whose husband has deserted her, thinks she has only to write to Napoleon III. and he will have the wanderer restored to her. A man has had his cabbages or his silkworms damaged by an unseasonable frost, and at once conceives he has a claim on his sovereign for compensation, and so forth. But the most curious application I have seen, is from a man who asks an audience of the Emperor to show him something which no mortal eye had ever seen—to wit, his beard, which was nearly a yard long, and had always been scrupulously concealed under his clothes, and he therefore hoped his Majesty would award him a suitable recompense.

On the 1st of the month the Marquis de Lœwestine, General of Division, assumed possession of his post as Governor of the Invalides. In his address to the officials, he spoke warmly of his old friend and predecessor.

The "Moscow Gazette" complains of the absurd persistence with which the Conservatives repeat the phrase, "Russians are not yet ripe for political liberty." It wants to know if the country is to wait for political reform, for trial by jury, and other reforms of equal moment, till the nation has lost its religious fervour, till socialist tendencies have completely developed themselves, the population is ripe for revolt, and national grievances have reached their limit. The national defects, it asserts, arise from the absence of political life, and have nothing whatever to do with the ripeness of the nation for political liberty. There is no foundation for reproaching the nobility with their foreign civilization. The greater part of them still reside among their old vassals, and the ties which bind them to the mass of the nation are indissoluble, while those who now spend their time in dreaming of liberty, will, if it is granted to them, become good and useful citizens. Russia must show that she is prepared to fight in defence of the integrity of her territory, but she need not trouble herself about new alliances. At the same time, it is not sufficient to show that she possesses energy; the eyes of Europe are on her, and until the inauguration of a new era, she will remain isolated. The "Gazette" concludes by saying, "Nowadays, people who feel they are not ripe for political liberty, cannot count on anybody's respect, or of being of any importance

in Europe. Such a people are not feared, they are despised. Their government excites hatred—unjustly sometimes—and encourages outrages against the national dignity. Let the sun of political liberty rise, and we shall have conquered."

The Russian newspapers generally are opposed to Russia taking part in the congress proposed by the Emperor of France. The indignation they express at the charges of cruelty brought against their generals is unbounded. In fact some of these statements are childishly absurd. I know that the readers of the U. S. M. are a class little likely to be misled by such inventions, and therefore I shall not refer to them in detail. Heaven knows the Russian soldiers have been harsh and often cruel in their dealings with the Polish insurgents, and those whom they regard as their accomplices; but what man of common sense can be surprised at this, who knows how their commanders and countrymen have been assassinated, or attacked with that object. Months ago I pointed out that this would be the certain result of breaking up the army into small detachments. Every military man is well aware that nothing weakens discipline so much as this. So far as regards the troops, they are a pretty fair match for the assassins; those who are to be pitied are the unfortunates who remain quietly at home working for the daily bread of themselves and little ones, and who are plundered of their property by both sides. The regulations issued for the preservation of order in the cities are a good deal modified in practice. Women, it is averred, have been and are active instruments in propagating information among the insurgents, and it is almost impossible to prevent them from doing this from the facilities their dress offers for concealing little notes and larger weapons. As regards dress, those who desire to wear mourning for near relatives may do so by applying for permission to the authorities. That many women have been apprehended and imprisoned, the Russians cannot deny; but that any woman whatever has been personally ill-treated by officials, they affirm to be utterly false. To my thinking, it is shameful for men to suffer their women to incur the risk of imprisonment, or the humiliation of being taken to a guard-house for the sake of the little assistance they can give them. That the domiciliary visits made by the police are not made in mere wantonness is proved by the discoveries they make; not long ago all the monks in Warsaw were deprived of their vegetables, because the Russians dug out type, a large number of lance heads, and other weapons from beneath a bed of cabbages in one of the convent gardens. Of course they get their information of the whereabouts of these things from some of the parties trusted by the Polish Committee. Several members of the commission who were concerned in drawing up the regulations for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, have arrived in Poland with the object of preparing a report to be used in regulating the future government of that country, and, it is said, they

have already opened communications with some of the most influential of the Poles to know what concessions will satisfy them.

Russia continues to add iron-plated vessels to her navy from various sources. At St. Petersburg they are actively employed in finishing the floating batteries; there are signs of preparations for war along the entire coast, and bodies of troops are being massed in places most conveniently situated for operating, either offensively or defensively; and as if this were not sufficient, we are told they have adopted the means for attacking iron-clads suggested in the *United Service Magazine* a year ago, namely, by manufacturing a submarine boat.*

The cruel murder of Kuczynski at Lemberg, excited such indignation in that city and in others, that the National Government of Poland felt itself obliged to deny that it had any concern in it. The circumstances under which it was committed were the same as those we are accustomed to in the case of those assassinations which that Government does not deny to have been perpetrated by its orders. Austrian subjects are beginning to discover that political agitation is not confined to that part of Poland which is under the dominion of Russia, notwithstanding the efforts made by those who direct the insurrection to keep it concealed, and this, together with the murder of the judge, is likely to put a stop to the expression of sympathy with the Poles, which by the way was never really felt in Austria, except by a few Liberals who desire the happiness of all men, and care nothing for nationality. The unfortunate man, though only forty-two years of age, had served his country in a variety of ways before he was appointed to the post of judge at Lemberg. He filled some post, I don't know precisely what, in connection with the military in 1848, afterwards with the corps of occupation in Holstein, and lastly with the fourth corps d'armée of Italy. Next he was appointed a judge at Presburg, and from thence was recently transferred to Lemberg. That he should act upon the warning he received to abandon this last post was out of the question, since it would not only have dishonoured him but would have prevented him from obtaining any future government employment. The murder was perpetrated within about a score of yards of the chief police station, but the blow was struck with such force and directed with such skill, that the long dagger actually passed through his lungs and heart, and effectually prevented him from crying out, or even in thought asking forgiveness of his sins before he had ceased to exist. Several persons were in sight when he fell, nevertheless the murderers escaped. The Emperor has bestowed a pension of a thousand florins a-year on

* In the article on the Naval Department at the International Exhibition, there is a reference to a boat of this kind. As a statement has been published in the *Times* that Russia has constructed a submarine boat, we may just mention that the pages containing this article were printed some days before that statement appeared.—Ed. U. S. M.

Kuczynski's widow, and an annual grant of one hundred florins to each of his two children. According to a Lemberg newspaper, the quantity of arms intended for the Polish insurgents confiscated by the Prussian military authorities (which does not include those taken by the civil authorities) up to the end of August, comprised 965 muskets, 675 sabres, 2,055 bayonets, 728 quintals of gunpowder, 3,310 cartridges, 25 quintals of lead, and 60,000 percussion caps.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

Expectation ran high on the 5th of November last. Curiosity, anxiety and hope beat loud in the hearts of men. The Emperor of the French was to open the French Legislature in person, and the Imperial speech was to decide the fate of peace and war. Curiosity has been satisfied, anxiety, temporarily relieved—whilst hope has despondingly fled. Scarcely had the Imperial lips closed, when that wonderful production of the genius of man, the electric telegraph conveyed to every capital in Europe not only the tenor, but the actual text of the Emperor's speech. Singularly enough the effect it produced in England was that peace would not be disturbed, whilst at Paris, Vienna and Berlin the funds—the political barometer, fell considerably.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the opening of the French Legislature for us calmly to consider the tenor and bearing of the Imperial speech which was but the precursor of a much more important document.

In the most candid and plain spoken language, the present ruler of the French explained his political views. When the Polish insurrection burst out, (he said) France and Russia were on the most friendly footing. Since the conclusion of peace, they were always agreed upon the great European questions. He did not hesitate to declare so. But we will give his own words textually in so far as they bear upon the political situation of Europe.

"During the war in Italy, as well as at the time of the annexation of Nice and of Savoy, the Emperor gave me his most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded forbearance, and it was only the Polish question, very popular in France, that could induce me to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the Continent, and to raise my voice in favour of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but, in ours, heirs to a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, this question touched upon the most serious European interests. It could not be treated by France alone. An insult to our honour or a

menace against our frontiers alone imposes upon us the duty of action without preliminary concert. It therefore became necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and in Syria, for me to come to an understanding with the Powers who had equal rights and similar reasons as ourselves to express an opinion. The Polish insurrection, which from its duration assumed a national character, aroused sympathy on every side, and the aim of diplomacy has been to attract to its cause as much adhesion as possible, so as to bring to bear upon Russia all the pressure possible of the public opinion of Europe. This almost unanimous expression of wishes appeared to us to be the best means of persuading the Russian Cabinet. Unfortunately, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an attempt to intimidate; and the steps taken by England, Austria, and France, instead of putting a stop to the struggle, have only tended to embitter it. Excesses are being perpetrated on both sides, which, in the name of humanity, must be equally deplored. What, then, is to be done?

The Emperor then explains his idea of what ought to be done:

"Are we reduced to the sole alternative of war or of silence? No! Without having recourse to arms, and without remaining silent, one means remains to us. It is to submit the Polish question to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that conferences at which all the other questions which agitate Europe shall be discussed would in nowise offend her dignity. Let us take note of that declaration. Let it serve us to extinguish once for all the ferments of discord which are ready to burst forth on every side, and from the disquietude itself of Europe, which in every quarter is mined by the elements of dissolution, let a new era of order and of peace arise! Has not the moment arrived to rebuild on new foundations the edifice destroyed by the hand of time, and piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognise by new Conventions that which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry by common accord what the peace of the world requires? The Treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of circumstances has upset them, or tends to upset them. They have been discarded nearly everywhere—in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany is agitating to alter them, England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionain Islands, and Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of these successive infringements of the fundamental European pact, ardent passions become over-excited, powerful interests demand solution in the South as well as in the North. What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to convoke the Powers of Europe to a Congress, in which self-love and resistance would disappear in face of a supreme arbitrament? What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason, of statesmen in all countries, and to

say,—Have not the prejudices and rancour which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilization? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves with narrow calculations to the legitimate aspirations of nations. Let us have the courage to substitute a regular and stable state of affairs for an unhealthy and precarious condition, even if it should cost sacrifices. Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things based henceforth upon the well-understood interest of the Sovereings and of the peoples.

"I cannot but believe that this appeal would be listened to by all. A refusal would lead to the supposition of secret projects which fear the light of day; but even if the proposal should not be unanimously adopted, it would have the immense advantage of having shown Europe where lies danger and where safety. Two ways are open: the one leads to progress through conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, conducts fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a past which is rolling away.

"You know now, Gentlemen, the tone which I propose to adopt towards Europe; approved by you, sanctioned by the public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, for I speak in the name of France."

The whole Imperial speech might be put in one sentence: "The Treaties of Vienna have been so often broken that they no longer hold. Let the Great Powers meet in Congress, and by a solemn pact settle the affairs of Europe."

The day before the opening of the Legislative Assembly, the French Emperor had already despatched letters to all the crowned heads of Europe "convoking" them to meet at Paris to settle the affairs of Europe. This "circular" is a master-piece of writing.

"Called to the throne," says Louis Napoleon, "by Providence, and by the will of the French people; but brought up in the school of adversity, it would be less excusable in me than in any other man not rightly to understand the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. * * * It is not vanity that urges me to take this step; all that I desire is the peace of Europe. Come then to Paris where you will be welcome with all due hospitality."

In plain English, the Emperor of the French wishes to hold a *cour plenière,* to have a *parterre de rois,* where, like the God of the winds:

"Celsâ sedet Æolus arce,
"Sceptra tenens; mollitque animos, et temperat iras."

The result of this appeal was inevitable. It has been a failure. All the Great Powers have declined the invitations, or only conditionally accepted them, expressing, however, in courteous terms, their willingness to send representatives, should a Congress be deemed necessary, with a view to maintain peace in Europe.

The reply of Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter was received in Paris on Wednesday, the 18th of November. Her Majesty declares that (*in principle*) she approves the idea of a Congress, and shares the elevated sentiments expressed in the autograph letter of the Emperor. But as regards the *programme*, which necessarily would have to be made,—as a Constitutional Sovereign, she was bound to leave that to be decided by her Government.

It was on the 13th of November, that Baron de Talleyrand, the French Ambassador at Berlin, handed, personally, the Emperor's letter to the King of Prussia. The interview is reported to have been most satisfactory, but the sentence in the Imperial speech, "The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist," was objected to. It was not taken in an absolute and radical sense, though it was admitted that those treaties had been greatly infringed upon.

England, Austria and Prussia, have agreed to take the same line of action, as regards the proposed Congress. In so much as Austria is concerned, the semi-official organ of the Austrian Government thus expresses itself:—

"If we are rightly informed, the reply of Austria to the invitation of the Emperor of the French, is couched in very guarded terms: expressing, however, much confidence. It adopts in principle the Emperor's idea that the affairs of Europe ought to be placed upon a solid foundation. Austria attaches a high importance to a good *entente* with France, but not to compromise or endanger that *entente*, she thinks it advisable that a preliminary programme of the Congress should be drawn up, so as to know what subjects will be discussed."

"The Emperor," says *La Patrie*, "does not *solicit* a Congress; he simply *proposes* one."

"*Le Congrès, c'est l'inconnu; ou mieux si l'on veut, c'est l'imprévu.*"

Thiers, who has once more entered the political arena observed, with a shrug of his shoulders, that he had often heard "of a consultation of physicians, but never of a consultation of patients."

The fact is, the proposed Congress is not looked upon favourably by the Great Powers. England has nothing to gain, nothing to lose. She has made the young King of the Hellenes a present of the Ionian Islands; but no resolution of a Paris Congress will induce her to give up Malta, Gibraltar, or Aden. Austria will certainly not give up Venetia; and the Pope, particularly objects to see Rome the capital of Victor Emmanuel. Russia will not relinquish Poland at the bidding of a Paris Congress, nor will the French Emperor restore Nice and Savoy, and withdraw French troops from Rome?

The sudden and unexpected death of the King of Denmark has thrown a new brand of discord into the European polity. Will the Duke of Augustenburg, and those German Princes who support his claim, submit to a fiat from France, that he has no claim whatsoever, as the great Powers in 1852 decreed that the present acknowledged king is the rightful monarch of the whole Danish possessions?

The proposed Congress will drop to the ground; or, if it does take place, it will be a Congress of representatives, but not of Sovereigns as originally proposed.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

It is the fashion in England, and we are not bound to say whether it is a good or a bad one, to accept official or *quasi* official statements, as the French have it, "with a certain reserve." This was probably the feeling of most people when they read of the Lecture on "Ships of War," delivered a week ago by Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy. If Mr. Reed is correct, we have made rather a clumsy business of the "re-construction of our Navy." After describing the various iron or iron-cased ships which have lately been built, the Chief Constructor maintained that the "Warrior," and ships of her class were too long. He firmly believed that the same rate of speed could be obtained from shorter vessels. The attention of the Admiralty had been much devoted to this question, and he could assure them that no more iron ships for the Royal Navy would be laid down of such a length as 400 feet. While one of these long vessels had a large portion at each extremity exposed, a shorter vessel could be armour-plated from end to end, and would sail as many knots per hour. But that part of the Lecture that attracted most attention was, the declaration that we are in the right way at last. "I state with the most absolute fearlessness and confidence," Mr. Reed is reported to have said, "that the Admiralty are now *building* a corvette from which neither the Alabama nor the Florida

could hope to escape, and with which the two together could not hope to contend for a single hour." These are bold assertions, which deserve examination, and that examination it is our purpose to give them at an early opportunity.

The most recent move on the political chess-board by the astute Ruler of France, the proposal of a Congress to be held at Paris for the solution of all the various "difficulties" that endanger the peace of Europe, forms the subject of an article in another page, for which we are indebted to a correspondent, who may be fairly said to be behind the scenes, and to his account of the prospects of acceptance or rejection of the project we beg to call the attention of our readers.

That great authority in naval and military matters, Mr. Richard Cobden, could hardly be expected to let the affair at Kagosima pass off without taking the opportunity to give vent to his ignorant rancour against the United Service. Accordingly, he has written to the Mayor of Rochdale to inform him, that "our recent proceedings in Japan have been an outrage on humanity," talks of "atrocities committed in contemptuous disregard of institutions," &c. &c.; and the mayor of another borough (Gateshead), has on the strength of these vituperations, refused to allow the toast of the Army and Navy to be drank at his inauguration dinner. We dare say, Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neal will be able to endure the censure even of Mr. Cobden and his illustrious imitator; but Lord Clarence Paget did well at a recent dinner at Deal, to call attention to the fact, that the damage done to the town of Kagosima was an accident, owing to the state of the weather, and that the charge of inhumanity was in reality preposterous, when urged against a man of the known character of Admiral Kuper.

The home topic for the present month is undoubtedly the Court Martial at Aldershot, on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. For convenience of reference hereafter, we print the list of the members of the Court, the charges, and the prisoner's objection *in limine* to them, which the Court overruled. We shall not follow the evil example that has been set us of discussing the merits of the case

at present, but wait until an authoritative decision has been given; and then we shall be prepared to discuss the subject without favour or affection to either party.

On Tuesday November 17, at 11 A.M., the General Court-Martial assembled by order of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief met at the Clubhouse, Aldershot, for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Crawley, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., presided, and the other members of the Court were,—Maj-Gen. J. Lawrenson; Maj.-Gen. D. Russell, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. R. Rumley; Maj.-Gen. E. C. Hodge, C.B.; Col. G. Gambier, C.B., Rl. Artillery; Col. R. Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons; Col. Hon. G. T. Devereux, Rl. Horse Artillery; Col. T. G. A. Oakes, 12th Lancers; Lieut.-Col. C. Sawyer, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut.-Col. W. W. Lodder, 59th Reg.; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Sargent, C.B., 3rd Reg.; Lieut.-Col. S. G. Jenyns, C.B., 13th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Joues, 73rd Reg.; and Lieut.-Col. F. D. Grey, 37th Reg. A large table was set for the President and officers composing the Court-Martial, and at either side of this were smaller tables allotted respectively to the prosecution and defence. At the former sat Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B., the official prosecutor, Mr. Dension, the Deputy Judge-Advocate, and their assistants. This latter was eventually occupied by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Crawley, his legal advisers, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Waller, of the Chancery Bar, Mr. Cocker, solicitor, and Colonel Crawley, brother of the prisoner.

At eleven o'clock Col. Crawley, entered the Court with his friends, bowed to the President, and was conducted to the seat prepared for him. The proceedings were then opened in form. The official correspondence and warrant authorizing the holding the Court-Martial were first read by Col. Pipon, Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate; after which Col. Crawley was asked whether he had any objection to be tried by the President, or any of the members of the Court. The reply being in the negative, the President, members of the Court-Martial and officiating Judge-Advocate were all duly sworn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley was arraigned upon the following charges:—

"1. For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow during the month of May, A.D., 1862, when the Regimental Serjeant-Major Lilley was confined in close arrest, caused the orders under which he was so confined to be carried into effect with unnecessary and undue severity, whereby the said Regimental Serj.-Maj. Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings.

2. For conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at

Mhow on or about 7th day of June, A.D. 1862, in the course of an address made by him before the General Court-Martial which was then being held for the trial of Paym. T. Smales, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, expressed himself in the following language, or in words to like effect:—"Close arrest necessarily implies a sentry over a prisoner, but it is does not necessitate his being placed over a prisoner's wife or family, and I can assure the Court that no person could be more shocked than I was when I learned from the evidence of Serj.-Maj. Lilley that his wife had been incommoded or annoyed by the precaution taken for his safe custody. It was Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon's fault if any such thing occurred, for it was his duty as Adjutant to have seen the post assigned to the sentry, and to have taken care that no such improper interference with the privacy of the Serj.-Major's wife could have taken place. As it was, immediately I became acquainted with the statement of Serj.-Maj. Lilley, I sent off orders to have the sentry removed to a post where he could perform his duty equally well without annoying or interfering with Mrs. Lilly." Thereby representing that the said Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon was in fault for what had occurred, whereas in truth and in fact the said Lieut.-Col. Crawley then well knew that the said Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon had acted in the said manner by the express order and direction of the said Lieut.-Col. Crawley."

Upon being asked whether he pleaded "guilty," or "not guilty," to these, Col. Crawley said,—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court,—I humbly submit myself to the judgment of the Court whether I ought to be called upon to plead to the charges as they are at present framed. I protest against these charges on two grounds,—1. Because they are so limited in their nature that they do not admit of my going into the substantial merits of the whole case with respect to the grievous imputations which have been made upon my character and conduct as an officer and a gentleman, and while I am charged with certain acts I am at the same time precluded from showing the circumstances out of which these acts arose, and the condition of things which constituted the true justification of my conduct."

The French iron-clads being again at sea, it may be of service to give a brief description of the ships which compose the squadron.

They are, the ships of the line Magenta and Solferino, and the frigates Normandie, Invincible, and Couronne. The Magenta and Solferino, which were built on the same model, are longer and have a greater breadth of beam than any ship in the Imperial navy. Their lines are remarkably fine, and demonstrate the great improvement which has taken place in ship-building in France of late years.

Their forepart so fine and taper may be compared to a ploughshare intended to open a furrow in the sea, and is armed with an iron spur 15 tons weight, of which the point is about four feet under water. Every precaution has been adopted to prevent any part of the ship, except the spur, from bearing the shock of a collision. The disadvantage iron ships having but one tier of guns was discovered when the Normandie first experienced a heavy sea and was forced to close her port holes. Had she been attacked by an ordinary steamship-of-war, under such circumstances she must have been captured. The Magenta and Solferino were consequently built with a double tier of guns, so that, should their lower port-holes be closed, their upper guns will be effective. In consequence of the great weight of the armour the lower tier of guns is reduced to 26 and the upper to 24, which, with two on the deck, form altogether 52 guns, and of these 26 may be fired in almost any weather. It was further determined to sacrifice the fore and aft parts of these ships, and to cover only their centre with shot-proof iron plates. Notwithstanding this reduction the plating still amounts to the enormous weight of 900 tons. The powder magazine, the machinery, and the cockpit, are protected by the iron casting. The great danger to which these ships are exposed in their fore and aft part being set on fire by an enemy; but this has been anticipated, and part of the crew are specially appointed to act in such an emergency. The ships are consequently free from the defects discovered in the iron-cased frigates, and they roll considerably less in a heavy sea. This consideration, together with their upper tier of guns, gives these ships, notwithstanding that their bow and stern are unprotected, a decided advantage over the frigates. The frigates Normandie and Invincible are built of timber, after the model of the Gloire. Their engine is of 900-horse power, with eight boilers, aed they are armed with rifled guns throwing 30lb. shot. The Couronne is built on a different plan from the other two. She is of iron and timber, and carry a greater supply of coals than the others, and she is armed with 15 guns only. On the deck of each of the frigates is an iron-cased tower, intended to shelter the captain and the seamen who are required to remain on deck. Their masts and sails being their most vulnerable parts during an action are reduced to the smallest possible proportions.

During their first trial trip neither the Magenta nor the Solferino shipped any water, even in the worst weather, and they were able to make from three to five knots against the wind. The Normandie during the same trip lost her jibboom and her mizen top mast, and she shipped so much water that at times fears were entertained of her safety in consequence of her fires having been extinguished. She likewise lost some of her boats. The Couronne has proved herself the best sea boat of the three frigates.

The trip of the squadron we know has extended to Madeira, but no reliable account of the performances of the different vessels has as yet reached us.

The sudden demise of the King of Denmark has given a new character to the project of "Federal execution" in Holstein, which seriously threatens the peace of Europe. In 1852, the Duke of Augustenburg formally relinquished his right of eventual succession to the Danish throne, for a handsome sum of money; but German casuistry has discovered that he had no power to part with the rights of his son, Prince Frederick, and in consequence the latter has assumed the title of Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The small German States seem to vie with each other in their eagerness to bring on a War of Succession; and the Prussian liberals appear quite ready to make up all their quarrels with the King and his Minister, Von Bismarck, if they will only repudiate the Protocol of London which formed the basis of the Law of July 31, 1853, in virtue of which Prince Christian has succeeded to the throne. As we have said before, Denmark would be quite able to defend herself against two or three corps, in succession, of Federal "executioners;" but now efforts are made to throw all Germany, heart and soul, into the contest, which is a very different matter. But even "United Germany" is not omnipotent, and as other powers would assuredly come to the rescue of the brave little Northern Kingdom, the struggle might have a very different result from what the Holsteiners and their friends anticipate. We hope that the contest may be avoided, but we cannot help remarking, that it is rather odd to see the "advanced liberals" of the Prussian Chamber ready to plunge into a war for as purely a Legitimism quarrel as if they were to take up arms for the Duke of Bordeaux or Dom Miguel; their ground being that no agreement of contracting parties, and no considerations of public policy, can set aside the "Divine right of succession."

We have not of late had quite so many victories of the Poles over the Russians recorded in the veracious telegrams, and we think we may therefore come to the conclusion that the Revolution of 1863 is a failure. We never gave more credit to these telegrams than to those from Washington, for pure military reasons, but we

know that they exercise some considerable influence on the public mind—"the wish being father to the thought;" and there is a degree of satisfaction in noting their discontinuance. Russia, meanwhile, is girding up her loins, and by the time that the season will admit of her being called to account by anything more formidable than diplomatic notes, she apparently will be able to take care of herself against all who may be inclined to try conclusions with her, whether as to Poland or any other matter.

At last the news from America presents a novelty. The Washington telegrams inform us that Meade has "surprised" and cut off Lee's force on the north of the Rappahannock. If such a feat has really been accomplished, we take it that the Federals were as much "surprised" as their opponents, and with good reason. As to everything else, the telegrams are a mere mass of rumours, that defy explanation or reconciliation. It is certain, that Charleston will hold out, and that is all. As to the war in the south-west, we have no direct intelligence from the Confederates, and the Federals either know nothing, or they refuse to tell it.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that a weekly "Army and Navy Journal and Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces" now appears at New York, which professes to be "directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments." What would President Jefferson think of this? He who used to declare that it was the expense of the "public service" that sent the European labourer supperless to bed, and who predicted ruin to his darling Republic from the instant that a standing army, or a military manual found a footing in it. The publication that we speak of is a palpable imitation of the "Army and Navy Gazette" established by Mr. Russell, but it has some standing items, which we do not wish to see in the English newspaper. We allude to "Courts Martial," where we find in one paper (Nov. 7, 1863), 10 officers dismissed, 4 cashiered, and 2 honourably acquitted; and to "dismissals," in which figure the names of 9 delinquents; 4 others are summoned to answer charges on pain of dismissal; and 4 dismissals are cancelled. The offences are not in all cases stated, but among those that are, we remark, "desertion," "attempting to practise a fraud on the Government, by *giving a false* certificate for the arrest of deserters," and "selling

and misapplying military stores." The fact of twenty-three "removals" in a single week is a flattering testimony to the state of the Federal army.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[With the view of promoting the interests of the Service this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authentic communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION.

Sir,—Many officers have taken up the pen of late, and given their various ideas on the tactics and organization of the different Arms of the Service, more or less confining their remarks to the consideration of the particular branch, to which they themselves belong.

In your number for August, I read with great interest two articles, the one on Cavalry, the other about Artillery, and thinking that there is still room for some suggestions, I am induced to send you the following remarks:

On the one hand, we have it argued that, "if Cavalry is well supported by Artillery, we may look upon the days of Cavalry fighting solely with Cavalry as among the things that have been;" and again, that the action of the Cavalry can only succeed when it has been prepared beforehand by Artillery.

On the other hand, we see it affirmed thus:

"Taking the divisional Cavalry in the first instance, we may conclude that it is absurd to attach guns to it permanently; also, as the Artillery always loses by being scattered about piecemeal by single batteries, and a combination of Artillery with Cavalry is indispensable to the latter, only in the one single case, when it is too weak to stand on its own legs, it follows that the combination of the two Arms should be only temporary and exceptional, and not permanent and regular."

It is remarkable how different the "combination of the three Arms" is viewed by different officers, and how variously it is practised in the several armies of Europe.

Our own troops are generally brought together in such insignificant numbers, that the practice of tactics is very limited, and the effects of a bad or good organization of the whole, are not so evident as in larger armies.

The Article on Cavalry in your August number, shows very clearly how bad or good results may be facilitated by bad or good combinations of the three Arms, irrespective of the generalship of the leaders, and apart from the interior organization of each particular branch of the Service. Without any wish, simply to copy foreign countries in Tactics, or any other particular, it is unreasonable that we should shut our eyes to the way of making the most of our small army, and refuse to adopt the organization which best enables the three Arms to do their utmost either separately or in concert; and if we see some arrangement given this advantage to a great extent, we cannot be far wrong in carrying it out as far as practicable ourselves.

There is nothing new in the "French system of keeping their Cavalry and Artillery united in large bodies, and employing general officers belonging to those Arms to command them;" it has frequently been evident that this plan facilitates decisive action, and when commanded by generals able to take full advantage of this organization, the result has almost invariably been victory.

Our regimental arrangement of Cavalry and Infantry is very perfect, but our Artillery labours under every disadvantage, from having an organization which practically results in a system of detachments.

The combination of the three Arms with us also, is such as seldom to give an opportunity of the action of either Cavalry or Artillery in large bodies.

Deprecating the idea of Cavalry being "an escort or covering party to Artillery," and seeing no probability of Artillery being in such masses as to place large bodies of Infantry in a subsidiary position; I at the same time wish to draw particular attention to the tactical disadvantage (not to enter at present into weighty reasons of interior economy) of Artillery being dribbled away in detachments, which have to cling as it were to the skirts of the Infantry or Cavalry to which they may be attached.

It stands to reason that Infantry must be the bulk of all European armies, and it will always maintain this preponderance.

Even with our small force, it is subdivided into commands, which are well known under the titles of Divisions and Brigades, for it is seldom that British troops are assembled in numbers sufficient to admit of the formation of "Corps d'Armée."

The disadvantages arising from a permanent concentration of enormous bodies of Cavalry, have been very plainly shown by your Cavalry correspondent, and very similar reasons could be brought to bear to oppose the organization of Artillery in very considerable masses; but it is well known that both of these Arms have comparatively little effect, unless brought into action on a large scale. This leads to the question, as to what number of Cavalry, and what proportion of Artillery should be combined with Infantry, so as to facilitate to the utmost the best tactical action of the three Arms.

The principles of war remain unchanged, notwithstanding the numerous improvements and changes in armament, organization and movements, which have taken place of late years.

It may therefore be safely said, that although rifle arms lengthen the distance of engagement, it is evident that any one of the three Arms cannot be dispensed with now, any more than formerly; and although Artillery and Infantry, deriving their chief effect from fire-arms, appear at first sight to have outstripped Cavalry, yet it is a great error to suppose that great results cannot be obtained by the latter Arm in these days, even when acting for the time by itself. No Arm of the Service should, however, be left entirely to itself near an enemy in the field, and if the three Arms are well handled, and act in concert, it will seldom be necessary to make any one subsidiary, as it were, to another, by detaching a small body of one Arm to assist or protect the action of either of the others.

What would appear to meet the desired end, is such an organization of the different Arms as will enable them to act separately without delay in sufficient force to have effect, or to combine their action at once when necessary.

Instead, therefore, of permanently attaching Cavalry in small bodies to a brigade, or even to a division of Infantry, or of posting Artillery in small numbers to similar bodies of either Infantry or Cavalry, it *would* appear to be more advantageous to organize the Cavalry into *brigades of* a few regiments (but not of a size to become unwieldy), and

the Artillery into considerable bodies on the same principle (called by what name matters little), and then to combine brigades or divisions of Infantry (according to the size of the force) with these masses of Artillery and Cavalry, the whole being under one general.

If the force be small, the whole of each Arm may be separately commanded by their own officers, under the general direction of the commander of the whole; but if considerable numbers are collected together, then the Infantry will be under a number of commanders, according to the division and brigade system, and the Artillery in several masses commanded by distinct leaders, but the whole ordnance under an Artillery general; the Cavalry in the same manner being led by its own brigadiers, the entire Horse being commanded by a General of Cavalry; both of the latter Arms, however, being independant of Infantry Brigadiers or Generals of Division. It would be easy under this arrangement to detach small bodies of Artillery or of Cavalry, when required, but the normal state or formation of both those Arms would be concentration (not over-massing), and the exception detachment; whereas now, the exception (with regard to Artillery at any rate) is concentration, the rule detachment. What I wish to arrive at, is in fact a unit for Cavalry and one for Artillery, which shall correspond very nearly with a brigade or division of Infantry in tactical importance, and that the two former Arms should never (except in forces of very small dimensions) be permanently attached to the latter.

It would be bad, no doubt, to rule that the commander of a division of Infantry, or of a large body of Cavalry, should not be able to call upon the services of Artillery near him, if the officer in charge of the guns was not alert in rendering assistance; but there is a vast difference between doing this and perpetually harassing the Artillery by orders to keep a few guns on this flank, and a few pieces on that flank, and sending a battery here, or a division of one there.

To enter more fully into the question af Artillery—I need hardly remark that, Horse Artillery will never find any difficulty in acting with rapidity "en masse," or detaching small bodies quickly as required; but the Field Artillery, or what are generally called the Field Batteries, must be recognized to a certain extent, if we wish to obtain the maximum benefit from its improved condition, and to develope fully its tactical action.

Your correspondent "C.S." has fully admitted the desirability of some plan by which the Field Batteries could manœuvre rapidly without exposing their ammunition waggons, and yet carrying a sufficient number of men with the guns, not only to fire them, but to work them in every way, and help them out of difficulties, and he suggests a scheme of his own, with this object in view.

He also re-echoes the proposal for permanently separating the Artillery into three branches, (at any rate as far as the men are concerned) namely: horse, field, and garrison.

Whatever method may eventually be adopted with the view of mobilising the Field Batteries, it is clear that the Field Artillery will not be capable of the organization into masses above proposed, or of the tactical action allowed by all Artillerists to be most effective, until some alteration be introduced by which it may move with fair rapidity in masses, and detach or concentrate its guns, as may be required by the exigency of the moment, with ease and expedition. I take this opportunity of again calling attention to the proposed organization of this branch of the service, which has already appeared in your Magazine, the pith of which is, that Field Artillery should be in bodies of sixteen guns, instead of at present in brigades of forty-eight pieces.

Sixteen guns with the men and horses they require, form a body which *admits of* easy sub-division into smaller parts, and also gives a

command corresponding very nearly in its proportions to a regiment of Cavalry, or of Infantry, though far exceeding either of these in tactical importance.

This number of guns would also produce an appreciable effect if brought to bear on one point, and are perfectly manageable by one man in the field, and with a large army, two of these masses of guns might be brigaded together under a superior officer of Artillery, and would be found to manœuvre (providing certain alterations of system are carried out) equally well as do brigades of Infantry, or of Cavalry. I am perfectly aware that it is the practice at present to attach two batteries (twelve guns) to a division of Infantry, and to place them under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery; but these batteries are again posted separately to the brigades forming the division, so that the control over them (except in matters of interior economy, &c.) is seldom exercised in the field by their legitimate commander, and it is certainly not often that he is given a chance of working them in one mass when manœuvring with other troops, and still more rare is it to see a number of these bodies of divisional Artillery concentrated under the direction of an Artillery General.

If the guns were organized sixteen together, (this number has been chosen for reasons which have already appeared in your pages) and were not interfered with by division commanders (unless under very exceptional circumstances), then the whole of these sixteen pieces could be brought to act together at the proper moment to cover advances deployments, changes of position, &c., &c., and when an opportunity offered the general, commanding the whole Artillery (of course with the sanction of the Chief Commander of the force) could readily bring thirty-two, or forty-eight, or more guns to bear on one point; and as rapidly again detach the pieces, sixteen or less together, to different parts of the field, if found necessary.

Agreeing most cordially with your correspondent, "C.S.," in the superiority of the British Artillery over that of foreign nations in all points of "personnel" and "matériel," but more especially in all that regards the mounted branches of the Arm, I have all the greater desire to see such improvements made in system and organization as would place our Artillery in a still more remarkably, superior position than that it now holds, and give us an advantage in any future war, of which I am afraid almost to name the magnitude.

I cannot, however, agree with "C.S.," "that the movements of Artillery in service are generally along the roads, and they seldom have to cross country for any distance, or with great speed," for this is hardly borne out by the experience of actual war even in Europe, and in India it is generally difficult to find a good track, much less a road.

Of course, if an army is manœuvring in an inclosed country, it will be difficult for either Artillery or Cavalry to go across country at all, much less to act in masses with celerity; but when the ground admits of the use of these Arms of the service in large bodies, it will most certainly be of advantage to manœuvre them "across country and with speed."

I hope that these remarks may attract the attention of the "Powers that be" to the subject generally of "Tactics and Organization," with special reference to the better organization and handling of Artillery in the field.

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CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' Service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice. By Major-General John Campbell, C.B.

On the western shore of the Bay of Bengal is a country of about the size of Scotland, now known as Orissa, which is said to contain more ruined cities and temples than all the rest of India put together. It was once regarded as a paradise by the Hindoos, but now, from the effects of war and conquest, it presents a very different aspect, for cultivation is neglected, its inhabitants turbulent, and its climate most unhealthy. Its rulers are a number of rajahs, who became the tributaries of the East India Company a long time since, but were left to govern as they pleased so long as the stipulated sums were forthcoming. Failure in this important point, led, after various changes of chiefs, to the annexation of one of the principalities, called Goomsur; but this was not accomplished without a harassing war of two years, in which the struggling rajah called to his aid the aboriginal tribes who occupy the table-land of the great chain of hills that stretches from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery. Though the mountaineers fought fiercely, their fastnesses were at last penetrated, and then it was discovered that the Khonds, as they are called, had a hideous practice of systematically offering up human sacrifices under the idea that it was necessary for the fertility of their lands. The British Government set itself to work to eradicate this hateful superstition, and the author of the present most interesting, but modestly told, narrative was selected for the attempt, he having, as Captain Campbell, gained a considerable knowledge of the country and people in the course of the war. He was accordingly appointed principal assistant to Mr. Russell, the commissioner, and beside the usual revenue and judicial duties, he had special charge over the Khond inhabitants of Goomsur, Sooradah, &c., and he seems to have been allowed to take his own measures in dealing with them. The evil that was to be combated may be best described in his own words.

"Both the motive and manner of sacrifice differ amongst the various tribes; the rite itself, however, is performed with invariable cruelty. The victims, called Meriah, must be bought with a price. This condition is essential. They may be of any age, sex, or caste; but adults are most esteemed, because they are the most costly, and therefore the most acceptable to the deity. They are sometimes purchased from their parents or relations, when these have fallen into poverty, or in seasons of famine; but they are most commonly stolen from the plains by professed kidnappers of the Panoo caste. These Panoos are base and sordid miscreants, who, without the excuse of superstition or ignorance, carry on a profitable trade in the blood of their fellow-men. Unfortunate people of the low country are decoyed into the hills by these miscreants, and then sold to the Khonds for Meriah sacrifices. Their guilt admits of no palliation, and no mercy is ever shown them when they are brought up for punishment. In some cases Meriah women are allowed to live until they have borne children to Khond fathers; these children are then reared for sacrifice, but never put to death in the village of their birth; to avoid this they are exchanged for children born under similar conditions in other villages. Meriahs are always treated with marked kindness, and are seldom subjected to any restraint. Money is rarely used in the purchase of Meriah victims, the price agreed on being usually paid in cattle, pigs, goats, brass vessels or ornaments,

and sometimes in saffron, wax, and other products of the hills. The sacrifice, to be efficacious, must be celebrated in public before the assembled people."

It was abundantly evident that it was to persuasion, and not to force, that Captain Campbell could look for success in dealing with the half-subdued tribes, and he took his measures accordingly. He therefore traversed every part of their territory, escorted only by a small body of irregular troops, called Sebundies, which he had raised in the Lowlands and trained for the purpose; they were bold and hardy hunters, inured to the climate, and some of them possessed a slight knowledge of the Khond dialect. He also secured the co-operation of some of the chiefs of the plains, to whom the hill-tribes yield a dubious allegiance, and thus only, as he readily confesses, could he accomplish his purpose. His first "campaign," happily a bloodless one, was marked by the rescue of 105 Meriahs, many of whom he was able to restore to their relations in the plains, and some others he retained as domestics, with a view to their employment as interpreters in his future operations. The same plan was pursued in future years, with the addition of sending the young (many were mere children) to an asylum founded for them at Sooradah, or entrusting them to the missionaries for education. But the course of affairs was not always so smooth. Great difficulty was often experienced in getting the various tribes to give up a practice to which they had been so long accustomed, and even after surrendering the Meriahs they sometimes attempted to recover them by force, when it needed much forbearance and judgment so to deal with them as to retain the intended victims and yet avoid a sanguinary collision.

In spite of much suffering from the climate, as well as from the want of all the comforts of civilized life, Captain Campbell held his ground for five years, from 1837 to 1842, when he was ordered to China with his regiment, and it is not too much to say that the cause of the suppression of the Meriah sacrifice suffered materially from his absence. His successor, Captain McPherson, was induced by plausible misrepresentations to give up 170 of the rescued victims, and this proof of weakness emboldened the Khonds to offer armed resistance to any further interference with their horrible custom. Captain Campbell was at length re-appointed to the agency; he soon put down the rebellion, and from that time till the year 1854 he continued to labour zealously and successfully in the work, with the exception of a period in 1849-50, when ill-health obliged him to withdraw to the Cape. In 1854, he left India, but the supervision of the Khonds was carried on until about a year ago, when, all danger of a return to human sacrifices among them having apparently passed away, it was considered that it might safely be dispensed with.

The results of the labours of Captain Campbell and his able assistants, (Captain Frye, McVicar, and others), are extemely gratifying. Beside putting a decided check on the practice of female infanticide, which also prevailed among the hill tribes, no less than 1506 intended victims were rescued by them between the years 1837 and 1854, and these, with the exception of sixty-three males and fourteen females who escaped from their benefactors, have all been liberally supported by the Indian Government, educated, trained to various occupations, and finally settled in villages established for them, where it is trusted that they may be the means of introducing a certain amount of civilization among the still savage Khonds.

Before taking leave of this remarkable volume (which our limits oblige us to treat more briefly than we would wish,) we must remark that it contains much beside the mere narrative of the suppression of human sacrifice. It gives a very interesting account of the various hill tribes, their manners, customs and superstitions, illustrated by several excellent

engravings. Its tone, too, is most unpretending, and the sentiments expressed as to the proper mode of dealing with people in such a painful state of degradation, shows an amount of practical wisdom and christian feeling which is not often met with.

INCIDENTS OF THE MAORI WAR, NEW ZEALAND, in 1860—61. By Colonel Sir James E. Alexander, Knt., K.C.L.S., &c.

An accidental circumstance has prevented our noticing some time since this, the latest production of an officer who has served in most parts of the world, and has often published his experiences in our pages. Our readers may remember that in the course of last year he contributed some spirited sketches of the Maories, and gave an account of some of the operations undertaken against them. The present book embodies these portions, and gives a connected and very interesting narrative of the war, as well as the incidents of the author's voyage out and home. He sailed from Cork, in command of the 2nd battalion of the 14th Regiment, in the month of September, 1860, and reached Auckland on the 30th of November. The Maori war was then at its height, and the young soldiers of the 14th had a rough time of it. They, however, bore themselves as well as veterans, and we see that it was no contemptible enemy that they had to contend with. The gallant writer frankly owns himself an "Aborigines-protectionist," and, beside stating the case of the natives quite as strongly as it can be done in the matter of the land claims, native kingship, &c., he gives a fascinating picture of their chivalrous bearing on many occasions; the deep religious feeling often displayed by them, and their heroic endurance of wounds and death. It is most interesting to read of their proposing a suspension of arms, so that they might not be obliged to fight on the Sunday; of their burying the dead, whether white men or natives, with a funeral service, even under a heavy artillery fire, and raising monuments to their dead foes; for when they were forced to abandon a strong position that they had long maintained, one of the first things the victors observed was the graves of two men of the 65th, neatly railed in, and with a board bearing an inscription, which reads in English, "The 16th of January, 1861, a Foreigner;" well may Sir James remark that "this showed a good feeling on the part of the Maories." It is indeed a pity that a race of such "noble savages" should be doomed to extinction; but this appears too certainly to be their fate ere long. The fact, unfortunately for them, is, that their land is one of great natural advantages, has a splendid climate, and is capable of rearing almost every production that the European settler can require; and where such is the case, past experience teaches us that the native race will inevitably be supplanted. Benevolent governors like Sir George Grey may stave off the event for a time, but the new war that has broken out since Sir James left New Zealand, tells too clearly how it will all end.

We feel assured that our readers will peruse every page of the work, and, therefore, we the less regret that we have little room for extract, but a passage or two we must give, almost at random, as a fair sample of the whole. The following gives a vivid idea, in a few words, of the sort of foes that were to be encountered, and fully justifies the slow and cautious manner in which their strongholds were approached.

"Private Cahill passing over an apparently dead Maori, the latter rose and inflicted a severe wound with a tomahawk, he was soon disposed of; another large and lusty Maori was shot in the shoulder, when a soldier put his bayonet through his back, but the soldier receiving a cut on the arm from a tomahawk dropped his rifle, the Maori then seized it, and unable to withdraw the bayonet from his back, ran off

with both weapons, which he still retains as trophies; he recovered from his wound."

Courage as great, but combined with a cool determination only to be found in civilized man, was exhibited by the gallant blue jackets who co-operated in the Maori War, as witness the following anecdote.

"An amusing incident occurred during the Kaiau action. The gunner, R.N., left in charge of the Puketakauere block-house, imagining that the skirmishers were running short of ammunition, put a quantity in a wheel-barrow with a couple of spades, and set out from the block-house with four shipmates, with their rifles, having previously locked in the rest of his party in the block-house, in order that they might defend their post to the last extremity. He was met in the fern by an officer, who asked him what he was doing? He said, 'Taking ammunition to the skirmishers;' if attacked on the way he meant to throw up cover with the spades, and he and his messmates to defend themselves with their rifles behind it, till they could move on with their wheel-barrow."

The expenses attending a war are a fruitful theme of complaint with a certain class of politicians who never expose their own valuable lives; but even Mr. Cobden, we hope, will not venture to say that Sir James Alexander was overpaid for his share in the hostilities in New Zealand. The following are the particulars.

"Matters became now so critical at New Plymouth, the inhabitants nightly expecting a rush from the natives, that His Excellency the Governor was memorialized to come from Auckland to see the state of affairs, and adopt precautions for the security of the people; he was soon afterwards in the Taranaki. Previous to this, when he was absent at the Bay of Islands, as senior officer I became Deputy-Governor, and my chief adviser was the Honourable Mr. Whitaker, the Attorney-General, a gentleman of well-known ability, and a valuable public officer. The Prime Minister, the Honourable Mr. Stafford, Colonial Secretary, was at this time absent in the south; for five years he had held this office, and had zealously fulfilled his arduous duties.

"It will not be considered that I received too much of the public money for the four offices I held at once, viz: Deputy-Governor, commanding the troops in the province of Auckland, nearly three thousand Regulars, Militia, Volunteers (horse and foot) and Coast Guards, commanding the head-quarters 2.14th regiment, and acting Deputy-Quartermaster-General (boarding all ships with soldiers or stores on board, and dispatching them to the seat of war,) besides being President of a court-martial, when I state that five shillings a day of colonial allowance, the same as my junior ensign received, was all my extra pay; but I was not expected to entertain!"

Ere we close our notice of the work we must remark that it forms a handsome volume of moderate size, and is supplied with a coloured frontispiece, representing the rising town of Taranaki, or New Plymouth, and a clean sketch-map of the seat of the war. It also contains a brief notice of Melbourne and the Diggings, which Sir James visited on his way home.

THE COTTON TRADE: Its Bearing upon the Prosperity of Great Britrin and Commerce of the American Republics, considered in connection with the System of Negro Slavery in the Confederate States. By George McHenry.

As may readily be supposed, this work is written in the interest of the Confederate States, but its tone is very moderate, and every assertion is based on authentic documents, many of which are not easily procurable in England. It has thus a just claim on the attention of the

British public, and will well repay perusal. To our mind it proves to demonstration, that the Southern interpretation of the Federal compact is the true one, and the author shows from the speeches and writings of many Northern politicians, that slave-holding and secession have been openly justified in Maine and Massachusetts, and that, too, by men who now talk of "rebels," and "extermination," and profess to consider "abolition" as the only thing to be thought of in adjusting the affairs of a great continent. The exposure is mercilessly minute, and if such tergiversation could be established against public men in any other country than the Northern States, we may be sure they would be speedily driven to "hide their diminished heads," and never more be seen on the political arena; but no such result can be expected there. The author is evidently well acquainted with every branch of his subject, and he gives a vast mass of information on the condition of the American States whilst they were British colonies, which cannot readily be found in so convenient a form elsewhere. He shows that the Northern States kept slaves so long as they were profitable to them, and when this ceased to be the case, they sold them, and took to the more lucrative African slave trade instead. They also passed laws, which remain in force to this day, and which are really more severe on the unhappy blacks than any that ever were in force in the South. Of course, in saying this, the author takes the Southern view, that the negroes are an inferior race, to whose moral and physical well-being the supervision (and coercion) of the white man are necessary—and the reader who will concede that, cannot by any possibility deny that he has made out his case. The work, we may remark, has an introductory letter to Mr. Gregory, the Parliamentary champion of the recognition of the South, which gives a *resumé* of the whole controversy, and may be consulted with advantage by any who decline to master the pages of statistics which Mr. McHenry has thought it necessary to give in proof of his assertions regarding the bearing of the cotton trade upon the prosperity of Great Britain.

NAUTICAL DICTIONARY; DEFINING THE TECHNICAL LANGUAGE OF MARITIME AFFAIRS. By Arthur Young, assisted by James Brisbane. Second Edition.

This work is strictly confined to its object of defining nautical terms, taken in an extended sense, so as to include the technicalities of building and equipment for both sailing and steam vessels of every kind, seamanship, navigation, nautical astronomy, naval gunnery, maritime law, &c. The definitions appear to be drawn up with great care, and they are, wherever possible, rendered both concise and unmistakable by wood engravings, which enable even the general reader at a glance to comprehend what otherwise might remain hopelessly obscure to him; there are also several large plates, which exhibit the different parts of the marine steam engine, and others that show the build and rig of various classes of vessels. The official Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea are given both in English and in French, and throughout the book the equivalent French terms follow the English ones. Such a book as this is calculated to be very useful, and we gladly call the attention of our readers to it.

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE. By W. G. Wills, Author of "Notice to Quit," &c. 3 vols.

This is likely to be the novel of the season, for it has a purpose in view, and is earnestly written. The plot is somewhat peculiar, and the

incidents are so skilfully managed that the attention never flags. William Coleman, the son of a harsh father, leaves his Somersetshire home, marries a paragon of a wife, and speculates with her little fortune till he loses it. He is examined in the Bankruptcy Court, and is about to be committed for fraudulent disposal of his property, when his wife's evidence, which is admitted in civil cases, clears him, and "he leaves the court without a stain on his character." He is a ruined man, however, and he and his family return to Somersetshire only to find his mother about to contract a second marriage. Discord, of course, prevails, and when, some short time after, the new master of Hill Side farm is found murdered in his bed, Coleman is tried along with his mother. He is innocent, and his wife, if her evidence could be received, could prove it, but she is not allowed to do so, and she has the agony of seeing her child brought forward to give evidence against his father, which seals his fate; he is pronounced guilty, and is ordered for execution. But since the days of "Eugene Aram," it is not *en règle* to let your hero die on the scaffold, though how such a catastrophe is avoided in the present case is a secret that we decline to impart to our readers.

MEMOIRS OF JANE CAMERON, FEMALE CONVICT. By a Prison Matron, Author of "Female Life in Prison."

In speaking some time ago of the author's former work, we expressed a high opinion of it as a record of facts on a painfully interesting subject, but we also intimated our doubts as to the wisdom of the modern system of treating convicts, and, as we think, really holding out a premium to crime, by misplaced indulgence. The present work has for its heroine a young Scotch girl, who, after running riot for a time in all the abominations of "Glasgie life," is really reformed in an English prison, and dies a very pattern of virtue. The story is very well told, and will not fail to interest even where it does not convince. We are given to understand by the author that the tale is substantially true, and if so, we are glad of it, as it would be a pity to have a lady who writes so well, employed in mystifying and deluding her readers.

THE BROWNS AND THE SMITHS. By the Author of "Anne Dysart," &c. 2 vols.

Amid the crowd of Newgate Calendar inspired sensation novels which are at the present day so popular, it is with a feeling of positive relief that we take up a book in the pure and healthy style of Miss Austen, and some few other delineators of common life, without startling crimes, and, we may say, with only such a moderate amount of cares as is necessary to interest us in the fortunes of a hero and heroine. Brown the elder and Smith the elder are lawyers, both settled in one quiet country town; and their feud, which is carried on in a spirit that never runs to a very dangerous extent, is taken up, by way of a little excitement, by all Goslingford. A railway accident literally throws Hannah Brown on the good offices of Mr. Edgar Smith, (not the elderly lawyer we may explain), and the very natural result of an appeal to papa follows in due time. But old William Brown is a very Capulet. Mr. Edgar is unceremoniously repulsed, and poor Hannah frets accordingly. To cheer her up, a kind old maiden lady takes her on a tour into Wales, where a most interesting clerical widower is encountered, and Hannah might become Mrs. Edwards if she chose, but "her heart is fast, and cannot disentangle." Unfortunate circumstances bring William Brown very low in the world, and Hannah seems cut out for an old maid, but some matters that we shall not particularize, give a different face to affairs, the legal Capulets and Montagues prove more wise than their Shaksperian prototypes, and all ends as it should do.

MILITARY OBITUARY.

General Roderick M'Neil, 78th Regiment, died suddenly on the 22nd of October. The venerable general entered the army in the spring of 1808, and immediately entered on active service, as in the same year he joined his regiment on the Continent, under General Sir John Moore. He was in that brave general's retreat to Corunna, and subsequently took part in the Walcheren expedition. In 1813 and 1814 he served in Swedish Pomerania, and in Holland, and was present at Bergen-op-Zoom. He was also among the gallant army which served during the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. The late general was for many years lieutenant-colonel commanding the 78th Highlanders, and accompanied that distinguished regiment to India. After he had obtained the rank of major-general he was placed on the staff as commanding a division of the army in the Madras Presidency, where he served five years. General MacNeil's commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, March 17, 1808; Lieut, May 9, 1809; Capt., Dec. 1, 1814; Major. Aug. 9, 1821; Lieut.-Col., Jan. 22, 1825; Col., Jan. 10, 1837; Major-Gen.. Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-Gen., June 20, 1854; and Gen.; Dec. 21, 1862. He was appointed Colonel of the 8th, the King's Foot, in March, 1855, and was made Colonel of the 78th (Highland) Regiment, June 3, 1860.

Lieutenant-General William Augustus Johnson, retired list, died on the 26th October, aged 87. He served in the campaign of 1808-9 in the Peninsular, as Major in the 32nd Regiment, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, for which he has received the war medal with three clasps.

Colonel Charles Somerset, C.B., expired in London on the 4th November. His death—though unexpected at the time—had been preceded by severe suffering for some months, and it is not too much to say that his health had become seriously impaired by long and arduous services at the Cape of Good Hope, and latterly, in India. It was at the Cape that be began his career at the early age of fifteen, taking the field in the Kaffir war of 1835 as extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban. In the succeeding wars of 1846-7 and 1851-2, his knowledge of the country, and his keen activity of frame, and spirit, availed him well against the enemy we, at home, were once disposed to underrate. It was in 1846 that Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Berkeley appointed him his Aide-de-Camp. In the expedition to the Berea on the Orange River, under General Sir George Cathcart, in which expedition they found themselves unexpectedly surrounded by a large force of mounted Kaffirs, Colonel Somerst's little band of Cape Mounted Rifles, some thirty of the Line, including officers, and a troop of the 12th Lancers, fought with such gallantry as to disperse the enemy, but not without serious loss to both parties. The incident was one of the most remarkable at the time, as one false move must have placed the small British force in serious jeopardy. In 1857 Colonel Charles Somerset went to India as Military Secretary to his father, Lieutenaut-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, but during the mutiny of 1858 he obtained the command of a flying Brigade in pursuit of Tantia Topee, and it was in this harassing expedition that his gallant spirit succumbed to his shattered health, and although he tried to resume his duties on the Staff he found himself obliged to come to England on sick leave. For a time hopes were entertained of his re-

covery, but, within the last few weeks, family afflictions still further weighed on his impaired constitution, and, after severe suffering, he sank to his rest three weeks after the death of his wife, leaving a young family of orphans to mourn the loss of one who had the true attributes of a soldier, ths kindly nature and the gallant spirit of his race.

We subjoin a list of his services for which he received the Order of Companion of the Bath and a medal for the Kaffir war, and another medal for services in India. Colonel Somerset served as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Benjamin DUrban during the Kaffir war in 1835. In 1841 he accompanied Major Smith's expedition towards Natal, served in the Kaffir war of 1846-47 as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Somerset, and afterwards to Sir George Berkeley. Served throughout the Kaffir war of 1850-53 (medal). In December, 1850, took the head-quarters of the Cape Mounted Riflemen into the field, on the 29th commanded that portion of the Regiment with the 1st Division in action (horse wounded); commanded the storming party at the capture of Fort Armstrong; commanded the wing of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, the only Cavalry with the 1st Division throughout the war, and was present in all its operations; commanded the Regiment in the action of Berea; repeatedly mentioned in despatches and General Orders. Commanded a Cavalry Brigad in Central India in 1858-59, and defeated the rebels under Tantia Topee at Burod (medal).—*Naval aud Military Gazette.*

Colonel Augustus Hotham, Unattached, late of the 76th Regiment, died October 22nd. He entered the service in December, 1821; was promoted to Lieutenant in May, 1825; to Captain, December, 1826; and was placed on half-pay, December, 1832.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wilmot Charleton, formerly of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, died on the 17th of October, at Elberton, Gloucestershire, aged 58.

Staff Surgeon-Major William Braybrooke, late Military Train, died at Woolwich on the 23rd of October. He entered the service in June, 1843, and had served in America and China. He was highly respected; a more kind and attentive medical officer to his patients never entered Her Majesty's service. The funeral took place with full military honours, and was attended in procession by about 500 officers and men, consisting of detachments from various corps, and the officers commanding brigades and divisions in garrison.

Snrgeon-Major Moses White, M.D., on half-pay, died October 22nd, at Burn Bank, near Glasgow, aged 72. He entered the service, April, 1814, and retired on half-pay, November, 1847.

Major Barry Fox, formerly of the 64th Regiment, died on the 6th of November, at Dover, aged 74. He served in the Peninsula with the Royals, and was present at the battles of Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor, and received the war medal with two clasps.

Major Grubb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on November 12th, on board the steamship Indiana, on passage from India.

Major Hughes, of the 84th Foot, died on November 10th, at the Curragh Camp, after a protracted illness. He entered the service in December, 1839; became Lieutenant, April, 1842; Captain, March, 1853, aud promoted to his late rank in September, 1858.

Major C. F. Kelly, of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, died on the 17th of August, at Secunderabad, aged 42. He entered the service in April, 1843; became Lieutenant February, 1847; Captain, August, 1854; and promoted to his late rank in December, 1860. He served in the 18th Royal Irish with the expedition under General D'Aguilar in April, 1847. Also the latter part of the Burmese war, and was present at the night attack on the height at Prome in January, 1853 (medal). Served at the siege of Sebastopol from December, 1854 (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

Major David Munroe, late of the 94th Fool, died 10th November, at Edinburgh, aged 79.

Captain John Armitage, formerly of the 85th Foot, died Octeber 28th, at Brighton, aged 34.

Captain R. W. Bagot, late 47th Regiment, died on the 8th of August, at Palmeil River, Great Winter Hoek, Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant-Colonel Angus Mackay, late of the 21st Fusiliers, died on the 20th September, at Westbourne-park terrace. He entered the service in July, 1802; became Lieutenant, June, 1808; Captain, July, 1832; Major, November, 1846; and promoted to his late rank in November 1854. He served the campaign of 1807 in Egypt. Made prisoner of war in an engagement with the enemy in Calabria on the 16th June, 1809, and detained as such until the 14th May, 1814. Present at New Orleans, 8th January, 1815.

Major John S. Hogge, late 5th Fusiliers, died at Fairfield, Biggleswade, on the 3rd October, aged 39. He entered the service in June, 1843.

Captain Clayton died on the 19th August, at Hong-Kong. He received the wound which caused his death on the 28th of May, while most gallantly acting as a volunteer aide-de-camp to Major Gordon, of the Anglo-Chinese force, in an attack on a rebel stockade. He was encouraging by his example the advance of two companies of skirmishers at the moment that he was shot. He was a most promising young officer, and his untimely loss is deeply deplored by his brother officers and his numerous friends in China. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the garrison, and also by the governor and principal inhabitants of Hong-Kong.

Captain George Buchanan, of the Royal Scots Greys, died on the 9th November, at Chapel Street, Belgrave Square. He entered the service in March, 1849, became Lieutenant, August, 1852, and promoted to his late rank, in Dec., 1854. He served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps, and Sardinian and Turkish medals).

Lieutenant John Dudley Edward Crosse, of the 5th West India Regiment, died on July 31, at Winebah, on the West Coast of Africa, aged 23.

Captain A. P. Douglas, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, died on the 5th of Sept., at Kossouri, in India, aged 31. He entered the service in April, 1850.

Ensign C. T. Osborne, of the 87th Fusiliers, died on the 16th of November, at the Camp, Aldershot, of typus fever, aged 21. He entered the service in August, 1862.

Edward John Eliot, Esq., formerly of the 27th Foot, died 6th November, at Elm Grove, Peckham, aged 80.

Charles John Griffiths, Esq., formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, died November 1st, at Gothic House, Kempsey, aged 53.

Captain C. L. A. O'Grady, of the Royal Engineers, died at Edinburgh, on the 8th October, aged 28. He entered the service in June, 1853.

Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Royal Artillery, died on the 18th of September, at Shanghai, aged 28. He entered the service in September, 1859.

Quartermaster Thomas Midwinter, on retired full-pay of the 1st Life Guards, died on October 31, at Capper House, Kensington, aged 93. He became Quartermaster in June, 1815, and retired on full-pay in June, 1828.

Ensign C. S. Alleyne, of the 92nd Highlanders, died on the 15th November, at Kentisbeare, Devon, aged 19. He entered the service in December last.

Ensign A. B. Murray, of the 92nd Highlanders, died at Greenland Barracks, on the 10th November. He entered the service in November, 1861.

Captain George Malcolm Pasley, half-pay, Royal Artillery, died at Ticehurst on the 27th of September. He entered the service in Dec., 1848; was appointed Lieutenant, May, 1849; was promoted to his late rank in June, 1855; and was placed on half-pay in January, 1862. He served with the late Turkish Contingent, and was nominated to the 4th Class of the Medjidie therefore.

Captain Crofton Peddie, 21st Royal N. B. Fusileers, died in London on the 29th September. He entered the service in October, 1851; was promoted to Lieutenant, November, 1852; and to his late rank, December, 1854.

Captain A. F. Robertson, 67th Regiment, died on the 24th of July, at Shanghai, aged 29. He entered the service in October, 1854, and served throughout the campaign of 1860, in China, including the action of Sinho, taking of Tonghoo, storm and capture of the inner Takoo Fort, and surrender of Pekin.

Captain T. Herrick, of the 4th West India Regiment, died recently at Cape Coast Castle. He entered the service in May, 1857.

Captain F. W. A. Parsons, Royal Renfrew Militia, died at Edinburgh on the 19th October. He was formerly in the 24th Regiment.

Captain James Scott, Military Knight of Windsor, and formerly of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, expired on November 17th, in Windsor Castle, aged 83. He served in Holland in 1799, and was present in the action of the 19th September. He also served with the 9th in the Peninsula, from August, 1808, to August, 1809, and again from January, 1813

to June 1814, including the battle of Vimiera, capture of Oporto, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, and battle of the Nive on the 9th, 10th and 11th of December, 1813. Captain Scott had received the war medal and five clasps. He was also one in receipt of a pension for distinguished services.

Captain W. W. Scott, Armagh Militia, of Fisherstown, Queen's County, died on the 19th September, at Arcachon, France, in the 29th year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. He was formerly an Ensign in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment.

Captain Robert Selby, of the 89th Foot, died on the 17th August, at Mooltan, of fever, aged 33. He entered the service October, 1848; became Lieutenant, February. 1852; and Captain, January, 1855. He served at the siege of Sebastopol from 15th December, 1854, to 10th February, 1855 (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Captain John Taylor, late staff officer of pensioners, died on the 29th September, at Stranraer, aged 70.

Captain H. J. Wynyard, 58th Regiment, died on the passage to the Cape of Good Hope, on the 23rd July. He entered the service in December, 1856; promoted to Lieutenant, June, 1859; and to his late rank in June of the present year.

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral James Pulling, 1863, on the Retired List, died at Plymouth on the 2nd of November, aged 76. He entered the Navy in 1803, as midshipman of the Fisgard, 38, and was present in Calder's action, July 22, 1805; and in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He joined the Atalanta, 18, in Sept., 1811, and while serving in her as acting master on the North American station, was engaged in frequent skirmishes with gun-boats and armed parties on shore; assisted in the attack on Craney Island, in June, 1813; and was wrecked in the following November on the Sisters Rocks, off Halifax. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1815, and was afterwards, for many years, engaged in the Coastguard service in Hampshire; and in 1825, was highly commended for his conduct in an affray with smugglers. From Dec., 1826, until promoted to the rank of commander, Sept. 8, 1829, he commanded the Skipjack, schooner, on the Jamaica station, and was actively employed in the suppression of piracy and the slave trade in the West Indies. He obtained post rank, Jan. 16, 1845, after having been employed eleven years as inspecting commander in the Coastguard service; became retired captain, May 16, 1856; and retired rear-admiral, April 27, 1863.

Vice-Admiral George Frederick Rich, died November 1, in Eaton Place. He entered the Navy March 28, 1795, as Midshipman, on board Atlas, 98, Captain Dodd, with whom, until December 18, following, and again from January 16 to May 3, 1796, he served at Plymouth in the same ship and in Fame, 74. In June and July 1798, his name was borne on the books of Northumberland, 74, Captain Edward W. C. R. Owen; and he was next, between March 1800 and June 1805, employed on the Irish, Channel, Baltic, West India, and Downs Stations,

chiefly as Midshipman and Master's Mate, in Conmore and Vengeance both commanded by Captain George Duff, and Immortalité, 36, Captain E. W. C. R. Owen. In the latter ship he assisted at the bombardment of Dieppe and St Valery-en-Caux, and came into frequent contact with the enemy's flotilla in the neighbourhood of Boulogne. On December 30, 1805, after having acted as Lieutenant in Valorous, Captains, Harding and Yarker, and performed the dutie sof Sub-Lieutenant, in Earnest, gun-brig, Lieutenant-Commanders St Clair and Templar, he was made full Lieutenant into Rossario, sloop, Captain William Mounsey, whom he accompanied to the West Indies. His next appointments were—April 12, 1807, to Venus, 32, Captain Henry Matson, also in the West Indies; December 18, 1807, and December 14, 1810, to Clyde, 38, and Inconstant, 36, both commanded on the Home Station by his friend and patron, Captain Owen, who instructed him with the charge of a division of gun-boats at the evacuation of the Walcheren in December 1809; March 16, 1812, to San Josef, 110, bearing the flag of Lord Keith in the Channel; and, November 30, 1812 (after six months of half-pay), to the acting-command of Racehorse, 18, at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until the ensuing June. His appointment as Commander—a rank to which he was officially advanced October 26, 1813, were—December 19, 1814; June 4, 1816; and January 27, 1817, to Zephyr, 12, Racoon, 16, and Falmouth, 20, in which vessels he was employed in the Channel and again at the Cape until paid off in March 1819; and, November 30, 1822, to Ringdove, 18, fitting for the West Indies. He was posted July 1, 1823, into Gloucester, 74, bearing the broad pendant of his old Commander, than Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, on the station last named; and was afterwards nominated Captain; October 24, 1823, for a short time, of Hyperion, 42, at Jamaica; September 30, 1841, and April 21, 1844, of Queen, 110, and Formidable, 84, each bearing the flag of Sir E. W. C. R. Owen in the Mediterranean, where he continued until the end of 1845; and, November 6, 1847, of Vanguard, 80, on the same station. He has been Rear-Admiral April 2, 1853, and Vice-Admiral January 20, 1858, and June 17, 1859, the service pension.

Admiral Edward Barnard (on the retired list) died October 5th, aged 82. This officer entered the Navy May 12, 1797, as A.B., on board the Sirius, 36, Captains Richard King and William Prowse, and attained the rating of midshipman in August following. On October 24, 1798, when off the Texel, he aided in capturing the two Dutch frigates Wankzamheid, of 26, and Furie, of 36 guns, with French troops, arms, and ammunition on board, destined for the use of the disaffected in Ireland—the latter vessel after a running fight of half-an-hour. He further assisted, on January 28, 1801, in taking the French 36-gun frigate Dédaigneuse, off Cape Finisterre, after a chase of two days; and, on the return of hostilities, was very actively engaged on the coast of France. On May, 9, 1805, Mr. Barnard, who had passed his examination in December, 1803, rejoined Captain King, as acting-lieutenant, in the Achille, 74, one of Lord Collingwood's blockading squadron before Cadiz. At the close of the battle of Trafalgar, in which he had the fortune to participate, we find him taking possession of the French 74-gun ship Berwick, in which he remained until wrecked in the six days' gale that ensued. His appointment to the Achille being confirmed January 7, 1806, he continued to serve in that ship under Sir Richard King for an additional period of five years, and was consequently present with Sir Samuel Hood's squadron at the pursuit and capture, September 25, 1806, of the four French frigates from Rochefort, besides contributing to the bombardment of Flushing in August, 1809, and sharing for ten months in the arduous boat-service at the defence

of Cadiz, in 1810. From February, 1811, until April, 1812, he was n under the same captain, attached to the San Josef, 110, flag s in the Mediterranean and Channel of Sir Charles Cotton; and on the former assuming, as rear-admiral, a command off Toulon, with his flag in the San Josef, became in April, 1818, his signal-lieutenant. in which capacity he bore a part in the attacks on the French fleet of November 5, 1813, and February 13, 1841. On the death of Captain William Stewart, the flag-captain, during the San Josef's passage home in July of the latter year, Lieutenant Barnard was invested with the command in his stead, and on his arrival in England was officially promoted August 10 following. His next appointment was, December 17, 1816, to the Bacchus, 18, on the East India Station, where he was posted by the Commander-in-Chief, his friend Sir Richard King, into the Conway, of 26 guns, July 4, 1817. From that period until January 20, 1820, we find him employed in protecting the trade in the Persian Gulf, and in suppressing the slave-traffic in the Isle of France. Captain Barnard's subsequent appointments appear to have been—August 15, 1833, to the Ocean, 80, flag-ship of his patron Sir R. King, at Sheerness, where he remained until the death of that gallant officer in September, 1834; January 25, 1839, to the Hercules, 74, in which he conveyed troops from the West Indies to North America, and afterwards to Lisbon; and January 31, 1840, to the Cambridge, 78, part of the force subsequently employed during the operations on the coast of Syria, and the blockade of Alexandria. He paid the Cambridge off January 26, 1843, and accepted the retirement October 1, 1846. The deceased became a rear-admiral July 8, 1851; vice-admiral August 22, 1857; and an admiral November 22, 1862. Admiral Barnard was only in receipt of 25s. per diem, and by his death Admiral W. B. Dashwood succeeds to this rate of pay.

Captain John Davies, on the S list, died at Princes Square, Kennington, on the 4th November, aged 68. This officer entered the service as Second Master of the Rainbow, and was present as Acting Master of the Jaspar at the reduction of Morea Castle, 1828. He was afterwards wrecked in the Jaspar, at Santa Maura, and his conduct, in reference to the loss, was so highly approved, that he was confirmed in the rank of Master, 17th August, 1829, and appointed to the Barham. He was Master of the Edinburgh during the operations on the coast of Syria, and was severely wounded at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, on the 4th November, 1840. In 1846, he was appointed Master-Attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, and in consequence of his great activity and zeal during the Russian war, was retained in that office until 1858, when he was promoted to the rank he held at his decease. Captain Davies was highly esteemed by the various Admirals and Captains under whom he served, and his loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and messmates.

Captain Rawdon Maclean died suddenly at Dublin on November 8, aged 75. He entered the Navy, October 24, 1798, as First-Class Volunteer, on board Terpsichore, 32, Captain W. H. Gage, employed in the Mediterranean and then in the Channel, where, from October, 1800, until April, 1802, he served as Midshipman in Atlas, 98, Captain T. Jones. In October, 1803, he re-embarked on board Leopard, 50, Captain J. N. Morris; on accompanying whom into Colossus, 74, he received, in the battle of Trafalgar, a severe wound; a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund was his reward. He removed, in December, 1805, to Camilla, 20, Captain J. Tower, but had not been many months in that vessel before he was promoted, July 7, 1806, to the rank of *Lieutenant*, and re-appointed to Colossus, commanded at first by Capt.

Morris, and subsequently by Capt. T. Alexander. In November, 1808, we find him serving on shore under Earl Dundonald, at the celebrated defence of the fortress of Rosas, on the north-eastern extremity of Spain. He commanded a gun-boat also during the siege of Cadiz by the French; and on December 1, 1811, he assisted at the capture and destruction of part of an enemy's convoy, protected by several armed vessels, near Rochelle. His health at length obliging him to leave Colossus in September, 1813, after he has been altogether for nearly nine years attached to her, he was next appointed to—January 31, and October 31, 1814, to the Royal Sovereign, 100, Ceptains T. G. Caulfeild, Chas. T. Smith, and R. Lambert, and Stork, sloop, Captain R. Lisle Coulson, in which vessels he served in the Mediterranean and North Sea until September 18, 1815—and, November 26, 1822, as Senior, to Gloucester, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen in the West Indies. He was there promoted to the command, July 1, 1823, of Bustard, 10. He removed, in the following October., to Carnation, 18, and after cruizing with activity in the suppression of piracy, returned home, and was paid off in July, 1825. From October 1, 1841, until December 1, 1843, Com. Maclean was Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in the West Indies; and at the time of his death he was the Examiner at the Dublin Marine Board.

Capt. John James Stephen Josling was killed on board the Euryalus, at Kogosima, in Japan, on the 15th of August, aged 37. He entered the Navy over 23 years ago, and had been employed 19 years and 9 months in active sea service. He was Acting-Lieutenant of the Scout, 14, in the East Indies, in 1847; and Senior of the Thetis, 38, in the Pacific, from July, 1850, to the spring of 1854, when he joined the Eurydice, 26, Captain Ommaney, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to the rank of Commander, November 2, 1854. As Commander he served in the James Watt, 91, and Princess Royal, 91, in the Mediterranean, from February, 1858, until December, 1859, when he joined the Queen, 86, and again served on the same station until advanced to post rank, January 31, 1861. He was appointed to the Euryalus flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Augustus L. Kuper, C.B., February 10th, 1862

Captain Thomas Polden Laugharne (1832), a very distinguished old officer, expired on the 30th of September, at Greenwich Hospital, to which asylum he was appointed on the 1st of March, 1849, in recognition of his services. This officer entered the Navy April 8, 1798, as first-class volunteer, on board the Van Tromp, 50, Captain Richard Hill, on the Irish station; removed as midshipman, in March, 1799, to the Agincourt, 64, flag-ship at Newfoundland of Hon. William Waldegrave; and, from 1800 till April, 1805, served on the home and Halifax stations in the Active, 38, Captain John Giffard, Theseus, 74, Captain John Bligh, and Cambrian, 40, Captains William Bradley and John Poo Beresford. He then became acting lieutenant of the Bermuda, 10, Captain Keilly, and, after a servitude of seven months in that vessel, proceeded in the Driver sloop, Captain John Simpson, to the West Indies, where, on joining the Northumberland, 74, flag-ship of Hon. Alexander Cochrane, he took part in the action off St. Domingo, February 6, 1806. In the course of the following month he received an order to act as lieutenant of the Unicorn, 32, Captain Lucius Ferdinand Hardyman, in which frigate (being confirmed to her on August 8 following) he continued to serve until June, 1809, witnessing during that period the siege of Monte Video, the embarkation of the army after the battle of Corunna, and the destruction of the French shipping in Basque Roads. Sailing next for the Cape of Good Hope in

the Camel store-ship, Mr. Laugharne there, in November, 1809, joined the Nereide, 36, Captain Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, under whom, it appears, he was present in a dashing attack made on the enemy's batteries and troops, at Jacotel, in the Mauritius, May 1, 1810, as also at the capture, in the following July, of the Ile de Bourbon. On September 13, 1810, being then senior of the Boadicea, 38, Captain Josias Rowley, we find him recommended to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief for the steadiness and zeal he manifested at the recapture of His Majesty ship Africaine in the presence of two French frigates; and on the 21st of the same month he presents himself to our notice as contributing to the capture, after a spirited action of ten minutes, and a loss to the Boadicea of two men wounded, and to the enemy of nine killed and fifteen wounded, of La Venus, of 44 guns and 380 men, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Hamelin, and of her prize the Ceylon, 32. Being again strongly recommended for his able assistance in taking charge of and conducting into port both the Africaine and La Vénus, Lieutenant Laugharne was promoted October 11, 1810, to the acting command of the Otter sloop, and ordered to England with despatches announcing Vice-Admiral Bertie's intention of resuming the blockade of Port Louis. His advancement to the rank of commander took place February 12, 1811. After nearly twelve months of half-pay Captain Laugharne was next, February 6, 1812, appointed to the Alert sloop (formerly a Newcastle collier), mounting fourteen 18-pounder carronades and two long sixes, with a complement of 86 men. On the 13th of the ensuing August this vessel, at the time in search of the United States' ship Hornet, fell in with and most gallantly bore down upon the Essex American frigate, of 46 guns and 328 men, by whom, however, she was in fifteen minutes unfortunately taken, with seven feet water in her hold and three of her men wounded. By a court-martial which, on the 8th of October, assembled at Newfoundland, Captain Laugharne was of course most honourably acquitted of all blame in the loss of his ship. His last appointment afloat was to the Achates, 18, in which sloop he cruised in the Channel until November, 1815. He became an inspecting commander in the Coast-guard in November, 1823, and on April 4, 1832, as a reward for his exertions in that service, he was advanced to post-rank. Captain Laugharne had his skull severely fractured and trepanned in two places—the first time through a fall in a gale of wind when midshipman of the Theseus, 74, in August, 1802; and the second in the same part of the head, when cutting out, with the Unicorn's boats, in July, 1808, an armed schooner from the harbour of St. Sebastian, on the north coast of Spain. On the latter occasion he also lost a great portion of the upper jaw. Among the numerous other boat affairs in which Captain Laugharne took part, we may instance his capture of a French national schooner when in command of the boats of the Boadicea. In consideration of his wounds he was allowed a pension of £91 5s.

Commander Louis R. Reynolds, died at Milford House, Hants, on the 10th November, aged 41.

Lieutenant Edward Buller, on the Reserved List, one of the Naval Knights of Windsor, and sixth son of the late William Buller, Esq., of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, died at Edinburgh, on the 10th November, aged 59.

Lieutenant John Hamilton Colt, 1860, late of H.M.S. Euraylus, third son of the late John Hamiiton Colt, Esq., of Garthsherrie, died at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, on the 27th September.

Lieutenant Henry King, on the Reserved List, died at Carlton Crescent, Southampton, on the 26th October, aged 70.

Vice-Admiral Joddrell Leigh, 1862, on the Reserved list, died at Broadwall Manor House, Gloucestershire, October 27, in the 74th year. This officer entered the Navy in 1801, and served in the Leander at the capture of the French frigate Ville de Milan, and recapture of the Cleopatra. He became a Lieutenant in April, 1807, and was wrecked in the Bermuda in the following year. As Lieutenant of the Melampus, he assisted at the capture of the Colibre and Beauharnais French 16-gun corvettes, and at the reduction of Guadaloupe, 1810. He was made a Commander 12th June, 1820, and after service in the Royal Charlotte yacht became a Captain 2nd June, 1829.

Commander Henry Huxam, 1862, died at Winkel, on the Rhine, on the 20th September, aged 35. This officer lately commanded the Kestrel, in China, where he was wounded.

Commander Arthur H. Henry, late in command of the Stromboli on the Brazil station, died in London on the 31st October, after a long and painful illness, aged 46. He entered the Navy in 1831, and served in temporary command of the Plover at the reduction of Amoy, recapture of Chusan, capture of Chinghae, and commanded a party on shore in the attack on Chapoo and reduction of Chin Kiangfoo. He was made a Lieutenant December 23rd, 1842. When serving in the Racehorse during the war in New Zealand in 1845, he landed in command of a division of small arm men, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming and capture of Kawiti's pah, but did not obtain Commander's rank until March 11th, 1857.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARING THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.—Iron paddle-wheel steam-sloop. Very lately an official inspection was made by the authorities at Chatham Dockyard, on the part of the Admiralty, of the Recruit, which was placed in No. 2 dock on the previous afternoon to enable a survey to be made to ascertain the results of the trials with the invention by Captain H. F. M'Killop for cleansing the bottoms of iron ships afloat. These, by direction of the Admiralty, were ordered to be tried on the Recruit, which was placed in the hands of the inventor for that purpose. During the time the Recruit was in dock at Chatham, fitting for commission, her port side was paid over with the anti-corrosive composition by Mr. Hay, the Admiralty chemist, and on her starboard side was applied a new anti-fouling mixture, which had been submitted to the Admiralty by the inventor, Mr. Crispin. Both compositions—as, indeed, has been the case, more or less, with every invention of the kind hitherto brought under the notice of the Admiralty—have turned out to be complete failures, as, on the water being pumped out of the dock in which the Recruit had been placed, every square inch of the service of her hull below the water-line was found thickly coated with weeds, sea grass, barnacles, and various kinds of animalculæ. The appearances of the two sides of the vessel were, however, very different. On the starboard side, to which Mr. Crispin's invention had been applied, the entire surface was covered with grass about a foot in length, with which were mixed thousands of sea worms and barnacles. A minute examination led to the discovery that every portion of the composition had been eaten away from the iron plates, *leaving nothing* but the coating or red lead applied by the dockyard workmen.

On the port side Mr Hay's composition was found to be still adhering to the iron plates, which were coated over the length of the vessel with a kind of fibrous seaweed, from one to two or three inches in length, and swarming with small shel-fish. In some parts of this portion of the vessel's bottom the weeds were longer and more matted than on the starboard side, while the barnacles here were also very large, the composition being completely penetrated, and the iron-plating exposed. Altogether the bottom of the Recruit, which had been only 12 weeks out of dock, was more thickly covered with marine formations than many iron vessels which had been 12 months afloat. Only a portion of the vessel's hull was selected by Captain M'Killop to be experimented upon, extending about 12 feet on the aft side of each of the sponsons. The plan adopted in removing the fouling from iron ships is to sink a kind of large tarpauling, of about 20 feet in width, and of sufficient length to be passed completely under the vessel's keel, and brought up on the opposite side. The four sides or edges of the apparatus are made air-tight, and on being filled with air acquire a buoyancy which makes it cling to the vessel with great force. A mixture of creosote, lime, and some other substances being spread over the centre of the tarpauling, the whole remains under water, and in the course of some three or four hours the mixture being acted upon by the water destroys every portion of the growth on the ship's bottom. Although Captain M'Killop's invention had succeeded in removing a considerable part of the incrustations on the sides of the Recruit, yet the cleansing process was only partial, the keel, especially, showing a vast accumulation of seaweed and barnacles altogether untouched. The opinion pronounced by the dockyard officials was unfavourable to the invention, but provided the apparatus can be easily applied there appears to be no reason why it should not, in a measure, answer in the case of iron ships taking a long sea voyage, and therefore, unable to be docked, excepting at distant intervals. On the other hand, it would be necessary to ascertain whether the powerful composition of creosote and lime has any, and if so, what effect upon the plates of iron ships. It should be stated that Captain M'Killop considers his invention to be more successful in realising the object sought when tried at sea than in harbour, as the passage of the vessel through water would more effectually wash off the accumulations removed than can be effected in the case of a ship moored in a river or harbour.

Graham's Shoal.—The *Times* Malta correspondent writes as follows:—"I am enabled to furnish some further particulars of Graham's Shoal, the re-discovery of which by Captain Stokes is so important to navigators in these seas that it is desirable it should receive all possible publicity, and the position and nature of this dangerous rock be made well known. On the 10th of September Her Majesty's gunboat Growler got under way from Sciacca, a port on the south coast of Sicily, and, after some hours steaming in the direction of the supposed position of the danger, the water suddenly shallowed to 30 fathoms. Here a buoy was placed, and during the afternoon, about half a mile from the buoy, a depth of 19 fathoms was discovered—the bottom cinders. Before the dredge could be hauled in the ship had drifted off the bank. But such good signs of something being in the neighbourhood were not to be lost; so she was steamed back a quarter of a mile towards the buoy, in the hope of finding the 19 fathoms again, but instead, 75 fathoms were found; a quarter of a mile further on 30 fathoms, and nearly another quarter of a mile further 15 fathoms, on which the kedge was dropped, and the vessel veered to a whole hawser, the stern being then in 11 fathoms. But she had, in the meantime, drifted fully half a mile from the 19 fathoms, and, fortunately, in the right direction, for after a short search the shoal was found close to the Growler's quarters, yet no discouloured water could be seen. The shoal has 15 feet over it, and has two heads close together, the deeper one being in three to five fathoms, and having on it several white patches, as if caused by a ship or ships striking on it. Two or three boats' lengths off all round there are

from seven to eight fathoms, so that a ship might pass very close without knowing of the danger. While at anchor on the bank several vessels passed in the vicinity of the shoal, quite heedless of the danger so near their path. The bank lies in a north-westerly direction, lat. 37 deg. 9 min. 42 sec.; long. 12 deg. 43 min. 53 sec., almost directly in the course of the Marseilles mail packets. The soundings are fine black sand, coral and sand, and cinders. Numerous kinds of fish were plentiful on the bank, especially rock-fish and extraordinary large eels. The fish took the bait as fast as the lines were put over. The least water found on Terrible Bank, which lies six or seven miles to the eastward of Graham's, was 17 and three-quarter fathoms. Here boats from Sciacca come to fish. It abounds with crawfish snd skate, mackerel, &c. The current is not altogether influenced by the winds, for with a breeze of three it set quite in the opposite direction. The land is very often obscured, yet the fishing boats very easily find the Terrible Bank."

HEALTH OF THE ARMY AT HOME.—The report of Dr. Graham Balfour, Deputy Inspector-General, on the health of the army in the year 1861, has just been issued. It shows that among the troops serving in the United Kingdom the admissions into hospitals in the year were 4,025 per 1,000 of mean strength, the deaths 9·24, and the constantly sick 54·54, a slight reduction from the previous year in all these particulars. Excludiug the depôts, because in them many are men with health impaired by service in unhealthy climates, the mortality among the troops was lower than that of the male populations in the healthy districts of England under the age of 25, nearly identical with it between 25 and 30, but higher than that of the civil population above the latter age. The leading facts of the great prevalence of venereal and high mortality by tubercular diseases remained unchanged, the former having caused more than a third of all the admissions into hospital, and the latter above a third of the total deaths. The admissions into hospital for venereal diseases amounted to 354 per 1,000 of mean strength, equal to more than one man in every three; and the inefficiency thus caused was equal to the loss of the services of every soldier at home for 8·56 days, being a trifle under the amount in the preceding year. The admissions per 1,000 of strength for this cause reached 487 at Manchester, 485 at Portsmouth, 470 at Plymouth, 469 at Belfast, 399 at Woolwich, 361 at Aldershot; in London and Windsor they were 328 among the Foot Guards, but only 135 among the Household Cavalry. Diseases of the respiratory system, influenza, and tonsilitis, were less prevalent than in the previous year; they prevail most among the dockyards and arsenals, a result probably of the greater amount of duty and exposure of the men. There were 33 instances of accidental death through drowning—a strong hint that the men should be instructed in swimming. The infliction of corporal punishment varied in the year from 1 per 1,000 in London and Windsor, to 2·9 in the large manufacturing towns. In the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments the whole mortality in the year was lower than that (7.41) in the most healthy districts in England; but this comparison is made after the elimination of diseased lives from the ranks of the army by invaliding, and the invaliding in all arms except the Household Cavalry was higher than in 1860. The strength of the army having been raised above the authorized establishment it became necessary to reduce it, and for this purpose a number of the least efficient men were discharged, who under ordinary circumstances would have continued to serve. If the deaths of men invalided in the year 1861 and who died before the end of that year be included in the calculation, the returns for 1861 show an increase in the mortality of the Cavalry and Foot Guards, but a decrease in that of the Artillery, Military Train, and infantry regiments; and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of strength becomes 10·54 in the Household Cavalry, 8·43 in the

cavalry of the line, 7·73 in the Royal Artillery, 12·19 in the Foot Guards, and 9·05 in the infantry regiments. The mortality by tubercular disease was very high in the Household Cavalry, but it is an accidental fluctuation, arising from the small number under observation. Omitting these troops and the depôts, which included men to be sent home for change of climate, the proportions of deaths by tubercular diseases are remarkable for its uniformity in all the arms, ranging between 2·41 per 1,000 in the cavalry of the line and the Foot Guards, and 2·75 in the Military Train. But it is in diseases of this class that the effect of invaliding in reducing the mortality must be most strikingly seen. Combining the mortality and the invaliding, which is the only way of arriving at a correct conclusion, the ratios of decrease (through tubercular disease) by deaths and invaliding were 8·41 per 1,000 in the Royal Artillery, 8·68 in the infantry regiments, 12·18 in the cavalry of the line, 13·65 in the Military Train, and no less than 18·07 in the Foot Guards, or twice as great as in the artillery or infantry. These proportions are considerably higher than in 1860, but the more extensive invaliding must be borne in mind. *Delirium tremens* is only entered as the cause of death in two instances in 1861, and it gave rise to fewer admissions into hospital than in the preceding year; so also did "intemperance." The admissions for *delirium tremens* and *ebriositas* conjointly were 3·28 per 1,000 of mean strength in the Household Cavalry, 5.28 in the cavalry of the line, as high as 6·29 in the Royal Artillery, 4·47 in the Foot Guards, and 5·65 in the infantry regiments. In the depôts the admissions for these diseases, the direct result of drinking, were generally considerably higher. It is remarkable that the ratio of admissions into hospital in some corps is double that of others, and that for a considerable part of the year the most sickly and the most healthy corps were stationed at the same place. These facts suggest an important field of inquiry to the medical officers of the sickly corps.

Health of the Army Abroad.—The statistical, sanatory, and medical reports which are now issued every year from the Army Medical Department cause all the foreign stations of the British army to pass before the eyes of the public periodically. The volume for 1861 has made its appearance. From the Mediterranean stations the returns are generally satisfactory, but Gibraltar contributes a high ratio of invalids from pulmonary cardiac diseases; and diseases resulting from immorality, though much less than in the army at home, has increased, notwithstanding the police regulations. In Canada, also, there is an increase of this class of cases, but the amount is much below that shown in the home returns; and the returns of sickness generally, both from Canada and Nova Scotia, present a very satisfactory result when compared with those relating to the troops serving at home. The report from British Columbia indicates a remarkably healthy condition of the troops—a detachment of the Royal Engineers. In a force of 130 men there was but one death—that of a Sapper, who was frozen to death while returning to headquarters from a surveying expedition. From the West Indies the returns show a great improvement over the previous year, but the mortality among the black troops is very heavy. In Jamaica the ratio constantly sick was only 29·87 per 1,000 among the white troops, but 52·23 among the black—a difference which is traced to the black troops being quartered in the lowlands, where intermittent fevers are rife, while the white troops are in the more healthy climate of Newcastle. In Western Africa the mortality of the troops (black) considerably exceed 40 per thousand—a mortality greatly above the average of the preceding years. It is attributed partly to the fatigue and exposure of the men in two expeditions of a hostile nature. The returns from the Cape of Good Hope show a considerable improvement in most respects. The principal medical officer notices the prevalence of disease of the heart and attributes it in great part to intemperance keeping up an excitement

of the circulation aggravated by high atmospheric temperature. From Mauritius the return is, for that climate, remarkably favourable, owing, it is supposed, to the influence of two hurricanes. In Ceylon the mortality was high, nearly 20 per 1,000, but still much below the average of the two previous years. In Australia the mortality was as high as 15·44 per 1,000; and in New Zealand also, deducting men killed in action, the mortality was considerably above the average; in both these colonies rheumatism was the chief cause of invaliding. In Southern China the mortality fell to 23 per 1,000; but in the north, where a large garrison was left at Tien-tsin, it was more than double that ratio, and reached 54 per 1,000. The deaths from miasmatic diseases were 31·80 per 1,000 in the north, and only 12.58 in the south. The diseases especially fatal in the north were dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera. Diseases caused by immorality were only half as common in the north as in the south; in the south the admission into hospital from this cause reached 511 per 1,000; but their prevalence among the native troops, as compared with the European, was in proportion of only one to seven. The average number constantly sick among the European troops was in South China as high as 283 per 1,000, and in North China 205; 392 men, 63·8 per 1,000 of mean strength, were sent home to England for change of climate, and the number finally discharged the service as invalids in 1861 was 116, or 18·83 per 1,000 of strength. The climate of Tien-tsin is described as remarkably dry, and there is great predominance of blue sky at all seasons; the thermometer rauged in 1861 from 188 deg. to 1·5 deg. Lastly we have the returns from India. Out of an average force of 57,082 of Her Majesty's troops, 2,097 men died, 36·74 per 1,000. The chief mortality was in Bengal, and was occasioned by a severe epidemic of cholera, which caused more than half the total mortality in that Presidency. Exclusive of the deaths by it the ratio of mortality at Bengal amounted to only 22 per 1,000, and the mortality in the two other Presidencies was mnch lower than in 1860; it was 15·13 in Madras, and 24·72 in Bombay. Nine men died from sunstroke, 857, 15 per cent of the average strength, were discharged the service as invalids in the course of the year.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to 26th November.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Abeukir, 86, sc, Commodore P. Cracroft, C.B., 1854, Jamaica
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-Com. H. Hutchings, 1851, Shanghae
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. T. Heard, 1850, Sunderland
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Com. C. T. Curme, 1858, particular service
Ajax, 60, sc. Cap. M. de Courcy, 1853, Coast Guard Kingstown.
Alecto, 3. st. ves., Com. W. H. Blake, 1860, S.E. Coast of America.
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. C. Majendie, 1854, Pacific.
Algerine, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, China.
Antelope, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. C. O. D. Allingham, 1856, Coast of Africa
Archer, 13, sc. Capt. J. Bythesea, V.C. (1861) Coast of Africa
Argus, 6, steam ves. Com. J Moresby. 1858, China
Ariadne, 26, sc. Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, North America and West Indies
Ariel, 9, sc. Com. W. C. Chapman, 1855, Cape of Good Hope
Asia, 84, Rear Admiral George Elliot, Capt. H. Broadhead. 1855. Portsmouth
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. Sir F. L. McClintock, Kt., 1854, Devonport.
Bacchante, 39, sc. Capt. D. McL. Mackenzie, 1859, Pacific
Barracouta, 6, st. ves. Com J. D'Arcy, 1863, North America and West Indies
Barrosa, 21, sc, Captain W. M. Dowell, 1858, East Indies and China
Black Prince, 41, sc. Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, (1853)Channel Squadron Devonport
Blenheim, 60, sc. Capt. Lord F H. Kerr, 1852, Coast Guard, Milford
Boscawen, 20, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, Southampton Training Ship
Brilliant, 16, Com. Grey Skipwith, 1842, Naval Reserve Drill Ship. Dundee
Britannia, 8. Cadet Training Ship, Captain R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Dartmouth
Buzzard. st. ves,, 6. Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, North America and West Indies
Cambridge, gunnery Ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, C.B, 1855, Devonport.
Camelcon, 17. sc. Com. E. Hardinge, 1856. Pacific
Canopus. Naval Barrack, Capt. C. H. May, (1859) Devonport
Caradoc, sc., 2, Lieut.-Com. E. H Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Shields
Centaur. 6 steam ves. Com. J. Z. Creasy (acting) 1862. China, ordered home
Challenger, 22, sc. J. J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, North America and W. Indies
Chanticleer, 17. sc. Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Mediterranean
Charybdis, 21, sc. Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1857, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2. sc. Lieut. Com. R. M. Gillson (1855), Mediterranean
Colossus, 80, sc. Captain E. S. Sotheby, C.B, 1852, Coast Guard, Portland
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. T. Le H. Ward, 1861 Pacific
Coquette, 4, sc., Commander A. G. R. Rowe, (act.) East Indies and China
Cormorant, 4, sc. Lieut.-Com. G. Poole, (1855) East Indies and China
Cornwallis, 60, sc. Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Coast Guard, Hull
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. W. R. Rolland, 1857, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B., 1853, receiving ship, Sheerness
Curacoa, 23, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., Australia
Curlew, 9, sc. Com. J. S. Hudson, 1861, S. E. Coast of America
Cygnet, 5, sc. Com. W. S. De Kantzow (1863) North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. W. H. Fenwick, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Dart, 5, sc. Com. F. W. Richards, (1860) Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. P. De Saussmarez, 1854 Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. J. B. Dickson, 1854, Coast Guard, Southampton
Dee, 1. st. Store Ship, Mas.-Com. G. Raymond, 1858, particular service
Defence, 16, sc. Capt. A. Phillimore, 1856, Channel Squadron, Devonport
Devastation, 6, screw, Com. J. W. Pike, 1860, Pacific
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. W. F. Johnson, 1855, South America
Dromedary, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. A. Brown, (1854). particular service
Duke of Wellington, 121, Capt. J. Seccombe, 1859, Portsmouth
Eagle, 50, Commander J. W. Whyte, 1855 Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpool
Eclipse, 4, sc., Com. R. C. Mayne, 1861, Australia
Edgar, 71. sc. Rr. Adml. S. C. Dacres, C.B., Capt. G. T. P Hornby, 1852, Portsmouth
Edinburgh, 60, sc. Captain C. F. Schomberg, 1851 Coast Guard, Queen's Ferry, N.B.
Egmont. receiving ship, Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, 1856, Rio de Janeiro
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-Com. J. E. Petley, 1863, Portsmouth
Encounter, 14, sc. Captain R. Dew, CB., 1858, East Indies and China, (ordered home)
Esk, 21, Capt. J. F. C. Hamilton, 1858, Australia
Espoir, 5, sc Com. S. Douglas, 1858, C. of Africa
Euryalus, 35, sc. Vice Adml A. L. Kuper, C.B, Captain J. H. Alexander, (act.) China
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B, 1850, Portsmouth
Fairy, sc. yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert Staff-Com. D. N. Welch, 1863, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc. Com. G. H. Parkin, (1859,) Auntralia.
Firefly, 5, st. ves. Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean
Fisgard, 42, Commodore Sir. F. W. E. Nicolson, Bart. C.B. Woolwich
Flamer, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. T. S. Gooch, 1854, China
Formidable, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B., Capt. J. Fulford, Sheerness
Forte, 39, sc. Rear Admiral R. L. Warren, Capt. A. Mellersh, 1856, S.E. Coast of America.
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut Com. the Hon. H. D. Luselles, 1855, Pacific

Fox, sc. store-ship, Staff-Com. J. C. Pullen, (1863) particular service
Foxhound, 4. sc. Com. W. H. Anderson, 1859, Mediterranean
Galatea, 26, sc. Cap. R. Maguire, 1855, North America, and West Indies
Geyser, 5, st. ves. Com. M. R. Pechell, (1856), particular service
Gibraltar, 81, sc. Capt. J. C. Prevost, 1854, Mediterranean
Gorgon, 6, st. ves. Com. J. C. Wilson, 1861, Cape of Good Hope. ordered home
Grappler. 2, sc. Lieut. Com. E. H. Verney, 1858, Pacific
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat, Lt. Com. F. W. Bennett, 1854, East Indies and China
Greyhound, 17, sc. Com. H. D. Hickley, 1858, North America and West Indies
Griffon, 5, sc. Com. J. L. Perry, 1858, Coast of Africa
Handy. 1, st. ves., Lieut. Com. R. P. Mowtray, 1862, Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunbt, Lieut. Com. H. J. F. Campbell, 1855, East Indies and China
Harrier, 17, sc. Com. E. Ha,y 1858, Australia
Hastings, 50, sc. Rear-Admiral Sir L. T. Jones, K.C.B., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, Queenstown
Havock, 2. sc. gunbt, Lieut. Barclay, 1849, East Indies and China
Hawke, 60, sc. Capt. E. Codd, 1851, Coast Guard Queenstown
Hecate, 6, st. vessel, Capt. G. H. Richards, 1854, passage home,
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. A. F. Boxer, 1854, East Indies and China
Hibernia, rec. ship, Rear Adm. H. T. Austin, C.B., Com. R. B. Harvey, 1859, Malta
Himalaya, 6, sc. troop ship, Captain E. Lacy, (1862), particular service
Hogue, 60, sc. Captain A. Farquhar, 1849, Coast Guard, Greenock
Hornet, 17, sc. Com. ——— East Indies
Hydra, Surveying vessel, Staff-Com. J. Stokes, Mediterranean
Icarus, 11, sc. Com. N. Salmon, V.C. 1858, Mediterranean
Hydra, st. 1, ves., Staff Com. J. Stokes, Mediterranean
Immortalité, 35, sc. Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, North America and West Indies
Implacable, 24, Com. S. B. Dolling, 1856, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett (1863) Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral T. M. C. Symonds. C.B., Capt. W. Edmonstone, C.B., 1853, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast. Com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, sc. gunbt. Lieut. Com. G. T. Nicholas, 1856, East Indies and China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Com. J. N. Cooke, (1858,) Coast of Africa
Jackal, 4, st. vessel, Lieut. Com. H. N. M'Dyer 1855, Coast of Scotland
Jaseur, 5, sc. Com. W. J. H. Grubbe (1861) Coast of Africa
Jason, 21, sc. Capt. E. P. B. Von Donop, 1855, North America, W. Indies
Landrail, 5, sc. Com. W. Arthur, 1861, N. America and West Indies
Leander, 39, sc. Commodore T. Harvey, Pacific
Lizard, 3, st. ves. Lieut.-Com. H. J. Challis, 1854, Coast of Scotland
Lee, 5, sc. Lieut. Com. P. R. Sharpe, 1854, tender to Rattlesnake, Coast of Africa
Leopard, 18, st. vessel, Capt. C. T. Leckie, 1858, East Indies and China
Leven, 1, screw gun vessel, Lt. Com. H. P. Knevitt (1855) East Indies and China
Liffey, 39, sc. Captain G. Parker, 1854 *Mediterranean*
Lily. 4, sc., Com. H. Harvey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, North America and West Indies
Mæander, 10, Cap. F. L Barnard, 1855, Ascension
Magicienne. 16, st. ves. Capt. W. Armytage, 1860, Mediterranean
Majestic, 80, sc. Capt. E. A. Inglefield, 1853, Coast guard, Rock Ferry, Liverpool
Malacca, 17, st. ves. Cap. G. J. Napier, (1856), Portsmouth.
Manilla, sc. Mast. Com. H. W. Burnett, 1856, East Indies and China
Marlborough, 121, sc. Vice Adml. R. Smart, K.H., Captain C. Fellowes, 1858, Mediterranean
Medea, 6, st ves. Com. D'Arcy S. Preston, (1860) North America and West Indies
Medina, 4, st. ves. Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. 1855, Mediterranean
Medusa, 2, st. ves. Mas.-Com. J. H. Allard, 1851, particular service
Mecanee, 60, Captain G. Wodehouse, 1854, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc. Com. E. Madden, (1858) particular service
Miranda, 15, sc. Capt. R. Jenkins, 1857, Australia
Mullet, 5, sc. Com. C. H. Simpson 1860, Coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 6, store ship, Mas. Com. G. Reid, 1850, Callao
Narcissus, 39 sc. Rear Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Capt. J. G. Bickford, (1860) Cape of Good Hope
Nereus, 6, store depot. Staff Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nile, 78, sc. Vice-Adml. Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1859, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5. tender to Nile, 1854, North America and West Indies
Orestes, 21, sc. Capt. A. H. Gardner, 1856, Cape of Good Hope
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. W. Hire, 1862, particular service
Orlando, 46, sc. Capt. G. G. Randolph, ,1854 Mediterranean
Osborne, st. yacht, Staff Com. G. H. K. Bower, 1863, Portsmouth
Osprey, sc., 4, Com. A. J. Innes, 1861, East Indies and China
Pandora, 5, sc. Com. W. F. Ruxton, 1861, Coast of Africa
Pantaloon, 11, sc. Com. F. Purvis, (1860), East Indies.
Pearl, 21, sc. Cap. J. Borlase, C.B. 1855, East Indies and China
Pelican, 17, sc. Com. H. W. Comber, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. H. Boys, 1857, East Indies and China
Pembroke, 60, Commodore A. P. Ryder, 1848, C.B., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Coast Guard Harwich
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. A. J. Kingston, 1860, China
Peterel, 11, sc. Com. G. W. Watson, 1858, North America and West Indies
Phaeton, 39, sc. Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, North America and West Indies
Philomel, 5, sc. Com. L. Wildman, (1858) Coast of Africa
Phœbe, 35, sc., Captain T. D. A. Fortescue, 1857, Mediterranean.
Pigmy, 3, st. v. Master Com. W. W. Vine, 1861 Portsmouth.
Plover, 5, sc. Com the Hon. A. L. Corry, 1859, North America and West Indies
President, 16, Com. W. Mould, 1855, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London.
Princess Charlotte, 12, Captain M. S. Nolloth, 1856, Hong Kong

Procris, 2, Capt. E. Ommanney, 1846, Lieut. Com. Hon. J. B. Vivian, 1856, Gibraltar.
Psyche, 2, st. vessel, Lieut.-Com. R. Sterne 1854, Mediterranean
Pylades, 21, sc. Capt A. W. A. Hood, North America and Wesi Indies
Queen, 74, sc. Captain C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean
Racehorse, 4, sc. Com. C. R. F. Boxer, 1860, China
Racoon, 22, sc. Capt. Count Gleichen, (1859), Mediterranean
Rapid, 11, sc. Com. C. T. Jago (1860) C. of Africa
Rattler, 17, sc. Com. E. H. Howard, 1857, East Indies and China
Rattlesnake, 21, sc. Commodore A. P. E Wilmot, C.B. Coast of Africa
Resistance, 16, sc. Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, 1856, Channel Squadron, Portsmouth
Revenge, 73, sc. Rr.-Ad. H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Capt. Hon. F. A. Foley, 1860, Mediterranean
Rifleman, 8, sur.-ves. Mast. Commander J. W. Reed, 1857, China Seas
Rinaldo, 17, sc Com. J. A R. Dunlop, 1860, 1858, North America and West Indies
Ringdove, 4, sc. Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1857, East Indies and China
Rosario, 11, sc. Com. H. D. Grant, 1859, North America and West Indies
Royal Adelaide, 26, Vice-Adml. Sir C. H. Freemantle, K.C.B. Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B. 1853 Devonport
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. F. A. Campbell, 1854, Channel Squadron, Devonport
Royalist, 11, sc. Com. E. J. Pollard, (1861) Devonport
Russell, 60, sc. Capt. S. Grenfell, (1850) Coast Guard Falmouth
Satellite, 21, sc. Capt. S. S. L. Crofton, 1856, S. E. Coast of America
Saturn, Captain W. Loring, C.B., 1848, Pembroke
Scout, 21, sc. Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies and China, ordered home
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, East Indies and China.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Capt. J. H. Cockburn, 1850, Cape of Good Hope
Severn, 35, sc. Commodore F. B. Montrésor, East Indies
Shannon, 35, sc. Capt. O. J. Jones, (1855) N. America and West Indies
Sheldrake, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. John Nott, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. R. G. Douglas, 1860, Pacific.
Slaney, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies and China
Snipe, 5, sc. Com. A. H. W. Battiscombe, 1861, Coast of Africa
Sparrow, 5, sc. Com. Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, 1860, C. of Africa.
Speedwell, 5, sc. Com. C. F. Cottam, 1861, Coast of Africa
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. E. A. T. Stubbs, 1854, South America
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Mediterranean
Staunch, 1, sc., Lieut.-Com. J. S. Keats 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Com. S. J. Greville, 1860, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. Fred Harvey, 1861, North America and West Indies
Stromboli, 6, sc. Com. A. Philips, 1860, S.E. Coast of America
Styx, 6, sc. Com. the Hon. W. J. Ward, 1858, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2 sc. store ship, Mast. Com. C. Bawden, 1849, particular service
Surprise, 4, sc. Com. W. H. Whyte, 1858, Mediterranean
Sutlej, 35, sc., Rear-Adml. J. Kingcome, Captain M. Connolly, 1856, Pacific
Swallow, 9, sur. ves. Mast. Com. E. Wilds, 1855, East Indies
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. H. Stirling, 1860, Sheerness
Tartar, 20, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Japan
Terror, 16, Capt. F. H. H. Glasse, C.B. 1844, Bermuda
Topaze, 39, sc. Commodore the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, (1854) Pacific, (ordered home)
Torch, 5, sc. Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa
Trafalgar, 70, sc. Capt. T. H. Mason, 1849, Mediterranean.
Tribune, 23, sc. Capt. Viscount Gilford, 1859 Pacific
Trident, 3, st. Com. C. J. Balfour, 1859, Mediterranean
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. Field, (1859) Nava, Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, sc., 3, Lieut.-Com. E. F. Kerby, 1854 S.E. Coast of America
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. C. Forsyth, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Vesuvius, 6, sc. Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Leiningen, K.C B. (1860,) Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Vice Adml. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B. Captain Francis Scott, C.B., (1848) Portsmouth
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. W. R. Hobson, 1859, East Indies and China
Vindictive, store ship, Mas.-Com. W. F. Lew, 1857, Fernando Po
Virago, 6, st. ves. Com. W. G. H. Johnstone, 1856 North America and West Indies
Vivid, 2, st. v. Staff Com. H. W. Allen, 1863, particular service.
Vulcan, 6, sc. troop ship, Capt. A. C. Strode, 1863 East Indies and China, ordered home
Wanderer, 4, sc. Com. M. C. Seymour, 1859, Mediterranean
Warrior, 40, sc. Capt. the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B. 1854, Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. W. Bowden (1861) Portsmouth
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. H. G. Hale, 1855, East Indies and China
Wellesley, 72, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Weser, 6, st. v. Com. A. H. J. Johnstone, 1859, Mediterranean
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. C. J. Balfour. 1846, Aberdeen
Wye, 2, sc. store-ship. Staff Com. V. G. Roberts, 1863, particular service
Zebra, 17, sc., Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1858, Coast of Africa

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to 27th November, 1863, inclusive.)

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is t at at which the Depot is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Madras, Canterbury
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, Canterbury
4th do.—Dundalk
5th do.—Cahir
6th do.—Aldershot
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Aldershot
2nd do.—Birmingham
3rd Hussars—Piershill
4th do.—Dublin
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Bombay, Maidstone
7th Hussars—Bengal, Maidstone
8th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
9th Lancers—Brighton
10th Hussars—Dublin
11th Hussars—Dublin
12th Lancers—Hounslow
13th Hussars—Aldershot
14th do.—Manchester
15th Hussars—Newbridge
16th Lancers—York
17th do.—Madras, Maidstoe
18th Hussars—Norwich
19th do.—Bengal, Shorncliffe
20th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
21st do.—Bengal, Maidstone
Military Train (1st bat.)—Woolwich
Do (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (3rd bat.)—Canada
Do. (4th bat.)—New Zealand
Do. (5th bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (6th bat.)—Curragh
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Canada
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Windsor
Coldstream Guards (1st bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Scots Fus. Guards (1st bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Fus. (2nd bat.)—Canada
1st Foot (1st.)—Madras, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth, Colchester
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Devonport, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat)—Gibraltar, Walmer
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Limerick
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Chatham
5th do. (1st bat.)—Shorncliffe, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Natal, Colchester
6th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Colchester
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Sheffield, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Templemore
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cephalonia, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu, Limerick
10th do. (1st bat.)—Kilkenny, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Gd. Hope, Preston
11th do (1st bat.)—Dublin, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.) C. of Good Hope, Fermoy
12th do. (1st bat.)—N. S. Wales, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin, Chatham
13th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Fermoy
14th do. (1st bat.)—Jamaica, Fermoy.
Do, (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Fermoy
15th do. (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, Pembroke
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Pembroke
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia, Templemore
17th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.) Nova Scotia, Limerick
18th do. (1st bat.)—Madras, Buttevant.
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Buttevant
19th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Chatham
20th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Chatham
Do (2nd bat.)—Calcutta, Chatham
21st do. (1st bat.)—Barbadoes, Birr
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Birr
22nd do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta, Parkhurst
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot, Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Cork
25th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Athlone
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Athlone
26th do.—Portsmouth, Belfast
27th do.—Bengal, Cork
28th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
29th do.— Dublin, Preston
30th do.—Canada, Parkhurst
31st do.—China, Chatham (on passage home)
32nd do.—Dublin, Preston
33rd do.—Bombay, Fermoy
34th do.—Bengal, Colchester
35th do.—Bengal, Chatham
36th do.—Bengal, Athlone
37th do.—Aldershot, Pembrok
38th do.—Bengal, Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda, Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand, Birr
41st do.—Glasgow, Preston
42nd do.—Bengal, Sterling
43rd do.—New Zealand, Chatham.
44th do.—Bombay, Colchester
45th do.—Curragh, Parkhurst
46th do.—Bengal, Buttevant
47th do.—Canada, Athlone
48th do.—Bengal, Cork
49th do.—Manchester, Belfast
50th do.—New Zealand, Parkhurst
51st do.—Bengal, Chatham
52nd do.—Bengal, Chatham
53rd do.—Portsmouth, Birr
54th do.—Bengal, Colchester
55th do.—Madras, Preston
56th do.—Bombay, Colchester
57th do.—New Zealand, Cork
58th do.—Newry, Birr
59th do.—Aldershot, Preston
60th do. (1st bat.)—Tower, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Birmah, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Jersey, Pembroke
62nd do.—Canada, Belfast
63rd do.—Canada, Belfast
64th do.—Gosport, Colchester
65th do.—New Zealand, Birr
66th do.—Madras, Colchester
67th do.—China, Athlone
68th do.—New Zealand, Fermoy
69th do—Madras, Fermoy
70th do.—New Zealand, Colchester
71st do.—Bengal, Stirling
72nd do.—Bombay, Aberdeen
73rd do.—Gosport, Colchester
74th do.—Madras, Perth
75th do.—Plymouth, Chatham
76th Foot—Madras, Belfast
77th Foot—Bengal, Chatham

78th do.—Dover, Aberdeen
79th do.—Bengal, Stirling
80th do.—ditto, Buttevant
81st do.—Bengal, Chatham
82nd do.—Bengal, Colchester
83rd do.—Shorncliff, Chatham
84th do.—Curragh, Pembroke
85th do.—Dover, Pembroke
86th do.—Dublin, Templemore
87th do.—Aldershot, Buttevant
88th do.—Bengal, Colchester
89th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
90th do.—Bengal, Colchester
91st do.—Bengal, Chatham
92nd do.—Edinburgh, Stirling
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—ditto, Chatham
95th do.—Bombay, Fermoy
96th do.—Cape, Belfast
97th do.—Bengal, Colchester
98th do.—Bengal, Colchester
99th do.—China, Cork
100th Foot—Malta; Parkhurst
101st do.—Bengal, Chatham
102nd do.—Madras, Chatham
103rd do.—Bombay, Colchester
104th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
105th do.—Madras, Pembroke
106th do.—Bombay, Birr
107th do.—Bengal, Fermoy
108th do.—Madras, Fermoy
109th do.—Bombay, Cork
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Gibraltar, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Barbadoes
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—West Coast of Africa
4th do—Jamaica, Cape Coast Castle
5th do —Jamaica
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.—Chatham
3rd do.—Chatham
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Pembroke
9th do.—Colchester
10th do.—Colchester
11thdo.—Preston
12th do.—Athlone
13th do.—Birr
14th Depot Battalion—Belfast
15th do.—Buttevant
16th do.—Templemore
17th do.—Limerick
18th do.—Fermoy
19th do.—Fermoy
20th do.—Cork
22nd do.—Stirling
33rd do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Maidstone
do.—Canterbury

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

1st Hrs. Brig.—Woolwich
2nd Hrs. Brig.—Meerut
3rd Hrs. Brig.—Bangalore
4th Hrs. Brig.—Kirkee
5th Hrs. Brig.—Umballah
1st Brig.—Gibraltar
2nd Brig.—Dover
3rd Brig.—Malta and Corfu
4th Brig.—Aldershott
5th Brig.—Plymouth
6th Brig.—Portsmouth
7th Brig.—Montreal
8th Brig.—Dublin
9th Brig.—Shorncliffe
10th Brig.—Canada
11th Brig.—Bengal
12th Brig.—Mauritius
13th Brig.—Woolwich
14th Brig.—Bengal
15th Brig.—Halifax. N.S.
16th Brig.—Delhi
17th Brig.—Madras
18th Brig.—Kirkee
19th Brig.—Peshawur
20th Brig.—Kamptee
21st Brig.—Mhow
22nd Brig—Jullundur
23rd Brig.—Secunderabad
24th Brig.—Mean Meer
25th Brig.—Agra

Royal Engineers.

A Troop Royal Engineer Train, Aldershott
1st Compy.—Devonport
2nd Compy.—Kensington
3rd Compy.—Gibraltar
4th Compy.—Halifax, N.S.
5th Compy.—Bermuda
6th Compy.—New Zealand
7th Compy.—Chatham
8th Compy.—China.
9th Compy.—Woolwich
10th Compy.—Aldershott
11th Compy.—Mauritius
12th Compy.—Cape
13th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
14th Compy.—Dublin (survey)
15th Compy.—Canada
16th Compy.—Southton (survey)
17th Compy.—Curragh
18th Compy.—Canada
19th Compy.—Glasgow (survey)
20th Compy —Chatham.
21st Compy.—Mauritius.
22nd Compy.—Chatham
23rd Compy.—Shorncliffe
24th Compy.—Aldershott
25th Compy.—Cape
26th Compy.—Chatham
27th Compy.—Gibraltar
28th Compy.—Malta
29th Compy.—Corfu
30th Compy.—Corfu
31st Compy.—Malta
32nd Compy.—St. Helena
33rd Compy.—Gibraltar
34th Compy.—Bermuda
35th Compy.—Chatham
36th Compy.—Chatham
37th Compy.—Chatham
38th Compy,—Chatham
39th Compy.—Chatham
40th Compy.—Chatham

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

Admiralty, Nov. 9.

In consideration of the valuable assistance rendered by Commander Francis William Sullivan during the recent successful operations of Her Majesty's troops in New Zealand, as recorded in the *London Gazette* of the 27th Oct., last, Commander Sullivan has been this day promoted to be Captain. Also, in consideration of the successful operations against the batteries of Kagosima, as recorded in the *London Gazette* of the 30th October last, the following promotions have this day taken place:—Commander Lewis James Moore to be capt.; Lieut. James Augustus Poland to be commander; Lieut. George Poole to be commander; Mr. Charles Richard Godfrey, Assist.-Surg., to be surg.

Admiralty, Nov. 10.

Vice-Adm. of the White Thos. Bennett has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a-year, as provided by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 25th June, 1851, vacant by the death of Adm. George Frederick Rich; and the name of Vice-Adm. Bennett has been removed to the Reserved Half-pay List accordingly, and in consequence of this removal the following promotions, to date the 3rd instant, have this day taken taken place:—Vice-Adm. of the Blue Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., to be vice-adm. of the White; Rear-Admiral, on the Reserved List, the Right Hon. Lord John Frederick Gordon Halyburton, G C.H., to be vice-adm. on the same List; Rear-Adm. of the Red Sir John McDougall, K.C.B., to be vice-adm. ot the Blue; Rear-Adm. of the White George Elliott to be rear-adm. of the Red; Rear-Adm. of the Blue George Goldsmith, C.B., to be rear-adm. of the White; Capt. Edward Gennys Fanshawe to be rear-adm. of the Blue.

Admiralty, Nov. 20.

The following promotions, dated the 14th inst., have this day been made in consequence of the death, on the 13th inst., of Adm. of the White Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart.:—

Adm. of the Blue Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., to be adm. of the White.

Vice-Adm. James Ryder Burton, K.H., on the Reserved List, to be adm. on the same list.

Vice-Adm. of the Red Sir Wm. Fanshawe Martin, K.C.B., to be adm. of the Blue.

Vice-Adm. of the White Sir James Scott, K.C.B., to be vice-adm. of the Red.

Vice-Adm. of the Blue Thomas Wren Carter, C.B., to be vice-adm. of the White.

Rear-Adms. James Brasier and Robert Contart McCrae, on the Reserved List, to be vice-adms. on the same list.

Rear-Adm. of the Red Michael Quin to be vice-adm. of the Blue.

Rear-Adm. of the White Sydney Colpoys Dacres, C.B., to be rear-adm. of the Red.

Rear-Adm. of the Blue Charles Frederick to be rear-adm. of the White.

Capt. Claude Henry Mason Buckle, C.B., to be rear-adm. of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Adms. William Henry Smyth and Richard Sanmarez to have the rank and title of Retired Admirals; and

Retired Rear-Adms. William Slaughter, K.H., Thomas Gill, William Allan Herringham, Robert Gordon, to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Adms. in pursuance of the Order in Council of 7th May, 1858.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. George Stanley Bosanquet, commanding Her Majesty's gunboat Flamer, who was severely wounded in an engagement with Chinese pirates on the 28th of July last, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

To be Acting First-Class Assist.-Engineers—John Slater, of the Curaçoa; G. T. Laidlaw, of the Himalaya; James Butchart, of the Cumberland; Francis T. Russel, of the Indus; Thomas M. Thompson, of the Charon; John Adams and John Pickles, of the Asia; G. A. Moses, of the Geyser; J. M'Garaham of the Dee; James Bell (B), of the Challenger; Sofor T. Sugden, of the Wanderer; and Lewis P. Lewis, of the Hecate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Henry Caldwell, C.B., to the Royal Adelaide; George O. Wiles to the Royal Adelaide, for service in the Prince Consort; W. Bowden to the Wasp, commissioned; D. Spain to be Transport Officer in Auckland, New Zealand; W. H. Stewart to be Captain-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, vice Fanshaw, promoted to be Rear-Admiral; Sir F. L. M'Clintock to the Aurora; A. C. Strode to the Vulcan.

Commanders—C. T. Curme to the Adventure, vice Lethbridge promoted; John Stokes (Staff) to the Hydra; Edward Hay to the Harrier, vice Sullivan, promoted; Jahn Maresby to the Argus, vice Moore, promoted; J. D'Arcy to the Barracouta, vice Malcolm; E. J. Pollard to the Royalist; W. H. Phipps to the Blenheim.

Lieutenants—John V. D. Butler to be flag-lieut. to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles H. Fremantle, K.C.B.; F. W. Inglefield and H. R. Berners to the Tamar; Henry T. Marsden to the Hawke; George R. Hope to the Falcon; Hon. Edward S. Dawson to the Royal Oak; E. B. P. Kelso to the Royalist; Edward Barkley to the Havoc, vice Poole, promoted; Thomas S. Gooch to the Flamer, vice Bosanquet, promoted; C. J. Wise to the Royalist; H. R. Berners to the Liffey; H. C. Onslow to the Tamar; William H. Hall to the Excellent; Henry N. Knox, Thomas Hooper, F. W. B. H. M. Heron, Archibald L. Douglas, and John C. Smail to the Aurora; T. M. M. Wynard to the Royal Adelaide; Charles B. Theobald to the Wasp; Herbert C. A. Brand to the Defence.

Masters—Richard O. White to the Colossus, for the Coastguard; D. H. Wilder to the Aurora; H. S. Ley to the Caledonia; Vernon Jones to the Royalist: Thomas H. Hayman to the Salamander; N. G. Arguimbau to the Resistance; Henry B. Akasker to the Frederick William; Henry B. Akaster to the Resistance; John G. A. Gravener to the Fawn; Henry V. Russell to the Jackall: A. D. G. Sutton to the Cordelia.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. J. C. Parkyn to the Pelorus; the Rev. J. J. Harrison, to the Warrior, vice Jackson, superseded at his own request.

Surgeons—Thomas W. Jewell (Staff) to the Aurora; Philip W. Govett to the Wasp; James N. Dick to the Hydra; David Duncan M.D., to the Greyhound: James Long, M.D, to the Tamar; John Fisher to the Royalist.

Paymasters—George R. Deighton to the Black Prince; H. J. Harvey to the Royalist: Henry C. Pool to the Aurora; John J. Hayward to the Hydra, Charles G. Smith to the Wasp; Francis M. Wright to the Stromboli; Edward A. Amphlett to the Curaçoa, additional, for transport service at New Zealand: John Doyle to the Shannon: Ferdinand Burne to the Styx.

Sub-Lieutenants—John Hope to

the Esk; Augustus H. B. Bradshaw to the Wasp.

Assistant-Surgeons—F. B. Hurley, M.D., to the Warrior; J. F. Kynsey, William H. Clark, and J. A. Macdonald (acting) to the Aurora; James C. Allen to the Wasp; Denis M'Carthy to the Rifleman; James H. Wallis to the Cumberland; Arthur J. Ireland to the Duke of Wellington; Arthur H. Kelly (additional) to the Victory; Denis M'Carthy (additional) to the Royal Adelaide; John P. Way to the Royalist; Thomas E. Georges to the Tamar.

Second Masters—John Millard to the Hydra; Edmund H. C. Smith to the Dasher.

Midshipmen — Robert H. Paul and William H. Roberts to the Royalist; Arthur Blennerhasset to the Royalist; R. D. B. Bruce to the Edgar; F. H. S. O'Brien to the Victory; R. F. Warden to the Liverpool; the Marquis of Queensberry to the Edgar.

Naval Cadets—Alfred A. Taylor to the Liverpool; A. S. Hamilton and F. Maitland to the Royal Oak; H. G. Archer, E. H. Arden, G. O'Conor, and A. A. Taylor to the Nile; Reginald O. B. Carey to the Pelorus; Frederick W. R. Ford, John Edward Meryon, John F. Hayes, Cecil E. Willoughby, and Henry H. Jauncey are nominated.

Master's Assistants—Harry J. Miller to the Wasp; H. J. E. Wood to the Liverpool; Henry J. Chalke and Munro Scott to the Tamar; Walter V. Brown to the Falcon; William E. Filmer to the Royalist; William Waterman to the Nile.

Clerk—Hamilton S. Dobson to the Royalist; Reginald J. Meek to the Aurora; George Deveson to the Adventure.

Assistant-Paymasters — Henry Knight to the Aurora; Henry W. Andrews to the Hydra; John Ashton to the Hawke; Henry Forrest to the Russel; Charles H. J. Collings to the Fisgard; James E. Storton (in charge) te the Landrail; F. O. L. Patch to the Aboukir; E. Charlton to the Tamar; John B. Bradley to the Formidable.

Assistant-Clerks — Charles J. Pawsey to the Phaeton; Mozart Vinning to the Aurora; John C. Sabben to the Wasp.

Chief Engineers—Charles Icely to the Caledonia; James Leys to the Achilles; John A. Burton to the Bombay; J. W. German to the Amphion; Charles Tucker to the Aurora; Owen Jones to the Liverpool; Thomas H. Punchon to the Chanticleer.

Engineers—John L. Davies to the Aurora; John Weis to the Wasp; Thomas Burnett to the Ranger; Isaac B. Liddell (acting) to the Shearwater; H. B. Fabian to the Boyalist; Frederick W. Sutton to the Indus, as supernumerary.

Assistant-Engineers — Edward Carling and Joseph Forster to the Aurora; John Rice to the Delight; George Boyd and James Murray to the Wasp; George H. Weeks and H. W. Fitzgerald to the Asia, as supernumeraries; John Watson (A) to the Espoir; James Rose to the Satellite; James Caspall to the Stromboli; Thomas M'Intosh to the Alecto; James Grant to the Triton; R. G. Foster to the Dotterel; A. M. Brumage to the Sprightly; James G. Bain to the Asia, as supernumerary; William E. Grigg and John Anderson to the Royalist; Thomas M. Farlane and Peter Foulis to the Scout; George Rigby to the Pelorus.

COAST GUARD.

Inspecting Commander — William T. F. Jackson to Berwick, vice Mnrray, resigned; William H. Phipps to Swansea, vice Scott; Henry Hawkes to Galway, vice Phipps.

Inspecting-Lieutenant — Alfred Luckraft to Pullendira, vice Thompson, superannuated.

Chief Officers—Richard O. White to Rickham; Edward A. Deane to Eastferry; Philip S. Tierney (2nd

class) to Northshore; Henry T. Marsden to Whitegate; Richard Edwards to Killybegs.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

To be Lieutenants—James Aberdour Elmslie; Alexander Bartleman Davidson, Donald MacKinnon, Ernest Hanscombe Marshall, William Borton Long, Ralph Wood, Joseph Leeman, Charles Henry Sivell.

To be Sub-Lieutenants—George Nelson Hector, Joseph Charles Gilbert, George Whitby.

ARMY.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 20.

2nd Regt. of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Lieut. Thos. Helier Percival to be capt., vice David Bilham, resigned.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—William Cragg, gent., to be lieut., vice Whitsed, promoted.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia—Alderson Berthon, Esq., to be lieut., vice Watson, promoted.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 20.

East York Artillery Volunteers, 4th Corps (Hull)—Maj. Edward Augustus Dearman Brooshooft to be lieut.-col., vice Dobson, resigned; Capt. Joseph James Spratt to be maj., vice Brooshooft, promoted.

Memorandum—3rd Company of Ayrshire Artillery Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Stephen Ewen.

Memorandum—9th Company of Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. James Young Deans.

9th Company of Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. Henry Hay Norie to be capt., vice Deans; James Smithe Taylor, to be lieut., vice Norie, promoted; John Montgomerie to be ens.

Memorandum—The 10th and 21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps have been united in an Administrative Brigade, which will be numbered as the 4th in the County of Lancaster.

Memorandum—The 13th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps has been struck off the records of the War Office, and will henceforth cease to hold any number or place in the Volunteer Force of the County; and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the services of First Lieut. Anthony Richardson and Hon. Chap. the Rev. Thomas Preston Ball in that Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following Officers:—Lieut. Richard Dickson in the 11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Ens. Henry Pope in the 2nd Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; and Capt. Robert Highat in the 51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers — Lieut. Peter Kerslake Seddon to be capt., vice Daubney, resigned; Ens. Richard John Nainby to be lieut., vice Seddon, promoted; William Henry Coates, gent., to be ens., vice Nainby, promoted.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Wilkinson, gent., to be ens.; Chas. Alfred Samuel Schuster, gent., to be ens.; Frederick Hinings, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum — 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by First Lieut Thos. Fox and Sec. Lieut. Thomas Aked.

5th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. Henry Ford to be maj.

Memorandum—12th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. George Haw Seward.

Memorandum—2nd Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Assist.-Surg. Thos. Williamson.

Memorandum—3rd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers—The Queen has accepted the resigna-

tions of Captains Wm. Alexander, First Lieut. Langley, and Sec. Lieut. Rowden in the above Corps.

Memorandum—The 17th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps has been united to the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Ens. George Beardmore in the 8th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 23.

1st Lanarkshire Engineers Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Hugh Heugh Maclure to be capt., vice Ronald Johnstone, promoted; Sec. Lieut. James Todd Stewart to be capt., vice Alexander Kennedy, resigned; John Baird, gent., to be first lieut., vice David Watson, resigned; William Brown Torrance, gent., to be first lieut., vice H. H. Maclure, promoted; Alexander Campbell Hunter, gent., to be first lieut.; James Johnstone, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Henry Herbertson, resigned; William Tarber Provand, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice J. T. Stewart, promoted; Hon. Assist.-Surg. James Stark to be surg.; Donald Patrick Stewart, gent., to be assist.-surg.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Dreghorn, Esq., to be hon.-col.

95th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry McCall, Esq., to be capt., vice James Wiseman, resigned.

Memorandum—The 2nd and 3rd Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps, and also the 97th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps have been incorporated in the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps, and the combatant Commissioned Officers of the last mentioned Corps are considered to have received Commissions of the same rank and date in the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the following Commissions:—

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. Wm. Brand Field.

1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Captain Thomas Kennedy; Sec. Lieut. Charles MacArthur.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut.-Col. David Dreghorn; Capt. Charles O'Neil.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut Allen Houston.

38th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Captain William Bowstead.

7th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Ens. John Wilby Preston to be lieut, vice Macinder, resigned; George Walker, gent., to be ens., vice Preston, promoted.

11th (Mid Lorn) Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers — Donald McCullum, Esq., to be capt.

1st Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. John Beasley to be capt., vice the Right Hon. John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, who resigned his appointment as Captain of this Company, but retains his appointment as Major of the 1st Northamptonshire Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers; Horace Alfred Damer Seymour, gent., to be lieut., vice John Beasley, promoted; Fredk. Land Robinson, gent., to be ens.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant:]

6th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Thomas James Walker, Esq., M.D., to be lieut., vice Leonard Deacon, resigned.

Memorandum—3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Sec. Lieut. Henry Frederick Twynam.

Memorandum—Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this

Corps by Capt. and Adjt. Fredk. Morris.

Memorandum—46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been pleased to dispense with the services of Assist.-Surg. Henry Benwell in this corps.

Memorandum — 9th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by First Lieut. Samuel Sampson.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 27.

Leicestershire Regt. of Militia—Lieut. John Henry Bryan to be capt., vice Mathew, resigned; Lieut. Richard Worsley Worswick to be capt., vice Bryan, deceased.

Northumberland Reg. of Militia Light Infantry—Thos. Watson Brown, gent., to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that Ens. A. W. Bolton, who was absent without leave from the training of the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, be removed from the strength of the Regt.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 30.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Lieut. Thomas John Poyser in the 2nd Regt. of Derbyshire Militia.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 27.

1st Administrative Brigade of Anglesey Artillery Volunteers—John Hornigold Hall to be adjt., from the 24th Sept., 1863.

1st Administrative Battalion of Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers—George Renny to be adjt., from the 3rd Oct., 1863.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. John Schwartz to be capt.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Lieut. William Wrench Towse to be capt.; Serg. Henry Coxwell to be ens.; Mr. Charles Cameron *Price to* be ens.; Mr. Christopher *Lethbridge to* be ens.; Mr. James Rogers to be ens.; Mr. James Miller to be ens.

22nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Thomas Lyon Thurlow to be capt., vice Evelyn, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. George William Suter.

1st Berwick-upon-Tweed Rifle Volunteeer Corps—David Francis Sitwell Cahill to be lieut.; Robert Kay to be ens.

1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Donald Taylor to be lieut., vice Mackenzie, resigned; Thomas Barclay, gent., to be ens., vice Taylor, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Maj. Philip Thornton in the 14th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. James Craik in the 2nd Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. David Waddell in the 8th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 30.

15th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Horace Hastings to be hon. assist.-surg.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Sec.-Lieut. J. G. Douglas Stewart in the 7th Fifeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps, and Ens. Thomas Goodall in the 8th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

8th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Wright to be ens.

1st Administrative Brigade of Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers—Capt Edward Stock Hill, of the 3rd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers, to be maj.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has

been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Captain the Earl of Durham in the 10th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Administrative Battalion of Northumberland Rifle Volunteers —The Earl of Durham to be maj.

10th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Henry Gregson to be capt.; Ens. Thos. Hunt to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by the Hon. Adelbert Wellington Cust in the 4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers.

4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—Benjamin Hamilton, gent., to be lieut., vice the Hon. Adelbert Wellington Cust, resigned.

1st Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut John de la Condamine to be first lieut.; James Sanderson to be sec. lieut.

5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. Henry Shaw to be capt.

22nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Edw. Pilkington, Esq., to be capt.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Arthur Edward Holland Grey Grosvenor, Viscount Grey de Wilton, M.P., to be hon.-col.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Joseph Robinson, Gent., to be lieut.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Dabbe, gent., to be lieut.

Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers—Francis Knollys to be ens.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Isaacs to be ens.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—R. Moorsom, late Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Fusilier Guards, to be hon. col.

11th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. John Forbes Hardy to be lieut., vice Blake, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Owen Florence Lewis Ward in the 18th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 8.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.

India Office, Nov. 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, and of the Bengal Staff Corps.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Vyvyan Cox, Royal Artillery (Bengal), to be col.; Maj. William Henry Rodes Green, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. St. John O.Neill Muter, Bombay Infantry, to be maj.; in succession to Lieut.-Gen. R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased—21st April.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Captain Neil Edmonstone Boileau — 5th July; Capt. Henry Rawlins Drew—24th Aug.

To be Captains—Lieut. Francis Atherton Dickens — 1st July; Lieut. William John Ward—23rd Aug.

BENGAL ARMY.

6th Native Infantry — Lieut. William Frederick Shaw to be capt., vice Jerdan, transferred to Invalid Pension List—26th Feb.

General List of Infantry Officers —Ens. Horace Howell to be lieut., in succession to Gunning, late 14th Native Infantry, deceased—13th July.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Lieut. James Agnew McNeale to take rank from 26th Feb.; Lieut. Charles Frederick Thomas to take rank from 10th March; Lieut. Thomas Nicholls to take rank from 15th April; Lieut. Caledon Charles Brownlow to take rank from 21st April; Lieut. Geo. Waterhouse to take rank from 30th April; Lieut. Benjamin Hill Russell to take rank from 10th May; Lieut. John Andrias David-

son Gordon to take rank from 6th June; Lieut. Douglas Cowslade Hennessey to take rank from 30th June; Lieut. Everard Neal Digges La Touche to take rank from 2nd July.

Medical Officers—Surg. Hugh Martin Macpherson to be surg.-maj —18th Aug.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 6.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Frank Barrow, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Vincent Stuart Robertson, who retires.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Cornet George Francis Robertson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Don, who retires; Henry Fredk. Twynam, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Robertson.

7th Hussars—Capt. Edward M. Palliser, from the 82nd Foot, to be capt., vice Gore, who exchanges—4th Aug.

Royal Artillery—The resignation of Assist.-Surg. Joseph Fletcher Longheed, which appeared in the *Gazette* of 20th Feb, 1863, has been cancelled.

Military Train—Ens. Stephen K. Winkworth has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission.

9th Foot—The supercession of Lieut. Francis Russell for being absent without leave, and consequent promotion of Ens. Baskerville and appointment of Gent.-Cadet A. A. L. F. Levert, in succession, which appeared in the *Gazette* of 9th Oct., has been cancelled.

10th Foot—Jasper Nicolls Anderson, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Brookes, transferred to 89th Foot.

31st Foot—Lieut. John James Bailey, from 29th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Capt., Wm. Edmund Adams, deceased.

56th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Arthur Adolphus L. F. Levert, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Burnett, deceased—9th Oct., but the antedate not to carry pay prior to the date of *Gazette*.

63rd Foot—Capt. Lloyd Henry Thomas, from the 91st Foot, to be capt., vice Bruce, who exchanges.

82nd Foot—Capt. John Gore, from the 7th Hussars, to be capt., vice Palliser, who exchanges—4th Aug.

87th Foot—Ens. George Cox to be adjt., vice Lieut. Mackinnon, who resigns that appointment.

89th Foot—Lieut. Henry Lewis Harvest to be capt., without purchase, vice Robert Selby, deceased—18th Aug.; Lieut. Simpson Hackett Hobbs to be capt., without purchase, vice Brev.-Maj. Robert Gibson, who retires upon full-pay; Ens. Charles William Burton to be lieut., without purchase, vice Harvest—18th Aug; Ens. Chas. Vernon Hassall to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hobbs; Ens. William Maitland Meacham, from the 4th West India Regt., to be ens., vice Burton; Ens. George Daniel Hall Brookes, from the 10th Foot, to be ens., vice Hassall.

91st Foot — Capt. Stewart Hervey Bruce, from the 63rd Foot, to be capt., vice Thomas, who exchanges; The Christian names of Ens. Voyle are Francis Ranken Cave, and not as previously stated.

102nd Foot—William Hector McCaskill, gent., to be ens., vice Brydon, transferred to the 101st Foot.

108th Foot—Lieut. John Hay Shaw to be adjt.—26th Aug.

4th West India Regiment—Wm. Sloane Elderton, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Meacham, transferred to the 89th Foot.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Surg. Joseph Fletcher Longheed, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff assist.-surg.

STAFF.

Maj. and Brev.-Col. Henry Hamilton, C.B., 78th Foot, *en seconde* from Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Cork, to be Deputy Adjt.-Gen. in Ceylon, vice Brev.-Col. H. L. Maydwell, Major, on half-pay, Depot Battalion, whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Robert

Gibson, retired upon full-pay, 89th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Henry George Austin Vicars, 18th Foot, to be maj. in the Army.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. William Lindsay Darling, Colonel of the 98th Foot, who died on 8th Oct.:—

Lieut.-Gen. William Pattle, C.B., Colonel of the 19th Hussars, to be gen.—9th Oct.

Maj.-Gen. Peter Edwards, on a special rate of pay, to have the rank of Lieut.-Gen—9th Oct.

Maj.-Gen. William Cartwright, Major on half-pay, unattached, to have the rank of Lieut.-Gen.—9th Oct.

Maj.-Gen. Arthur Gore, on a special rate of pay, to have the rank of Lieut.-Gen.—9th Oct.

Maj.-Gen. David Goodsman, on a special rate of pay, to have the rank of Lieut.-Gen.—9th Oct.

Maj.-Gen. Pringle Taylor, Col. of the 24th Foot, to be lieut.-gen. —9th Oct.

Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Henry Bates, from half-pay late 98th Foot, serving with the temporary rank of Brigadier-Gen. at Aldershot, to be maj.-gen.—9th Oct.

Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Chas. William Green, on half-pay, unattached, to be col.—9th Oct.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Louis H. Hamilton, 87th Foot, to be lieut.-col.—9th Oct.

Capt. William H. Fitzgerald, 68th Foot, to be maj.—9th Oct.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of Lieut.-Col to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 14th Oct., 1858:—

Lieut.-Col. Thomas George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancers—1st Oct.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Hume, 55th Foot—8th Oct.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 3.

Royal Glamorganshire Light Infantry Militia—Herrick Augustus Palmer, Esq., to be adjt., from the 1st Aug.

Memorandum—Adjt. Herrick Augustus Palmer, of the Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia, to serve with the rank of Capt.

Memorandum—Dumfries, Roxburg, Kirkcudbright, and Selkirk Regt. of Militia—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the above Regt. bearing the title of "The Scottish Borderers."

Memorandum—4th or Royal South Middlesex Regt. of Militia.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Regt. by Lieut. John Augustus Underwood.

Memorandum — Northamptonshire Regt. of Militia—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieut. George Alfred Lawrence.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 6.

Hussar Regt. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry —Cor. George Sackville F. Lane Fox to be lieut., vice Croft, who retires; Right Hon. Josslyn Francis, Lord Muncaster, to be cor., vice Fox, promoted.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 3.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers—Charles St. George Brownlow to be adjt., from the 17th Sept.

Memorandum — 1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Captain Wharton Watson and Sec. Lieut. Thomas Howard Head in the above Corps.

Memorandum — 15th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. George Roper in the above corps.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen to be capt.; First

Lieut. John Bartholomew Rudd to be capt.

2nd Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps —John Henry Cooksey to be capt.

6th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps —Ens. Henry Edward Cooke to be lieut.

1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps — Thomas Davies Smellie, gent., to be sec. lieut.; James Hamilton, gent., to be sec.-lieut.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. William Smith Dixon to be lieut.-col., vice Dreghorn, resigned; Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, Esq., late Captain 86th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be maj., vice Dixon, promoted; the Rev. David Brown to be hon. chap.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Robert Maclaurin, gent., to be ens., vice J. T. Anderson, resigned.

Memorandum — Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the following Commissions:—

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ens. William Lamie Dunn.

86th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Capt. Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing.

88th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been pleased to remove Capt. Wm. McWhinnie from the commission he held in this corps.

1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Charles Lawson to be capt., vice Hood, deceased.

Memorandum—17th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Lieut. Henry Argent Simmons.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Edw. Ferrand Astley in the 1st A Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. James Adam Rae in the 2nd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Sec. Lieut. Henry Batt in the 3rd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Hon. Assist.-Surg. Wm. Parker in the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 6.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Geo. Hudson Greaves, gent., to be adjt., from the 11th Sept.

1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Riddell Brunton, gent., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Parker, resigned.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps—John Wilkinson, Esq., to be capt.; First Lieut. Louis Edward Franks to be capt.

6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Edward Freeman, gent., to be ens.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Edward Hinde, gent., to be ens.; Arthur Greenwood, gent., to be ens.; Joseph William Harding, gent., to be ens.; Charles Edw. Wurtzburg, gent., to be ens.; Arthur Wellesley Blackburn, gent., to be ens.

28th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Henry Thomas Watson, Esq., to be capt.

Memorandum — The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. John Freeman, jun., in the 6th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt.-Com. Frederick Ximenes Gwynne in the 3rd Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers—Capt. Fredk. Ximenes Gwynne to be maj.

1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. Charles Lyne to be maj.; Sec.-Lieut. James Henshaw Davis to be capt.; Sec. Lieut. Arthur John Murphy to be capt.; Edmund Davies Williams to be capt.; Edw. William Willey to be first lieut.; Conyers Kirby to be sec. lieut.; Charles Simpson to be sec.-lieut.; John Salvage to be sec.-lieut.; Assist.-Surg. James Christie, Esq., M.D., to be surg.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 27th ultimo.]

1st London Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. John Schwarz to be capt.

28th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Leonard Wrightson to be lieut.; vice Owens, jun., resigned.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. William Comber Hooper Hood to be capt., vice Boosey, resigned; Ens. Edwin Peter Hood to be lieut., vice W. C. H. Hood, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the following officers, viz.:

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. David Stevenson.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. John Owens, jun.

33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. George Goss.

45th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Henry Peregrine Birch.

Memorandum—3rd Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Charles Mactaggart in the above corps.

1st Administrative Battalion of Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Charles Mactaggart to be maj.

3rd Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Bennett, Esq, to be capt., vice Mactaggart, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. and Adjt. Hugh Fitzgerald Mahony in the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Chas. Lamport in the 7th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

4th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Sec. Lieut. James Key Caird in the above corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Maj. Thomas Mellor in the 23rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, and Assist.-Surg. Edw. Gylles Crooke in the 61st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

*** Where not otherwise specified, the following Commissions bear the current date.

India Office, November 11.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Seramudi Rajahye, Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing, Bahadoor of Jyepore, and His Highness Furzund Dilbund Raskekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing, Bahadoor of Jheend, to be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

War Office, Pall Mall, Nov. 13.

78th Regt. of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., from the 104th Foot, to be col., vice Gen. Roderick Macneil, deceased—23rd Oct.

104th Regt. of Foot—Maj.-Gen. George Bell, C.B., to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C B., transferred to the 78th Foot—23rd Oct.

War Office, Pall Mall, Nov. 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—

Capt. Hickman Thomas Molesworth to be lieut.-col., vice Henry Charles Wade, retired upon full pay—16th July; Sec. Capt. Marmaduke Charles Lawson to be capt., vice Molesworth—16th July; Sec. Capt. Walter Chidiock Nangle to be capt., vice Brev.-Maj. Edm. Palmer, placed upon temporary half-pay—3rd Oct.; Lieut. Charles Joseph McMahon to be sec. capt.; vice Lawson—16th July; Lieut. Stuart James Nicholson to be sec.-capt., vice Nangle—3rd Oct.; Gent.-Cadet Arthur Augustus Saunders to be lieut., vice Lawson—3rd Oct.; Gent.-Cadet Harrison Ross Lewin Morgan to be lieut., vice Nicholson—3rd Oct.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. John Thomas Twigge to be sec.-capt., vice O'Grady, deceased—9th Oct.; Serg.-Maj. James Steel to be quart.-mast., vice Young — 1st Oct.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Chas. Wade, on retired full-pay, Royal Artillery, to be col., the rank being honorary only—16th July.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 10.

St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Mortimer Hunt to be ens.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—John O'Connor to be ens.

33rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Edw. Bernard Lewin Hill to be capt., vice Goss, resigned.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Leopold James Yorke Campbell Scarlett to be lieut.

Memorandum — St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held in this corps by Assist.-Surg. Edwin Sercombe.

Memorandum—20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Queen has been pleased to dispense with the services of Capt. Geo. Albert Conran in this Corps.

1st Administrative Brigade of Devonshire Artillery Volunteers—*Charles* Edward Mansfield, Major Unattached, to be lieut.-col.

2nd Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Edward Jago to be lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. James Liddell in the 26th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

38th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps — Lieut. Edmund John Jenings to be capt., vice Loyd, resigned; Ens. Jesse Piper to be lieut., vice Jennings, promoted; Alexander Herschel, gent., to be ens., vice Piper, promoted.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—David Henry Johnston, gent., to be ens., vice Parker, promoted.

8th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Alexander Black to be lieut., vice Waddell, resigned; David Bell, gent., to be ens., vice Black, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Hon. Assist.-Surg. Ebenezer Thomson in the 13th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—John Alexander Fraser to be first lieut.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Sec. Lieut. Francis Puckey in the 5th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps.

5th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps—Jonathan Peter to be sec. lieut.

4th Company of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Fredk. John Butts, Esq., to be capt., vice Parr, deceased.

3rd Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Egerton Hubbard, gent., to be ens.

4th Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—Thomas Birchell, Esq., Major of the 21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be maj.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Walter Vernon to be capt.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Richard Long Cooke, Esq., to be capt.; Ens. James Abraham Wilson Teale to be lieut.

15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Frederick William Burgoyne Vernon to be capt.

64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Charles Edward Bretherton, Esq., to be capt.; Francis John Hore, gent., to be ens.

Memorandum — 1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. John Marrian.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capt. Henry Earle Bulwer, Lieut. William Panckridge, and Ens, William Marsden in the 3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—East York Rifle Volunteers—1st Corps (Hull)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. John Spencer Galloway.

Memorandum—5th Corps (Burlington)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. George Walmesley.

East York Rifle Volunteers, 5th Corps (Burlingtou)—Robert Davidson, Esq., to be ens., vice Walmesley, resigned.

War Office, Pall Mall, Nov. 13.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Francis Wrightson, gent., to be ens., vice Marrian, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. George Corby in the 5th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—The 2nd Essex Artillery Volunteer Corps has been attached to the 14th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps, and the 1st Essex Engineer Volunteer Corps has been attached to the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps in accordance with the provisions of Articles 95 and 96 of the Volunteer Regulations 1863.

1st Administrative Brigade Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers —James Adam Rae, Esq., to be maj.

1st A Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Percy Simpson Court to be capt., vice Astley, resigned; Sec. Lieut. James Stilwell to be first lieut., vice Court, promoted.

2nd Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Robert Price Williams to be hon. chap.

Memoranda—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. John McLean in the 18th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

18th Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Allen Allen, Esq., to be lieut.; Robert Butler Malcolm, gent., to be ens.

14th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. William Henry Joyce to be hon. chap.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps — James Martin, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Alexander Ross, resigned.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sebastian Herman Schwabe, gent., to be ens., vice J. C. McEwan, resigned.

1st Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers — John Richardson Francis, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice George Straker Richardson, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Ens. David Lloyd in the 1st Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — John Buckley Williams the younger, gent., to be ens , vice Lloyd, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. Frederick Perkins in the 2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Hampshire Artillery Volun-

teer Corps—Edmund Porter Burmingham to be sec. lieut, vice Widdington, resigned.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Hants Rifle Volunteers—Major Henry Ford to be lieut.-col., vice Vallancey, resigned.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Godfrey to be lieut.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Rowles Pattison to be lieut.; Fredk. Albert Hooper to be ens.

40th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—William Tym Middleton, gent., to be ens., vice Bromley, promoted.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. Robertson Fernie to be capt.; Samuel Septimus Sudlow, gent., to be sec. lieut.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Thomas Cayzer, gent., to be assist.-surg.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps — Capt. Francis Preston to be maj.

7th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—Thomas Mellor, esq., to be lieut.-col.

8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. William Hardman Price to be maj.; Lieut. Richard Kay to be capt.; Ens. William Hartley to be lieut.; Edmund Atkinson Grundy, gent., to be lieut.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. John Crossley to be maj.

Memorandum—The 9th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps having been incorporated in the 12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, will henceforth cease to hold any number or place in the Volunteer Force of the county of Lancaster.

1st Administrative Battalion of Cumberland Rifle Volunteers—Maj. William Brougham to be lieut.-col.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd inst.]

1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. George Lawson to be capt., vice Hood, deceased.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 17.

1st Regt. of Life Guards—Lieut. Eustace J. Wilson Patten to be capt., by purchase, vice Henry, Earl Beauchamp, who retires—17th Nov.; Cor. and Sub-Lieut. Algernon William Fulke Greville to be lieut., by purchase, vice Patten—17th Nov.; Chas. Needham, gent., to be cor. and sub-lieut., by purchase, vice Greville—17th Nov.

4th Dragoon Guards—James Cunningham Douglas, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Downie, transferred to the 18th Foot—17th Nov.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Arthur George Smith to be capt., by purchase, vice W. O. Bird, who retires—17th Nov.; Cor. Percy Hughes Hewitt to be lieut., by purchase, vice Smith—17th Nov.; Cor. George Schwabe, from the 16th Lancers, to be cor., vice Hewitt—17th Nov.

1st Dragoons — Cor. Egerton Leigh to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tottenham, who retires—17th Nov.; Gent.-Cadet George Brown Russell, from the Royal Military College, to be cor., by purchase, vice Leigh—17th Nov.

2nd Dragoons—Cor. John Wallace Hozier to be lieut., by purchase, vice C. Hill, who retires—17th Nov.; Patrick Sanderson, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Hozier—17th Nov.

9th Lancers—Henry William Edwards, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Watkins, transferred to the 18th Hussar—17th Nov.

13th Hussars—Henry Stephen Walker, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Ford, promoted—17th Nov.

16th Lancers—John Daye Barker, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Baldwin, transferred to the 5th Lancers—17th Nov.

18th Hussars—Maj. and Brev. Col. Sir Fredk. Leopold Arthur, Bart., from half-pay, Unattached, to be maj., vice Henry Brett, who retires upon temporary half-pay, receiving the former difference between the value of a Majority of

Cavalry and Infantry—17th Nov.; Capt. William Wedderburn Arbuthnot to be maj., by purchase, vice Brev.-Col. Sir F. L. Arthur, Bart., who retires—17th Nov.; Lieut. Charles Arthur Tisdall to be capt., by purchase, vice Arbuthnot—17th Nov.; Cor. Fredk. John George Murray to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tisdall—17th Nov.; James Poynter, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Murray—17th Nov.

Royal Artillery — Lieut.-Col. William Henry Delamain to be col., vice William Barr, retired upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Lieut.-Col. William Kinnaird Worster to be col., vice Bladen West Black, retired upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Lieut.-Col. George Prince Sealy to be col., vice Robert Croft Wormald, retired upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Lieut.-Col. Arnold Burrows Kemball, C.B., to be col., vice John Pottinger, C.B., retired upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Capt. Walker King Fooks to be lieut.-col., vice Delamain—1st Sept.; Capt. Robert George Hunter Grant to be lieut.-col., vice Worster — 1st Sept.; Capt. Hill Wallace to be lieut.-col., vice Sealy—1st Sept.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. George Gleig Brown to be lieut.-col., vice Kemball—1st Sept.; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Augustus Frederick Francis Lennox to be lieut.-col., vice Charles Wright Younghusband, removed to the Supernumerary List—10th Oct.; Sec. Capt. William Dixon to be capt., vice Fooks—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt' John Frederick Adolphus McNair to be capt., vice Grant—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. Charles Shaw de Neufville Lucas to be capt., vice Wallace—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. John Henry Porter Malcolmson to be capt., vice Brown—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Henry Strover to be capt., vice Brev.-Maj. Lennox—10th Oct.; Lieut. Henry Archibald Mallock to be sec capt., vice Dixon—1st Sept.; Lieut. Charles Edward Watson to be sec. capt., vice McNair—1st Sept.; Lieut. Christopher Edw. Newport to be sec. capt., vice Frederick Alexander Whish, resigned—1st July; Lieut. John Vibart to be sec. capt., vice Lucas—1st Sept.; Lieut. Henry Tanfield Vachell to be sec. capt, vice Malcolmson — 1st Sept.; Lieut. William Smith to be sec. capt., vice Brev.-Maj. Strover—10th Oct. The undermentioned Gentlemen-Cadets to be Lieutenants:—Sichard Thomas Roberts, vice Newport—11th Sept.; John Wm. Buckle, vice Mallock—2)th Sept.; William Bucke. vice Watson—3rd Oct., William Villeneuve Gregory, vice Vibart—10th Oct.; Richard Corbett, vice Smith—10th Oct.; Charles Senhouse Graham, vice Vachell—13th Oct.; Arthur James Pearson, vice Archibald William Frederick Campbell, deceased—13th Nov. The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be altered to 5th Jan., 1863:—Col. B. W. Black; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Purvis; Capt. H. W. Lumsden; Sec. Capt. B. L. Gordon.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. Charles Cornwallis Johnston to be col.; vice Birdwood, who retires upon full pay—1st September; Lieut.-Col. Archibald John Maddy Boileau to be col., vice Ludlow, who retires upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Charles Frederick North to be col., vice Margary, who retires upon full-pay—1st Sept.: Lieut.-Col. James Henry Burke to be col., vice Munbee, who retires upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Lieut.-Col. Alexander David Turnbull to be col., vice Ommanney, who retires upon full-pay—1st. Sept.; Lieut.-Col. Alfred George Goodwyn to be col., vice Young, who retires upon full-pay—1st Sept.; Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Charles Erskine Ford to be col., vice Crawley, who retires upon full-pay—11th Oct.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. Driscoll Gossett, from the Supernumerary List, to be lieut.-col., vice Brev.-Col. C. E. Ford—11th Oct.; Capt. Edward Archibald Foord to be lieut.-col., vice Johnston—1st Sept.; Capt. Osborne William Samuel Chambers to be lieut.-col., vice Boileau

—1st Sept.; Capt. James George Fife to be lieut.-col., vice Brev.-Colonel North—1st Sept; Capt. Jenkins Jones to be lieut.-col., vice Burke—1st Sept.; Capt. Charles Waterloo Hutchinson to be lieut.-col., vice Turnbull—1st Sept.; Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Alexander Taylor, C.B., to be lieut.-col., vice Goodwyn—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. Henry Thomas Rogers to be capt., vice Foord—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. Richard Francis Oakes to be capt, vice Chambers—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. Edw. Davidson to be capt., vice Hutchinson—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt Lindsay Russell to be capt., vice Brev. Lieut.-Col. Taylor, 1st Sept.; Sec Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Robert Preston Malcolm to be capt., vice Fife—1st Sept.; Sec. Capt. Alexander Urquhart Hamilton Finch to be capt., vice Jones—1st Sept.; Lieut. William Henry Burton to be sec. capt., vice Rogers—1st Sept.; Lieut. Harvey Rhodes Faber to be sec. capt., vice Oakes—1st Sept.; Lieut. John Lidstone Watts to be sec. capt., vice Davidson—1st Sept.; Lieut. John Underwood Champain to be sec. capt., vice Russell—1st Sept.; Lieut. John Hills to be sec. capt., vice Brev.-Maj. Malcolm—1st Sept.; Lieut. Charles Brodie Forman Penny to be sec. capt., vice Finch, 1st Sept. The appointment of Quart.-mast. Steel to bear date 14th *October*, 1863, and not 1st *ultimo*, as stated in the *Gazette* of 13th inst.

Military Train—Lieut. Robert Warner Stone to be capt., by purchase, vice Fletcher, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. Samuel Masters Davies to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stone—17th Nov.; Ens. William Sloane Elderton, from the 4th West India Regt., to be ens. vice Kennedy, transferred to the 99th Foot—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Robert Menzies to be surg., vice O'Connor D'Arcey, M.D., placed upon half-pay—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Robert Watson to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and *Capt. the Hon.* Richard Monck to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice the Hon. H. W. J. Byng, who retires—17th Nov; Ens. and Lieut. Reginald A. E. Cathcart to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. R. Monck—17th Nov.; Lieut. and Capt. H. Granville Fortescue to be adjt., vice Lieut. and Capt. Seymour, who resigns the appointment—17th Nov.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Lieut. John Fenton Boughey to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Haldane, who has taken up the duties of Lieut. Instructor of Musketry at Fleetwood—13th Oct.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Edward Gregg Noot to be surg., vice Fitz Gerald, appointed to the Staff—17 Nov.

6th Foot—Quartermaster R. Smith, from Depot Battalion, to be quart.-mas., vice Maloney, who exchanges—17th Nov.

7th Foot—Lieut. Charles Errol Hope to be capt., with purchase, vice R. Barter, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov; Ens. Morris James Fawcett to be lieut., without purchase, viee Hope—17th Nov.; John Hosack, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice Fawcett—17th Nov.

8th Foot—Capt. Horace Durrant, from late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be capt., vice E. N. Sandilands, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.

12th Foot—Ens. Simon Bagge Triphook to be lieut., by purchase, vice T. G. Gun, who retires—17th Nov.; Henry Skey, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Triphook—17th Nov.; Lieut. Gilbert de Lacy Lacy to be adjt., vice Lieut. Richardson promoted—21st Aug.

13th Foot—Staff Surg. John Small to be surg., vice Surg.-Maj. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., who exchanges—17th Nov.

18th Foot—Capt. W. O'Bryen Taylor to be Maj., by purchase. vice John Borrow, who retires—17th Nov.: Lieut. Malcom John Robert Macgregor to be capt, by purchase, vice Taylor—17th Nov.: Ens. Octavius Ridley Lawson to be lieut, by purchase, vice Mac-

gregor—17th Nov.; Cor. John Downie, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be ens., vice Lawson—17th Nov.; Staff Surg. William Stewart, M.D., to be surg., vice J. A. Fraser, M.D., promoted on the Staff—17th Nov.

20th Foot—Lieut. Conroy Fahie to be capt., without purchase, vice H. E. Quin, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Ens. Frederick Dawson to be lieut., without purchase, vice Fahie—17th Nov.; Philip Albert Robinson, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Dawson—17th Nov.

21st Foot—John F. A. Hartle, Esq., late capt, Unattached, to be Paymaster, vice George Thompson, who retires upon half-pay—17th Nov.

24th Foot—Lieut. Alfred W. Adcock to be capt., without purchase, vice H. H. Godwin-Austen, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.

29th Foot—Lieut. J. Nicholas, from half-pay, late 95th Foot, to be lieut., vice Bailey, appointed Paymaster 31st Foot—17th Nov.; Ens. William Sydney Hilton Joliffe to be lieut., by purchase, vice Nicholas, who retires—17th Nov.; the Hon. Henry Edward Dormer to be ens., by purchase, vice Joliffe—17th Nov.; Lieut. W. Winn to be adjt, vice Lieut. Bailey, appointed Paymaster 31st Foot—17th Nov.

39th Foot—Lieut James Gibbons Smyth to be capt., by purchase, vice Brev.-Lieut.-Col. A C. Snodgrass, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. Hugh Stewart to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Symth, 17th Nov.: Edmund Henry Berkeley, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Stewart—17th Nov.

43rd Foot—Ens. Arthur Campbell Money to be lieut., by purchase, vice Thomas McGoun, who retires—17th Nov.: Frederic S. Armfelt, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Money—17th Nov.

46th Foot—Ens. Edward G. Serle, from the Bengal General List, to be ens, vice A. C. Hennessy, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.

47th Foot—Ens. William Wooldridge Dunlop, from the 65th Foot' to be ens., vice C. F. Surplice, who retires—17th Nov.

51st Foot—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Lachlan Forbes, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be capt., vice T. G. Souter, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.

53rd Foot—Ens. William Norman Leslie to be lieut., by purchase, vice C. F. Massingberd-Mundy, who retires—17th Nov.; Thomas Burnett Hitchcock, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Leslie—17th Nov.; Lieut. Charles Henry Bonney to be instr. of musketry, vice Lieut. Hare, who has resigned the appointment—30th Sept.

55th Foot—Lieut. James Francis Morton to be capt., by purchase, vice F. F. T. Hobbs, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. Sidney Gargill to be lieut., by purchase, vice Morton—17th Nov.; Ens. John Eastlake Lee to be lieut., by purchase, vice W. F. Le Poer Trench, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. Robert Patch, from 99th Foot, to be ens., vice Cargill—17th Nov.; Alfred Jobling, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Lee—17th Nov.

56th Foot—Lieut. Albert Greenland, from the Bombay General List, to be lieut., vice R. Bythell, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps—17th Nov.

58th Foot—Capt. Edward Daubeny, from 67th Foot, to be capt., vice Jones, who exchanges—17th Nov.

60th Foot—Lieut. Augustus Morgan to be capt., without purchase, vice F. Dawson, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Ens. Richard Fleming St. Andrew St. John to be lieut., without purchase, vice Morgan—17th Nov.

65th Foot—William Gervase de la Poer, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Dunlop, transferred to the 47th Foot—17th Nov.

67th Foot—Capt. Thomas Egerton Jones, from the 58th Foot, to be capt., vice E. Daubeny, who exchanges—17th Nov.

69th Foot—Ens. William F. Butler to be lieut., by purchase,

vice J. Whiteford, who retires—17th Nov.; Gent.-Cadet John Borton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Butler—17th Nov.

74th Foot—Lieut. William Shapter Hunt to be capt., without purchase, vice F. J. B. Priestley, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Ens. Thomas Oliver Wingate to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hunt—17th Nov.; Frederick Henry Bridgman, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Wingate—17th Nov.

77th Foot—Lieut. William M. Dixwell Alderson to be capt., by purchase, vice William Joseph Carden, who retires—17th Nov.; Lieut. Philip Secklemore Dauncey to be capt., by purchase, vice Matthew William Dickson, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. William Samuel Henderson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Alderson—17th Nov.; Ens. George Cook to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dauncey — 17th Nov.; James Colebrook Carter, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Henderson—17th Nov.; Henry Jervis White, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Cooke—18th Nov.

78th Foot—Ens. Robert Lockhart Dalglish to be lieut., by purchase, vice R. Clay, who retires—17th Nov.; George John Pitt Taylor, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Dalglish—17th Nov.

81st Foot — Serg.-Maj. Peter Curry to be ens., without purchase, in succession to Lieut. FitzRoy, deceased—17th Nov.

82nd Foot—Lieut. Cecil James East to be capt., without purchase, vice Brev.-Maj. H. T. Macpherson, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Ens. Charles Worthy to be lieut., without purchase, vice East—17th Nov.; Robt. Robertson Reyne, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Worthy—17th Nov.

83rd Foot—Lieut. James N. Colthurst to be capt., without purchase, vice T. M. Baumgartner, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps—17th Nov.

86th Foot—Capt Robert Lewis *G. M'Grigor, from* the 92nd Foot, to be capt, vice Brev.-Maj. Stewart, who exchanges—17th Nov.

87th Foot—Benjamin George Humfrey, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice C. T. Osborne, deceased. Dated 6th Nov., 1863, such antedate not to carry pay prior to date of this *Gazette*.

88th Foot—Capt. Sir Morison Barlow, Bart., from the late 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be capt., vice A. R. Bayly, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Ens. John Beveridge Gladwin Jebb to be lieut., by purchase, vice W. H. Brewer, who retires—17th Nov.; John William Maffett, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Jebb—17th Nov.

89th Foot—Acheson William Smyth, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice James King, who retires—17th Nov. The second Christian name of Paymaster Anderson is "Gore."

90th Foot—Capt. Alex. Charles Grant, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be capt., vice W. T. McGrigor, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.

92nd Foot—Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Duncan Stewart, from the 86th Foot, to be capt., vice McGrigor, who exchanges—17th Nov.

93rd Foot—Ens. Thomas Cockburn Hood, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be ens., in succession to Lieut. Butler, deceased—17th Nov.

94th Foot—Capt. Hon. Francis Algernon James Chichester, from late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be capt., vice J. T. Tovey, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Lieut. Poltimore Ridgway to be capt., without purchase, vice Brev.-Maj. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov; Ens. William Alexander Symes to be lieut., without purchase, vice Ridgway—17th Nov.; Robert Edward Wallace, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Symes—17th Nov.

95th Foot—Herbert Llywelyn Parry, gent., to he ens., without purchase, vice L. T. K. Gustavin-

ski, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.

97th Foot—Lieut. Robert Arthur N. Gould to be capt., without purchase, vice J. Hudson, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps—17th Nov.; Ens. William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson to be lieut., without purchase, vice Gould—17th Nov.

99th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Lowrie Grenville to be capt., without purchase, vice George Clayton, deceased—20th Aug.; Ens. Joseph Arthur Stanford to be lieut., without purchase, vice Grenville—20th Aug ; Ens. Charles Henry Scott Kennedy, from the Military Train, to be ens., vice Stanford—17th Nov.; Gent.-Cadet Francis Hincks, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Patch, transferred to 55th Foot—17th Nov.

101st Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Barlow Hannah, M.D., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. William Pile, M.B., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

102nd Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William James Tyrrell to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Gough Ashton, M.B., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

103rd Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Edward Fannin to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Richard Hall, M.D., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

104th Foot—Lieut. Lionel Smith to be capt., vice Joseph Hind, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. Henry J. Woodward to be lieut., vice Smith—17th Nov.; Fredk. Sherman Buchanan, gent., to be ens., vice Woodward—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Emil Becher, M.D., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Parker Smith, M.B., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

105th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Cecil Morgan to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Langdon to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

106th Foot—Staff Assist-Surg. Stephen Flood, M.B., to be assist.-surg.—*17th Nov.;* Staff Assist.-Surg William Folliot to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

107th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Ross Murray, M.D., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov ; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Dunstan to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

108th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Dodd Milburn to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Ignatius McDonogh O'Farrel to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

109th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Alexander Ferrier Churchill, M.D., to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Nicol Carter to be assist.-surg.—17th Nov.

3rd West India Regiment—Ens. Henry Graves to be lieut., by purchase, vice R. K. Liitle, who retires—17th Nov.; Ens. Brownlow Villiers Layard to be lieut., by purchase, vice D. F. Murray, who retires—17th Nov.; Gent.-Cadet Thomas Cockburn Hood, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Layard—17th Nov.; Alwin Shutt Bell, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Hood, transferred to 93rd Foot—17th Nov.

4th West India Regiment—W. Cairnes, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Elderton, transferred to the Military Train—17th Nov.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Quart.-mas. William Maloney, from 6th Foot, to be quart.-mas., vice Smith, who exchanges—17th Nov.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas Ross Jameson, M. D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Williams, placed upon half-pay—17th Nov.; Surg. Maj. James Alexander Fraser, M.D., from the 18th Foot, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Jameson—17th Nov.; Surg.-Maj. William Green Trousdell, M.D., from 13th Foot, to be Staff Surg.-Maj., vice Surg. J. Small, who exchanges — 17th Nov.; Staff Surgs. John Mullins and Vere Webb, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be

Staff Surgs.-Maj., under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858—13th October; Surg. Francis L. FitzGerald, from 2nd Foot, to be staff surg., vice W. Stewart, M.D, appointed to the 18th Foot—17th Nov.

To be staff assist.-surgs.:—Staff Assist.-Surg. David Oglivie Hoile, M.D., from half-pay, vice W. H. Jenkins, placed on half-pay—17th Nov.; Assist.-Surg. John Macartney, from half-pay, late 76th Foot—17th Nov.; Assist.-Surg. P. Kilgour, from 79th Foot, vice Mackay, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial — 17th November; Assist.-Surg. William Henry Muschamp, from the 82nd Foot, vice Robert Menzies, promoted in the Military Train—17th Nov.; Assist.-Surg. Richard W. Berkeley, from half-pay, late 23rd Foot, vice Noott, promoted in 2nd Foot—17th Nov.; Assist.-Surg. Edwin Granville Ley, M.D., from 21st Foot—17th Nov.; Assist.-Surg. Henry Lamb, from 50th Foot, vice William Ligertwood, M.D., deceased—17th Nov.

BREVET.

Capt. Andrew Clarke, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of maj. while employed on the West Coast of Africa—17th Nov.

Paymaster Richard R. Robinson, 11th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.—26th March.

The promotion of the late Quart.-mas. William Young, Royal Engineers, to the honorary rank of capt., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 16th ultimo, has been cancelled.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Roderick Macnell, Colenel of the 78th Foot, on 22nd October:—

Lieut.-Gen. Henry, Duke of Cleveland, K.G., on half-pay as lieut.-col. Unattached, to have the rank of Gen.—23rd October.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Augustus Wetherall, K.C.B., Col 84th Foot, Commanding the Troops in the Northern District, to be gen.—22nd October.

Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. John Mac Duff, C.B, half-pay, late 74th Foot, serving on the Staff in the East Indies, with the local rank of maj.-gen., to be maj.-gen—23rd.

Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Peyton, 98th Foot, to be Col.—23rd October.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Charles E. Conyers, half-pay 97th Foot, to be lieut.-col.—23rd October.

Capt. Millington Henry Syne, Royal Engineers, to be maj.—23rd October.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full-pay, Royal Artillery, to be maj. gens., the rank being honorary only:—Colonel Vincent Eyre, C.B.—1st September; Col. John Maxwell Glasse—1st Sept.; Col. R. Croft Wormald—1st Sept.; Col. J. Pottinger, C.B.—1st Sept.; Col. Edward William Smyth Scott—1st Sept.; Col. William Bar—1st Sept.; Colonel Bladen West Black—1st Sept.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full-pay, Royal Engineers, to be maj.-gens.. the rank being honorary only:—Col. Edward Lacon Ommanney—1st Sept.; Col. Henry Joshua Margary—1st Sept; Col. Gore Boland Mumbee—1st Sept.; Col. William Ibert Birdwood — 1st Sept.; Col. Charles B. Young—1st Sept.; Colonel Samuel Edgar Owen Ludlow—1st Sept.; Col. H. Owen Crawley—11th October.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of lieut.: Assist.-Commissary G. Warder, Ordnance Depot, Madras—17th Nov.; Riding-Master G. Butfoy, Madras Establishment — 17th November; Deputy Assist.-Commissary Thomas Bingham, Ordnance Depot, Bombay—17th Nov.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, who have retired upon full-pay from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Balfour to be inspector-general of hospitals — 17th Nov.; Surg.-Maj. William Henry Bradley to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals—17th Nov.;

Surg.-Maj. James Sanderson to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals—17th Nov.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 17.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regt. of Middlesex Militia—David Spink to be lieut.

Memorandum — West Suffolk Militia—The Secretary of State for War approved of Capt. William Windsor Parker, of the West Suffolk Militia, being appointed to act as Musketry Instructor, under the provisions of the Circular dated 30th April, 1862.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 20.

Edinburgh Artillery Militia—Alexander Moncrieff, gent., to be capt., vice Finlay, resigned; James Webster Winchester, gent., to be capt., vice Cockburn, resigned.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 17.

7th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—John Augustus Underwood, late of the 4th or Royal South Middlesex Regt. of Militia, and formerly of the 49th Regt. Madras Infantry, to be adjt., from the 23rd Oct., 1863, vice Kirby, resigned.

26th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. Walter Keeble to be capt., vice Butters, resigned; Ens. Henry Baden Pritchard to be lieut., vice Liddell, resigned; Henry Crutchley, gent., to be ens., vice Pritchard, promoted.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. James Pearce King in the 6th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. Henry Wm. Francis Greatwood in the 8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers—James Pearce King, Esq., to be maj.

4th Berwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. (Major) John Hutchison Ferguson Home to be capt.; Ens. James Wood to be lieut.

1st Administrative Battalion of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Henry Fenton, Esq., to be assist.-surg.

Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. Ernest Edward in the 3rd Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers.

3rd Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers—James Dashwood to be lieut.

4th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. James Stewart Lithgow to be first lieut., vice James, removed; Sec. Lieut. James Robert Balfour to be first lieut., vice Ramsay, resigned.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ens. John Cobb in the 2nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

24th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. James Murray to be hon. chap.; Edward Meade, M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Cornwall Rifle Volunteers—Edw. William Brydges Willyams to be maj.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been graciiously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Ens. C. A Morris and Hon. Assist.-Surg. J. B. Christie in the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps — Capt. Joseph D'Aquilar Samuda to be maj.; Thomas Beatts Christie to be capt.; Ens. Richard Moates Soulter to be lieut.: James De la Mare to be ens.

1st B. Cinque Ports Artillery Volnteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. Fdk. Jeffrey to be first lieut., vice Clark, appointed to the 1st Administrative Brigade Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers.

1st Administrative Battalion of